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.. INDEX

Annual

for 1906

A CYCLOPÆDIC RECORD OF MEN
& TOPICS OF THE DAY

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TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF ISSUE

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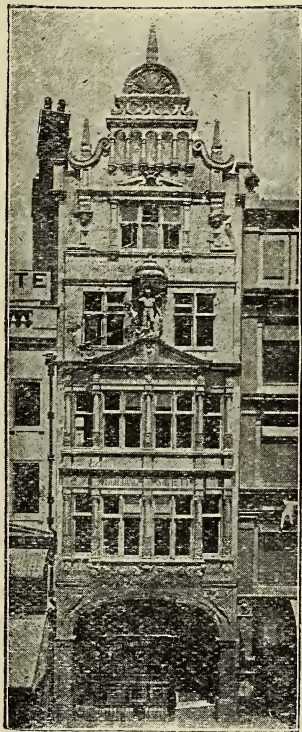
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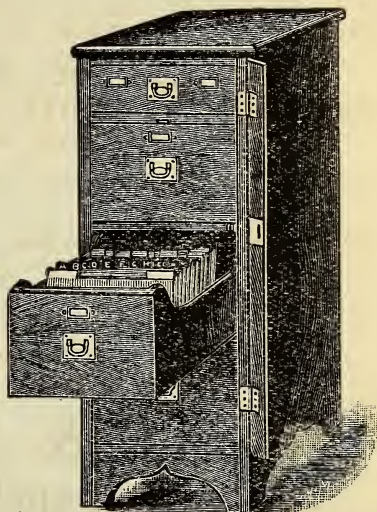
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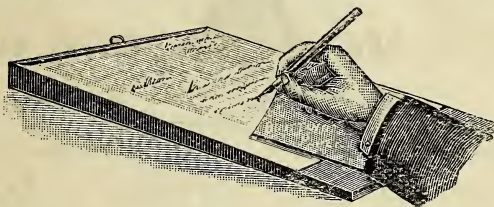
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HAZELL'S ANNUAL

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*A CYCLOPÆDIC RECORD OF MEN AND
TOPICS OF THE DAY,*

REVISED TO DECEMBER 2nd, 1905.

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, AND
FURNISHED WITH A SPECIAL INDEX.

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W. PALMER, B.A. (LOND.).

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PREFACE.

THE scope and character of the ANNUAL are too well known by this time to need any further explanation. Attention may be drawn, however, to some few points in the current edition, to which prominence has been given as a result of the ANNUAL'S invariable policy—viz., to give the fullest possible information on the “men and topics of the day.”

A large number of foreign biographies have been added this year, including those of men like Count Witte, Baron Komura, Baron Fejervary, Marquis Ito, Mr. W. H. Taft, Señor Moret, Count Apponyi, M. Franz Kossuth, and M. Rouvier. The text of many documents of great international importance, such as the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, the Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty, and the Agreements between Japan and Korea, will be found set out verbatim. The record of events abroad is of exceptional interest and importance this year, especially in regard to Austria-Hungary, Macedonia, Morocco, Russia, and the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden. In regard to all these matters the up-to-date information given by the ANNUAL should be of great use during 1906.

As to Home Affairs, the articles on the Army and Navy have been written by experts of high authority; and the record of the Session (with the provisions of all the principal Acts passed) is compiled by the skilled hand which has done the work ever since the ANNUAL was first started. The reports of Royal Commissions on Coal Supplies, Food Supply in War Time, and London Traffic, the revised article on the Administration of London, the articles on the Fiscal Question, Political Parties, the 1905 Redistribution Proposals, and Labour Co-Partnership, are some of the more important new features; but every topic of current interest, it is believed, has been dealt with as concisely as possible, up to the day of going to press. Readers are referred to the **Index** for a guide to all that the ANNUAL gives on any particular subject.

The 1906 edition probably contains more new matter than any previous edition. Every year, too, more use is made of official sources of information, thanks to the courtesy of officials in this country and in foreign countries, whose ready aid the Editor gratefully acknowledges, together with the corrections and suggestions received from readers and correspondents in all parts of the world.

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JANUARY.

| | | |
|----|----|---|
| 1 | M | Circumcision. Quarter Sess. Week. |
| 2 | Tu | [Bank Hol. Scot., Hol. Stock Exch. |
| 3 | W | [First Quarter 2 ^h 52 ^m p.m. |
| 4 | Th | Sun R. 8 ^h 8 ^m , S. 4 ^h 2 ^m . |
| 5 | F | Dividends due at Bank. |
| 6 | S | Epiphany. Twelfth Day. |
| 7 | S | 1st Sunday after Epiphany. |
| 8 | M | Cambridge Lent Term begins. |
| 9 | Tu | Fire Insurance expires. |
| 10 | W | Full Moon 4 ^h 37 ^m p.m. |
| 11 | Th | Hilary Law Sittings begin. |
| 12 | F | Sun R. 8 ^h 4 ^m , S. 4 ^h 12 ^m . |
| 13 | S | |
| 14 | S | 2nd Sunday after Epiphany. |
| 15 | M | Oxford Lent Term begins. |
| 16 | Tu | |
| 17 | W | Last Quarter 8 ^h 49 ^m p.m. |
| 18 | Th | |
| 19 | F | Sun R. 7 ^h 38 ^m , S. 4 ^h 24 ^m . |
| 20 | S | |
| 21 | S | 3rd Sunday after Epiphany. |
| 22 | M | King's Accession, 1901. |
| 23 | Tu | [N. Moon 5 ^h 9 ^m p.m. |
| 24 | W | Proclamation of King Edward VII. |
| 25 | Th | Conversion of St. Paul. |
| 26 | F | |
| 27 | S | Sun R. 7 ^h 49 ^m , S. 4 ^h 37 ^m . |
| 28 | S | 4th Sunday after Epiphany. |
| 29 | M | |
| 30 | Tu | |
| 31 | W | Sun R. 7 ^h 43 ^m , S. 4 ^h 44 ^m . |

MARCH.

| | | |
|----|----|---|
| 1 | Th | St. David. |
| 2 | F | |
| 3 | S | First Quarter 9 ^h 28 ^m a.m. |
| 4 | S | 1st Sunday in Lent. Ember Week. |
| 5 | M | |
| 6 | Tu | Sun R. 6 ^h 37 ^m , S. 5 ^h 46 ^m . |
| 7 | W | Ember Day. |
| 8 | Th | |
| 9 | F | Ember Day. |
| 10 | S | Ember Day. Full Moon 8 ^h 17 ^m p.m. |
| 11 | S | 2nd Sunday in Lent. |
| 12 | M | |
| 13 | Tu | |
| 14 | W | Sun R. 6 ^h 20 ^m , S. 5 ^h 59 ^m . |
| 15 | Th | |
| 16 | F | [Last Quarter 11 ^h 57 ^m a.m. |
| 17 | S | St. Patrick. Bank Holiday, Ireland. |
| 18 | S | 3rd Sunday in Lent. |
| 19 | M | |
| 20 | Tu | |
| 21 | W | Spring commences, 1 ^h p.m. |
| 22 | Th | Sun R. 6 ^h 1 ^m , S. 6 ^h 13 ^m . |
| 23 | F | |
| 24 | S | New Moon 11 ^h 52 ^m p.m. |
| 25 | S | 4th Sunday in Lent. Annunciation. |
| 26 | M | [Lady Day. Quarter Day. |
| 27 | Tu | Cambridge Lent Term ends. |
| 28 | W | |
| 29 | Th | Sun R. 5 ^h 45 ^m , S. 6 ^h 25 ^m . |
| 30 | F | |
| 31 | S | |

FEBRUARY.

| | | |
|----|----|---|
| 1 | Th | Part. & Ph. Sh. ends. F.Q. 0 ^h 31 ^m p.m. |
| 2 | F | Pur. V. Mary. Candlemas. Sc. Qr. D. |
| 3 | S | |
| 4 | S | 5th Sunday after Epiphany. |
| 5 | M | |
| 6 | Tu | Sun R. 7 ^h 33 ^m , S. 4 ^h 55 ^m . |
| 7 | W | |
| 8 | Th | Half-Quarter Day. |
| 9 | F | Full Moon 7 ^h 46 ^m a.m. |
| 10 | S | |
| 11 | S | Septuagesima Sunday. |
| 12 | M | |
| 13 | Tu | Sun R. 7 ^h 21 ^m , S. 5 ^h 8 ^m . |
| 14 | W | |
| 15 | Th | |
| 16 | F | Last Quarter 4 ^h 23 ^m a.m. |
| 17 | S | |
| 18 | S | Sexagesima Sunday. |
| 19 | M | |
| 20 | Tu | Sun R. 7 ^h 7 ^m , S. 5 ^h 21 ^m . |
| 21 | W | |
| 22 | Th | |
| 23 | F | New Moon 7 ^h 57 ^m a.m. |
| 24 | S | St. Matthias, Apostle. |
| 25 | S | Quinquagesima Sunday. |
| 26 | M | [Mohammedan Year 1324 begins. |
| 27 | Tu | Shrove Tuesday. Sun R. 6 ^h 53 ^m . |
| 28 | W | Ash Wednesday. [S. 5 ^h 33 ^m . |

APRIL.

| | | |
|----|----|---|
| 1 | S | 5th Sunday in Lent. |
| 2 | M | Quarter Sessions Week. |
| 3 | Tu | [First Quarter 4 ^h 2 ^m a.m. |
| 4 | W | Sun R. 5 ^h 32 ^m , S. 6 ^h 35 ^m . |
| 5 | Th | Dividends due at Bank. |
| 6 | F | |
| 7 | S | Oxford Lent Term ends. |
| 8 | S | Palm Sunday. |
| 9 | M | Fire Insur. expire. Full Moon 6 ^h 12 ^m |
| 10 | Tu | Sun R. 5 ^h 18 ^m , S. 6 ^h 45 ^m . [a m. |
| 11 | W | Hilary Law Sittings end. |
| 12 | Th | Maundy Thursday. |
| 13 | F | Good Friday. |
| 14 | S | Easter Even. |
| 15 | S | Easter Day. Last Quarter 8 ^h 37 ^m p.m. |
| 16 | M | Easter Monday. Bank Holiday. |
| 17 | Tu | Easter Tuesday. |
| 18 | W | Oxford and Cambridge Easter Term |
| 19 | Th | [begins. |
| 20 | F | Sun R. 4 ^h 57 ^m , S. 7 ^h 1 ^m . |
| 21 | S | |
| 22 | S | 1st Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday. |
| 23 | M | St. George. New Moon 4 ^h 7 ^m p.m. |
| 24 | Tu | Easter Lay Sittings begin. |
| 25 | W | St. Mark, Evangelist. |
| 26 | Th | |
| 27 | F | Sun R. 4 ^h 42 ^m , S. 7 ^h 13 ^m . |
| 28 | S | |
| 29 | S | 2nd Sunday after Easter. |
| 30 | M | |

MAY.

| | | |
|----|----|---|
| 1 | Tu | SS, Philip and James, Apostles. |
| 2 | W | [Holiday, Stock Exchange. First |
| 3 | Th | [Quarter 7 ^h 7 ^m p.m. |
| 4 | F | Sun R. 4 ^h 29 ^m , S. 7 ^h 24 ^m . |
| 5 | S | |
| 6 | S | 3rd Sunday after Easter. |
| 7 | M | Bank Hol., Scot. Roy. Acad. opens. |
| 8 | Tu | Full Moon 2 ^h 10 ^m p.m. |
| 9 | W | Half-Quarter Day. |
| 10 | Th | |
| 11 | F | Sun R. 4 ^h 17 ^m , S. 7 ^h 35 ^m . |
| 12 | S | |
| 13 | S | 4th Sunday after Easter. |
| 14 | M | |
| 15 | Tu | Scottish Quarter Day (Whitsun day). |
| 16 | W | [Last Quarter 7 ^h 3 ^m a.m. |
| 17 | Th | |
| 18 | F | Sun R. 4 ^h 6 ^m , S. 7 ^h 46 ^m . |
| 19 | S | |
| 20 | S | Rogation Sunday. |
| 21 | M | Rogation Day. |
| 22 | Tu | Rogation Day. |
| 23 | W | Rogation Day. N. Moon 8 ^h 1 ^m a.m. |
| 24 | Th | Ascension Day. |
| 25 | F | Queen Victoria born, 1819. |
| 26 | S | Sun R. 3 ^h 57 ^m , S. 7 ^h 57 ^m . |
| 27 | S | Sunday after Ascension. |
| 28 | M | |
| 29 | Tu | |
| 30 | W | Sun R. 3 ^h 52 ^m , S. 8 ^h 2 ^m . |
| 31 | Th | First Quarter 6 ^h 24 ^m a.m. |

JUNE.

| | | |
|----|----|---|
| 1 | F | Easter Law Sittings end. Oxford |
| 2 | S | Ox. Tr. Tm. begins. [Easter T. ends. |
| 3 | S | Whit Sunday. P. of Wales b., 1865. |
| 4 | M | Whit Monday. Bank Hol. [Em. Wk. |
| 5 | Tu | Whit Tuesday. |
| 6 | W | Ember Day. Full Moon 9 ^h 12 ^m p.m. |
| 7 | Th | Sun R. 3 ^h 47 ^m , S. 8 ^h 10 ^m . |
| 8 | F | Ember Day. |
| 9 | S | Ember Day. |
| 10 | S | Trinity Sunday. |
| 11 | M | St. Barnabas, Apostle. |
| 12 | Tu | Trinity Law Sittings begin. |
| 13 | W | Last Quarter 7 ^h 34 ^m p.m. |
| 14 | Th | Corpus Christi. |
| 15 | F | Sun R. 3 ^h 44 ^m , S. 8 ^h 16 ^m . |
| 16 | S | |
| 17 | S | 1st Sunday after Trinity. |
| 18 | M | |
| 19 | Tu | Sun R. 3 ^h 44 ^m , S. 8 ^h 18 ^m . |
| 20 | W | New Moon 11 ^h 6 ^m p.m. |
| 21 | Th | Summer commences 9 ^h a.m. |
| 22 | F | Cambridge Easter Term ends. |
| 23 | S | |
| 24 | S | 2nd Sunday after Trinity. St. John |
| 25 | M | [Baptist. Midsummer Day. Gr. D. |
| 26 | Tu | |
| 27 | W | Sun R. 3 ^h 46 ^m , S. 8 ^h 19 ^m . |
| 28 | Th | |
| 29 | F | St. Peter, Ap. First Qr. 2 ^h 19 ^m p.m. |
| 30 | S | |

JULY.

| | | |
|----|----|---|
| 1 | S | 3rd Sunday after Trinity. |
| 2 | M | Quarter Sessions Week. |
| 3 | Tu | Sun R. 3 ^h 50 ^m , S. 8 ^h 18 ^m . |
| 4 | W | Decl. of American Independence. |
| 5 | Th | Dividends due at Bank. |
| 6 | F | Full Moon 4 ^h 28 ^m a.m. |
| 7 | S | Oxford Trinity Term ends. |
| 8 | S | 4th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 9 | M | Fire Insurances expire. |
| 10 | Tu | |
| 11 | W | Sun R. 3 ^h 57 ^m , S. 8 ^h 13 ^m . |
| 12 | Th | |
| 13 | F | Last Quarter 10 ^h 13 ^m a.m. |
| 14 | S | |
| 15 | S | 5th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 16 | M | |
| 17 | Tu | |
| 18 | W | Sun R. 4 ^h 5 ^m , S. 8 ^h 7 ^m . |
| 19 | Th | |
| 20 | F | |
| 21 | S | New Moon 0 ^h 59 ^m p.m. |
| 22 | S | 6th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 23 | M | |
| 24 | Tu | Sun R. 4 ^h 13 ^m , S. 7 ^h 59 ^m . |
| 25 | W | St. James, Apostle. |
| 26 | Th | |
| 27 | F | |
| 28 | S | First Quarter 7 ^h 56 ^m p.m. |
| 29 | S | 7th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 30 | M | |
| 31 | Tu | Sun R. 4 ^h 23 ^m , S. 7 ^h 49 ^m . |

AUGUST.

| | | |
|----|----|---|
| 1 | W | Lammas Day. Scottish Quarter Day. |
| 2 | Th | |
| 3 | F | |
| 4 | S | Full Moon 1 ^h p.m. |
| 5 | S | 8th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 6 | M | Bank Holiday. Royal Acad. closes. |
| 7 | Tu | |
| 8 | W | Sun R. 4 ^h 35 ^m , S. 7 ^h 36 ^m . |
| 9 | Th | Coronation of King Edward VII., 1902. |
| 10 | F | [Half-Quarter Day. |
| 11 | S | Trinity Law Sittings end. |
| 12 | S | 9th Sunday after Trinity. L. Q. 2 ^h 48 ^m |
| 13 | M | Grouse Shooting begins. [a.m. |
| 14 | Tu | |
| 15 | W | |
| 16 | Th | Sun R. 4 ^h 48 ^m , S. 7 ^h 21 ^m . |
| 17 | F | |
| 18 | S | |
| 19 | S | 10th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 20 | M | Black Game Shooting begins. |
| 21 | Tu | [New Moon 1 ^h 28 ^m a.m. |
| 22 | W | |
| 23 | Th | Sun R. 4 ^h 59 ^m , S. 7 ^h 6 ^m . |
| 24 | F | St. Bartholomew, Apostle. |
| 25 | S | |
| 26 | S | 11th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 27 | M | First Quarter 0 ^h 43 ^m a.m. |
| 28 | Tu | |
| 29 | W | |
| 30 | Th | Sun R. 5 ^h 10 ^m , S. 6 ^h 51 ^m . |
| 31 | F | |

SEPTEMBER.

| | | |
|----|----|---|
| 1 | S | Partridge Shooting begins. |
| 2 | S | 12th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 3 | M | [Full Moon 11 ^h 35 ^m p.m. |
| 4 | Tu | |
| 5 | W | |
| 6 | Th | Sun R. 5 ^h 21 ^m , S. 6 ^h 35 ^m . |
| 7 | F | |
| 8 | S | |
| 9 | S | 13th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 10 | M | Last Quarter 8 ^h 54 ^m p.m. |
| 11 | Tu | |
| 12 | W | |
| 13 | Th | Sun R. 5 ^h 32 ^m , S. 6 ^h 25 ^m . |
| 14 | F | |
| 15 | S | |
| 16 | S | 14th Sunday after Trinity. Ember Wk. |
| 17 | M | |
| 18 | Tu | New Moon 0 ^h 34 ^m p.m. |
| 19 | W | Ember Day. Sun R. 5 ^h 42 ^m , S. 6 ^h 6 ^m . |
| 20 | Th | Jewish Year 5667 begins. |
| 21 | F | St. Matthew, Apostle. Ember Day. |
| 22 | S | Ember Day. |
| 23 | S | 15th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 24 | M | [Autumn commences 11 ^h p.m. |
| 25 | Tu | First Quarter 6 ^h 12 ^m a.m. |
| 26 | W | |
| 27 | Th | Sun R. 5 ^h 55 ^m , S. 5 ^h 47 ^m . |
| 28 | F | [Quarter Day. |
| 29 | S | St. Mich. and All Angels. Mich. Day. |
| 30 | S | 16th Sunday after Trinity. |

NOVEMBER.

| | | |
|----|----|---|
| 1 | Th | All Saints' Day. Hol. Stock Exchange. |
| 2 | F | [Full Moon 4 ^h 46 ^m a.m. |
| 3 | S | |
| 4 | S | 21st Sunday after Trinity. |
| 5 | M | Gunpowder Plot. |
| 6 | Tu | |
| 7 | W | Sun R. 7 ^h 5 ^m , S. 4 ^h 22 ^m . |
| 8 | Th | |
| 9 | F | King Edward VII. born, 1841. |
| 10 | S | [Last Quarter 9 ^h 45 ^m a.m. |
| 11 | S | 22nd Sunday after Trinity. Martinmas. |
| 12 | M | [Scot. Qr. Day. Half-Qr. Day. |
| 13 | Tu | |
| 14 | W | Sun R. 7 ^h 18 ^m , S. 4 ^h 11 ^m . |
| 15 | Th | |
| 16 | F | New Moon 8 ^h 37 ^m a.m. |
| 17 | S | |
| 18 | S | 23rd Sunday after Trinity. |
| 19 | M | |
| 20 | Tu | |
| 21 | W | Sun R. 7 ^h 30 ^m , S. 4 ^h 2 ^m . |
| 22 | Th | |
| 23 | F | First Quarter 0 ^h 39 ^m a.m. |
| 24 | S | |
| 25 | S | 24th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 26 | M | |
| 27 | Tu | |
| 28 | W | Sun R. 7 ^h 41 ^m , S. 3 ^h 55 ^m . |
| 29 | Th | |
| 30 | F | St. Andrew, Ap. F. M. 11 ^h 7 ^m p.m. |

OCTOBER.

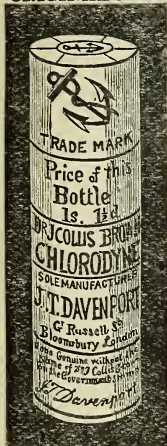
| | | |
|----|----|---|
| 1 | M | Pheasant Shtg. begins. Camb. Mich. |
| 2 | Tu | Full Moon 0 ^h 48 ^m p.m. [Term begins. |
| 3 | W | |
| 4 | Th | Sun R. 6 ^h 6 ^m , S. 5 ^h 31 ^m . |
| 5 | F | Dividends due at Bank. |
| 6 | S | |
| 7 | S | 17th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 8 | M | |
| 9 | Tu | Sun R. 6 ^h 15 ^m , S. 5 ^h 20 ^m . |
| 10 | W | Oxford Mich. Term begins. Last |
| 11 | Th | [Quarter 3 ^h 39 ^m p.m. |
| 12 | F | |
| 13 | S | Fire Insurances expire. |
| 14 | S | 18th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 15 | M | Quarter Sessions Week. |
| 16 | Tu | Sun R. 6 ^h 27 ^m , S. 5 ^h 5 ^m . |
| 17 | W | New Moon 10 ^h 43 ^m p.m. |
| 18 | Th | St. Luke, Evangelist. |
| 19 | F | Ramadan (Turkish Lent) begins. |
| 20 | S | |
| 21 | S | 19th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 22 | M | |
| 23 | Tu | Sun R. 6 ^h 39 ^m , S. 4 ^h 50 ^m . |
| 24 | W | Michaelmas Law Sittings begin. |
| 25 | Th | [First Quarter 1 ^h 50 ^m p.m. |
| 26 | F | |
| 27 | S | |
| 28 | S | 20th Sunday after Trinity. SS. Simon |
| 29 | M | [and Jude, Ap. |
| 30 | Tu | Sun R. 6 ^h 51 ^m , S. 4 ^h 36 ^m . |
| 31 | W | |

DECEMBER.

| | | |
|----|----|---|
| 1 | S | Queen Alexandra born, 1844. |
| 2 | S | 1st Sunday in Advent. |
| 3 | M | |
| 4 | Tu | |
| 5 | W | Sun R. 7 ^h 51 ^m , S. 3 ^h 51 ^m . |
| 6 | Th | |
| 7 | F | |
| 8 | S | |
| 9 | S | 2nd Sun. in Advent. L. Q. 1 ^h 45 ^m a.m. |
| 10 | M | Black Game & Grouse Shooting ends. |
| 11 | Tu | |
| 12 | W | Sun R. 7 ^h 59 ^m , S. 3 ^h 49 ^m . |
| 13 | Th | |
| 14 | F | |
| 15 | S | New Moon 6 ^h 54 ^m p.m. |
| 16 | S | 3rd Sunday in Advent. Ember Week. |
| 17 | M | Oxford Michaelmas Term ends. |
| 18 | Tu | Sun R. 8 ^h 4 ^m , S. 3 ^h 49 ^m . |
| 19 | W | Cam. Mich. Term ends. Ember Day. |
| 20 | Th | [St. Thomas, Ap. Ember Day. |
| 21 | F | Mich. Law Sitt. end. |
| 22 | S | Emb. Day. Wint. com. 6 ^h p.m. F.Q. |
| 23 | S | 4th Sunday in Advent. [3 ^h 4 ^m p.m. |
| 24 | M | Sun R. 8 ^h 7 ^m , S. 3 ^h 52 ^m . |
| 25 | Tu | Christmas Day. Quarter Day. |
| 26 | W | St. Stephen, M. Boxing Day. Bk. Hol. |
| 27 | Th | St. John, Evangelist. |
| 28 | F | Innocents' Day. |
| 29 | S | |
| 30 | S | 1st Sunday after Christmas. |
| 31 | M | Quar. Sess. Wk. [F.M. 6 ^h 44 ^m p.m. |

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OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

Army, British Imperial (p. 15). A Minute with reference to the formation of the General Staff was published (Nov. 22nd). The "objects to be kept in view" were thus stated:—(1) To gather the ablest men in the Army together, and by some system of advancement and promotion to make sure that the fortunes of the Army are always in their hands. (2) By means of these men, to form a school of military thought, which shall be abreast, or ahead, of that of any other Army. The following are the general lines on which the formation of the General Staff will proceed:—The General Staff will not form a separate corps. Officers will be selected on their own individual qualification, and not on account of any appointment which they are holding, or for which they may be selected. The list of selected officers will at present be small. Appointments will be for four years. At the end of every four years from the date of his first appointment to the General Staff, the desirability of the retention of an officer's name on the General Staff List will be considered. The Chief of the General Staff will have absolute power over all the officers of the General Staff, and will remain a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

Austria-Hungary (p. 29). The British Ambassador, Sir W. E. Goschen, was appointed G.C.V.O. On the opening of the Reichsrath (Nov. 28th) a huge demonstration in favour of universal suffrage took place at Vienna, attended by over 200,000 people; and similar demonstrations were made at Prague and other cities. Baron Gautschi said the Government would introduce its Franchise Reform Bill in Feb. 1906, basing it on the abolition of the *curia* system and on the universal suffrage principle, with some provision for minority representation. New standing orders to prevent obstruction were also to be introduced.

Belgium. The British Minister, Sir Constantine Phipps, retires at the end of 1905.

British Empire.

Malta (p. 44). Pop., 1905, 202,134; revenue, 1904-5, £467,835; expenditure, £458,656; imports, 1904-5, £1,335,831; strength of military garrison in 1905, 10,392 officers and men.

Barbados (p. 46). Pop., 1905, 199,514; revenue, 1904-5, £185,056; expenditure, £178,897; public debt, 1905, £416,000.

Gold Coast (p. 46). Revenue, 1904, £682,193; expenditure, £622,376; public debt, £2,272,541; imports, 1904, £2,401,857; exports, £1,340,026.

Somaliland (p. 46). Pop., 300,000; revenue, 1904-5, £35,188; expenditure, £73,636; imports, 1904-5, £298,000; exports, £182,900.

Lagos (p. 46): Revenue, 1903-4, £334,695; expenditure, £303,085. Imports, 1904, £919,823; exports, £1,210,720. Public debt, £2,000,000.

British East Africa (p. 64): *Commissioner*, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Sadler, appointed Nov. 25th, 1905.

Madras (p. 51): *Governor*, Sir Arthur Lawley, appointed Nov. 23rd, 1905, *vice* Lord Amphill.

Transvaal (p. 62): Sir Arthur Lawley appointed Governor of Madras, Nov. 23rd, 1905.

India: At a farewell banquet given to him at the Bycalla Club, Bombay (Nov. 16th), Lord Curzon claimed that in regard to the circumstances of his resignation he had behind him "the whole of the Civil Services of India, the unanimous weight of unofficial English opinion in this country, an overpowering preponderance of Indian opinion, and, which is more significant still, the support of the greater part of the Indian Army." Lord Minto, the new Viceroy, arrived at Bombay (17th). The Prince of Wales held a Durbar at Indore, at which all the chiefs of Central India attended in full force, except the Maharaja Holkar, who was favoured with a private audience (16th). The Prince was welcomed at Udaipur, the premier Rajput State, by the Maharana (17th), at Jaipur by the Maharajah (21st), and arrived at Lahore (28th).

Australasia: The Federal House of Representatives discussed and adopted (Nov. 23rd) by 30 votes to 20 the Government's closure proposals, introduced in order to force through certain clauses in the Federal Government's Trade Marks Bill providing for the labelling of goods in such a way as to indicate those made wholly by union labour.

Crete. The Prince proclaimed an Amnesty (Nov. 24th) for all offences connected with the insurrection.

Denmark. For British Minister read—Sir Alan Johnstone, K.C.V.O.

Education (p. 119). Mr. E. G. Holmes appointed Chief Inspector of Elementary Schools (Dec. 2nd).

Engineering. Wetterhorn Aerial Mono-Rail. This line is a new departure in Alpine railways being fashioned much in the style of the ordinary aerial cableway. When completed—it is hoped for the tourist season of 1906—it will run in two sections from a point on the Grindelwald Upper Glacier, near the Hôtel Wetterhorn, which is about 4000 ft. above sea level, to

another point which has an altitude of 7761 ft. The first span of the cableway, on which the cars will be slung, takes the passenger in one lift of 1300 ft. to Enge; after a walk of about 1½ miles along a mountain path the traveller takes the second cable section with its rise of more than 2300 ft. Electricity is the motive power, and the alignment for at least part of the route is about 80 per cent.

Foreign Office (p. 181). Early in 1906 Sir C. Hardinge is to succeed Sir T. H. Sanderson as Permanent Under Secretary of State. The Hon. Francis Villiers, Assistant Under Secretary, was (Nov. 29th) appointed H.M. Minister at Lisbon.

German South-West Africa (p. 202). Following on the death of Hendrik Witboi, Samuel Isaac Witboi and a number of his followers surrendered (Nov. 27th).

Hardinge, Sir C. (p. 207) is to succeed Sir T. H. Sanderson as Permanent Under Secretary at the Foreign Office early in 1906.

Japan (p. 246). A new £50,000,000 foreign loan at 4 per cent. was arranged, of which £25,000,000 was reserved for the conversion of the existing 6 per cent. loan, and £25,000,000 was issued in Paris, London, Berlin, and New York (Nov. 28th). The Ministry in London was made an Embassy (30th).

Korea (p. 256). 'A treaty with Japan, signed at Seoul Nov. 17th, 1905, was made public on Nov. 30th. The provisions of the treaty are "to serve until the moment arrives when it is recognised that Korea has attained national strength." The articles of the treaty are as follows:—

(1) The Government of Japan, through the Department of Foreign Affairs in Tokio, will hereafter have control and direction of the external relations and affairs of Korea, and the diplomatic and Consular representatives of Japan will have the charge of the subjects and interests of Korea in foreign countries.

(2) The Government of Japan undertakes to see to the execution of the treaties actually existing between Korea and other Powers, and the Government of Korea engages not to conclude hereafter any act or engagement having an international character except through the medium of the Government of Japan.

(3) The Government of Japan shall be represented at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea by a Resident-General, who shall reside at Seoul, primarily for the purpose of taking charge of, and directing, matters relating to diplomatic affairs. He shall have the right of private and personal audience of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea. The Japanese Government shall also have the right to station Residents at the several open ports and such other

places in Korea as it may deem necessary. Such Residents shall, under the direction of the Resident-General designate, exercise the powers and functions hitherto appertaining to Japanese Consuls in Korea, and shall perform such duties as may be necessary in order to carry into full effect the provisions of this agreement.

(4) The stipulation of all treaties and agreements existing between Japan and Korea not inconsistent with the provisions of this agreement shall continue in force.

(5) The Government of Japan undertakes to maintain the welfare and dignity of the Imperial House of Korea.

Law Courts (p. 265). King's Bench Division: Mr. H. Sutton appointed a Judge of the High Court (Dec. 2nd) *vice* Mr. Justice Wills, resigned.

P. 267. Mr. C. K. MacKenzie, K.C., appointed a Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland *vice* Lord Adam, resigned (Dec. 2nd).

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Couch, Sir Richard, Member Judicial Committee Privy Council (Nov. 29th), 88

Dawkins, Sir Clinton E., K.C.B., ex-Under-Sec. for Finance, Egypt; partner J. S. Morgan & Sons (Dec. 2nd), 46

Fischer, Sir Henry C., C.M.G., late Controller of Telegraphs (Nov. 30th), 72

Smith-Gordon, Sir Lionel E., 2nd Bart. (Dec. 1st), 72

Parliament: Ministry.—The resignation of Mr. Balfour was (Dec. 4th) accepted by the King.

Unemployed Question. On May 20th the appointment was announced of a Royal Commission to inquire: (1) into the working of the laws relating to the relief of poor persons in the United Kingdom; (2) into the various means which have been adopted outside of the Poor Laws for meeting distress arising from want of employment, particularly during periods of severe industrial depression; and to consider and report whether any, and if so what, modification of the Poor Laws or changes in their administration, or fresh legislation for dealing with distress are advisable. The Commissioners are: Lord George Hamilton, M.P. (chairman), the O'Connor Don, Sir H. A. Robinson, K.C.B., Mr. Charles Booth, F.R.S., Sir Samuel Provis, K.C.B., Mr. F. H. Bentham, Dr. A. Downes, Rev. T. Gage Gardiner, Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. C. S. Loch, Mr. J. Patten Macdougall, Mr. T. Hancock Nunn, Rev. L. S. Phelps, Professor William Smart, Rev. H. Russell Wakefield, Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet, Mrs. Sidney Webb, and Miss Octavia Hill.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE COMPANY'S SIXTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|--|---------|------------|
| NET FIRE PREMIUMS for the Year | | £2,995,666 |
| LOSSES, Commissions and other Expenses | .. .. . | £2,777,516 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | .. .. . | £3,736,455 |

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|--|---------|------------|
| NEW LIFE POLICIES Issued during the Year for | .. .. . | £1,308,862 |
| NET LIFE PREMIUMS for the Year | .. .. . | £661,090 |
| CLAIMS PAID, including BONUS ADDITIONS | .. .. . | £547,863 |
| LIFE FUNDS | .. .. . | £8,858,868 |

The **QUINQUENNIAL VALUATION** of the Life Department showed a cash surplus as at 31st December, 1904, available for Bonus Distribution to Policies entitled to participate of **£662,939**, equivalent to Bonus Additions to Sum Assured of **£1,060,000**.

Income, £4,162,578. Total Funds at Dec. 31st, 1904, £13,062,125

Absolute Security. Moderate Rates of Premium. Liberal Policy Conditions.

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Sub-Manager—GEO. CHAPPELL. Assist. Secretaries—WM. ROPER & J. J. ATKINSON.

Secretary in London—JOHN H. CROFT.

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HAZELL'S ANNUAL, 1906.

A Cyclopædic Record of Men and Topics of the Day.

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ABYSSINIA.

Abyssinia is a country of North Africa, and occupies a highland region S.W. of the Red Sea. The country is made up of a number of states, the chief of which are Tigre in the north, *Amhara* in the west and centre, and *Shoa* in the south. After the defeat and suicide of King Theodore, in '68, Prince Kassa of Tigre assumed the chief power as Johannes II. To him, in '89, succeeded Menelik II., King of Shoa, who was born in '42, and is Hon. G.C.B. and G.C.M.G. He has no direct heir, his cousin Ras Makonnen being regarded as his probable successor. By a treaty concluded in '97, the frontiers of the British Somaliland Protectorate were delimited, the caravan route between Zeila and Harar was declared open to the commerce of both nations, and most-favoured-nation treatment was granted to Great Britain and her colonies. An agreement delimiting the boundary between Abyssinia and the British Soudan was signed May 15th, 1902. The Emperor agreed to allow the construction of a railway through Abyssinian territory from the Soudan to Uganda.

The system of government is monarchical, and each large province is under a Ras or feudal chief, the more important of whom form a Council of State, while under them are the governors of districts and the chiefs of villages. Each Ras has a standing force as garrison and at call in case of war, and a considerable number of retainers not embodied. The garrison forces united are estimated at 70,000 men. The central control is weak, and there is no organised division into the three arms, as in Europe; but the forces are readily grouped, the mounted men forming an irregular cavalry. They do not exceed 5000 altogether. The guns are mostly adapted for mountain work, there being about 50 modern and 30 old ones. The unembodied retainers, who may be likened to a militia, number about 140,000 men.

The religion is a form of the Armenian and Coptic Christian Church, called Monophysite. People a mixed race: Semitic or Arabic type most prevalent; colour yellow-brown to black. There are Mohammedans, and the Jewish Falashas, who number about 250,000, and are the principal agriculturists and manufacturers. Abyssinian trade passes principally through Adowa, the capital of Tigre, to the port of Massowah, now Italian. Manufactures limited to coarse cotton and woollen cloths, leather, pottery, and some iron, steel, and other metal articles. Exports: ivory, gold dust, musk, coffee, and some other productions. Estimated area, 150,000 sq. m.; population, 3,500,000. The capital is Adis Abeba, pop. about 10,000; and Harar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has about 35,000 inhabitants.

A railway has been built from Jibutil, on the Red Sea, to the Abyssinian border near Harar,

under the direct surveillance and control of the French Government. The question of continuing the line to Adis Abeba was raised in 1905, and the Emperor stated in April that unless the Powers interested—England, France, and Italy—came to an agreement to internationalise the line, he would terminate it at Diré Daonah, and construct the extension thence to Adis Abeba himself. Negotiations between the interested Powers pointed to the admission to the directorate of the line of English and Italian members, with the extension of lines towards the English and Italian possessions.

Germany concluded a treaty of commerce with Abyssinia on March 7th, 1905.

British Minister and Consul-General (at Adis Abeba), Lieut.-Col. Sir J. L. Harrington, K.C.V.O., C.B. *Vice-Consuls*, W. Beauchamp Heard, at Adis Abeba; J. Gerolimito, at Harar.

Academies, The International Association of, was established in 1890 on the initiative of the Royal Society, and now represents 20 academies and learned societies of Europe and America. The delegates of the constituent bodies meet in general assembly once in every 3 years. The first meeting was held in Paris in 1901, the second in London in May 1904, and the next meeting is to be held at Vienna in 1907. The *International Catalogue of Scientific Literature* is one of the projects which the Association is concerning itself with; others are a complete edition of the works of Leibnitz and an *Encyclopædia of Islam*. In England the Royal Society represents the Science section and the British Academy the Letters section of the Association.

Academy, British, for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies. The Academy is the outcome of a meeting of representative scholars at the British Museum in 1901, when, after careful deliberation, a petition to His Majesty in Council was drawn up and presented, praying for the grant of a charter of incorporation, which appeared in the *Gazette* (Jan. 14th, 1902). The Royal Society approved and supported the petition, and on August 8th it was acceded to, and a Royal Charter was granted. The Academy aims at the promotion of the study of moral and political sciences, including history, philosophy, law, politics and economics, archaeology and philology. The maximum number of ordinary Fellows is fixed at 100. At present there are 87, distributed under four main sectional Committees: (1) History and Archaeology—chairman Mr. Bryce; (2) Philology—chairman Sir R. C. Jebb; (3) Philosophy—chairman Dr. Edward Caird; (4) Jurisprudence and Economics—chairman, Sir C. P. Ilbert. President: Lord Reay, G.C.S.I. Secretary, Prof. I. Gollancz. Temporary Address: Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London, W.

Academy, The French (*Académie Française*), was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and is the first of the five academies constituting the "Institut de France," the other four being the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, the *Académie des Sciences*, the *Académie des Beaux Arts*, and the *Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques*. The Academy consists of forty members, and meets at the *Palais de l'Institut* every Thursday from 3 to 5 p.m. An annual meeting is held in November. Each of the members receives 1500 fr. a year, and the Secretary 6000 fr. Six members who are appointed as a Dictionary Commission also receive 1000 fr. a year each. Twenty-one "prix littéraires" and forty "prix de vertu" are awarded by the Academy. The Secretary is M. Gaston Boissier.

Accountants and Auditors, Society of. Incorporated in 1885. Candidates for membership (unless they have been in public practice for 7 years) must pass the examinations prescribed by the Council. President, Wm. Geo. Rayner, London. Secretary, James Martin, 4, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

Accountants (Chartered) in England and Wales, Institute of. Incorporated by royal charter May 11th, 1880. Except in the case of persons who were in service as public accountants' clerks before March 21st, '82, who may qualify by passing an examination, candidates for membership must serve under articles and pass examinations. Officers: President, John Lane, F.C.A., 66, Coleman St., London, E.C.; Secretary, Hon. George Colville; Solicitors, Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co., 57, Coleman Street, E.C. Hall and Offices, Moorgate Place, London, E.C.

Actors' Association, 10, King Street, W.C. Sec., Charles Cruikshanks.

Acts of Parliament. The public Acts passed during the 1905 Session are enumerated at the commencement of Part II. of the article on Session, and particulars are given of the more important of them in alphabetical order in that article. Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, are the sole agents for England and Wales, by direct contract with H.M. Stationery Office. The agent for Ireland is Mr. E. Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; and the agents for Scotland are Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh.

Actuaries, Institute of, Staple Inn Hall, Holborn, W.C. President, Henry Cockburn; Hon. Secs., G. Todd, M.A., S. G. Warner.

Adler, Hermann, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. LL.D. St. Andrews, Chief Rabbi, is son of the late Chief Rabbi, and was b. in Hanover, 1839. Ed. at University Coll., Lond., B.A. Lond. '59, Ph.D. Leipsic '61. Principal of the Jews' College in '63, and Minister of the Jewish Synagogue at Bayswater in '64; author of several works of a controversial and homiletic character, including a reply to Dr. Colenso's "Criticism of the Pentateuch," and "Sermons on Passages in the Bible on which Christian Theologians base their Faith." He was elected Chief Rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Empire in May '91. He is President of Jews' College and a Life Governor of University College. Address: 22, Finsbury Square, E.C.; 6, Craven Hill, W.; Athenæum Club.

Aërial Navigation. In the '95 and some previous editions this subject was discussed at length, and nothing of serious interest has since been accomplished. There are two systems of aerial navigation—ballooning and

aviation. Ballooning involves the use of an inflated gas bag, which is made of various shapes by various experimenters; and in recent years many attempts have been made to render these balloons dirigible. Considerable success was obtained in this direction by M. Santos Dumont, who, on Oct. 19th, 1901, won the Deutsch prize of 100,000 fr. by taking his airship from St. Cloud to the Eiffel Tower in Paris and back again, a distance of about 15 kilometres, in 29½ mins. M. Dumont has since that time made many other airships, and has considerably attenuated the form of his balloon, the latest, in 1905, taking a spindle form. Dr. F. A. Barton and Mr. F. L. Rawson designed an airship, which was tried in July 1905. It consists of a large balloon 180 ft. long and 40 ft. in diameter, from which the car and motor propellers are suspended. When the breeze subsided it was possible at times to move the ship in an opposite direction to the direction of the wind, but generally it took the course the wind was blowing. All these balloon airships, apparently, suffer from the inevitable drawback that they can never be driven against the wind when it is blowing with any strength. The course may be modified, and in a calm air can be shaped with considerable freedom, but that is all. Aviation involves the use of apparatus heavier than the air, and dispenses with anything like a balloon. Sir Hiram Maxim has made many experiments in this direction. Prof. Langley and Prof. Montgomery, both of the United States, have also built machines, the latter using aeroplanes, but so far no practicable flying machine has been constructed.

Aëronautical Society of Great Britain (established 1866), 53, Victoria Street, S.W. Sec., E. Stuart Bruce, M.A.

AFGHANISTAN.

Afghanistan is an inland country of Asia, forming the north-eastern portion of the great Iran plateau. Its breadth is about 500, and its length, from the Herat boundary to the Khaibar, about 600 miles. Its area is about 216,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the tribes on the N.W. frontier of India under British control; on the S. by Baluchistan; on the W. by Persia; on the N. by the Russian Central Asian States. Kabul is the capital. There is no Afghan nation; the population (4,000,000) consists of discordant tribesmen, constantly in revolt, and only kept in subjection by frequent military expeditions from Kabul. The chief tribes are the Ghilzais in the province of Kabul, the Duranis between Herat and Kandahar, the Amiams and Hazaras in the Paropamisus mountains, north of the Duranis, and the Uzbegs and Tajiks. The four principal provinces are Kabul, Turkestan, Herat, and Kandahar. Most of the tribesmen are Suni Mahometans.

The present Ameer is Habibullah Khan, G.C.M.G., eldest son of the late Abdurrahman Khan. He was born in 1872, succeeded on Oct. 1st, 1901, and was formally enthroned in March 1902. He has a subsidy of 18 lakhs (£120,000) per annum from the Indian Government. A standing army is maintained, and the Commander-in-Chief is the Ameer's brother, Sirdar Nasrullah Khan, appointed in 1903. Service is obligatory, but rests lightly upon the population, about one man in eight being called upon to serve. The army comprises about 27,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry, and a strong

force of artillery, apart from the irregulars, who number some 25,000 mounted men and a smaller force of infantry, capable of being increased on a war footing to 80,000 horse and 60,000 foot. The firearms are various, but include many modern rifles, and the same applies to the guns. At Kabul there are factories where guns are forged and rifles made, and all sorts of manufactures are carried on. Silks, felts and carpets are manufactured. Exports: assafetida, madder, fruits, furs, shawls, and chintz. The exports to India are estimated at about £400,000 a year, and the imports £500,000 a year. Of late years Russian trade competition has been severe.

Mr. Louis Dane, C.S.I., as the representative of the Indian Government, concluded a treaty with the Ameer, which was signed at Kabul, March 21st, 1905. It confirmed the treaty of Nov. 12th, 1893, regarding internal and external affairs, made with Abdurrahman, the former Ameer. The Ameer accepts the advice of the British Government in regard to his relations with foreign powers, and is guaranteed against unprovoked aggression on his dominions. In June 1905 the Seistan Boundary Commission, under Colonel MacMahon, returned to Quetta, after 2½ years' work spent in delimiting the boundary between Eastern Persia and Afghanistan for a distance of 200 miles. Complete accord had been established between the Afghans and the Seistanis in the Helmand valley. It was reported on Sept. 29th that a strategic railway on the Indian side of the Afghan frontier, to be called the *Kabul River line*, will leave the existing railway at some point between Peshawur and Jamrud, forming a valuable alternative route to the Khyber. The work is to be carried out by the staff engaged in the construction of the Quetta-Nushki Railway.

Agent to the Governor-General of India at Cabul, Malik Khuda Bakhsh.

AFRICA.

The present condition of affairs and the latest details that have come to hand about the various parts of this vast continent will be found dealt with under their proper alphabetical headings throughout the book. (See Index.) Africa has been gradually shared out between various European Powers, chief of whom are England, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

It is estimated that the total area of Africa is 11,500,000 square miles, in round numbers, and the following is a rough approximation of the area secured by each Power:—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Great Britain . . . | 2,713,920 sq. miles. |
| France (including Madagascar) . . . | 3,804,974 " " |
| Germany . . . | 933,380 " " |
| Italy . . . | 188,500 " " |
| Portugal . . . | 790,124 " " |
| Spain . . . | 169,150 " " |
| Turkey (Tripoli and Benghazi) . . . | 398,900 " " |
| Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan . . | 1,010,000 " " |
| Congo Free State . . | 900,000 " " |
| Liberia . . . | 52,000 " " |
| Morocco . . . | 219,000 " " |
| Abyssinia . . . | 320,000 " " |
| | <u>11,499,938 " "</u> |

British, French, and German Trade with Africa.

British Trade with Africa has progressed thus:

| | Imports from Africa | Exports to Africa |
|------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| 1897 . . . | 22,902,000 | 24,797,000 |
| 1901 . . . | 26,435,000 | 32,288,000 |
| 1902 . . . | 29,456,000 | 40,607,000 |
| 1903 . . . | 29,103,000 | 43,060,000 |
| 1904 . . . | 30,667,000 | 36,211,000 |

French Trade has progressed thus:

| | £ | £ |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 1898 . . . | 13,960,000 | 12,562,000 |
| 1900 . . . | 12,420,000 | 14,872,000 |
| 1901 . . . | 13,209,000 | 15,123,000 |
| 1902 . . . | 16,048,000 | 15,835,000 |
| 1903 . . . | 17,669,000 | 16,643,000 |

The figures for Germany in 1904 were: imports, £6,310,000; exports, £3,553,450.

For details as to the Cape to Cairo Railway see article with that heading under **ENGINEERING**.

Aga Khan, His Highness Sultan Mahmud Shah, Head of the Ismailiah sects of all Moslems, is the third Aga Khan in direct male line since the family migrated from Persia and settled in British India. He was born in '77, educated privately, and married his cousin '97. He is a great traveller, and frequently visits England and other European countries. He was created K.C.I.E. in '97, promoted to G.C.I.E. in 1902, and holds several high distinctions from the German Emperor, the Shah of Persia, the Sultans of Turkey and Zanzibar, and other potentates. Chief residence: Bombay. Clubs: Marlborough, Piccadilly; and several clubs in India.

AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

II. CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.

III. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SOCIETIES, etc.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in '89, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Scotland, with such other persons as His Majesty may from time to time think fit to appoint during his pleasure. The President of the Board receives a salary of £2000 per annum. The powers and duties of the Privy Council under the Diseases of Animals Acts; of the Land Commissioners for England under the Tithe Acts, the Copyhold Act, the Inclosure Acts, the Metropolitan Commons Acts, the Drainage and Improvement of Land Acts, or under any other Act; and of the Commissioners of Works under the Survey Act '70, were transferred to the Board by the Act of '89; and, by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include

"horticulture." The business of the Board is transacted in four divisions.

1. The **Animals Division** is charged with the suppression of certain contagious diseases, including rabies, among animals in Great Britain; and with the regulation of the importation, into Great Britain, of animals, including dogs.

2. The **Intelligence Division** is charged with correspondence and inquiries relating to insect attacks, experiments, and general farming subjects; conducts business in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs and similar Acts; inspects, reports, and advises upon Agricultural Education in England and Wales; issues leaflets; and edits the monthly *Journal* of the Board.

3. The **Land Division** prepares the annual Agricultural and Produce Returns, collects the average prices of British corn under the Corn Returns Act '82, and is concerned with the regulation and inclosure of commons, transactions under the Universities and College Estates Acts, sales of glebe land, reappportionment and redemption of tithe rent-charge, enfranchisement of copyhold land, and the sanctioning of charges on land for works of improvement.

4. The **Fisheries Division** is charged with powers and duties under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, and certain Acts relating to Shell Fisheries. This division is under the control of Mr. Archer, who holds the rank of Assistant Secretary. Mr. C. E. Fryer is Superintending Inspector.

Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, '93, the Board has appointed a chief agricultural analyst, and made regulations regarding the analysis of fertilisers and feeding-stuffs by district analysts.

Further powers have been conferred on the Board by the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, the Commons Act, the Improvement of Land Act, of the session of '99, and by the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1900.

President, Right Hon. Ailwyn Fellows, M.P.
Permanent Secretary, Sir T. H. Elliott, K.C.B.
Offices, 4, Whitehall Place, 3, St. James's Square, and 3, Delahay Street, S.W.

Departmental Committees.

A Departmental Committee appointed in Dec. 1903 to inquire into and report upon the present position of fruit culture in Great Britain, with Mr. A. G. Boscawen, M.P., as Chairman, and Mr. Ernest Garnsey, of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, as Secretary, reported in June 1905. The chief recommendation was the establishment of a special Sub-Department of the Board to deal with matters connected with the fruit industry, with two branches: (a) a Bureau of Information, (b) an Experimental Fruit Farm. The Committee also recommended that Horticulture should be taught in Elementary Schools in rural districts, that sect. 4 of the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act should be made retrospective, that a more simple and uniform system of railway rates for fruit transport was desirable, that jam made wholly or in part from foreign fruit should be so labelled, etc.

In May 1904 a Departmental Committee was appointed to inquire as to the rates charged by railway companies in Great Britain in respect of the carriage of foreign and colonial farm, dairy, and market-garden produce from the ports of shipment or of arrival to the principal urban

centres, and to report whether there is any evidence to show that preferential treatment is accorded to such produce, and, if so, what further steps should be taken, either by legislation or otherwise, to secure the better enforcement of the law in the matter. The committee is constituted as follows: The Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (chairman); Sir J. L. Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.; Sir Herbert Jekyll, K.C.M.G., Assist. Sec. Board of Trade, Sir Charles J. Owens; Mr. Alfred Baldwin; M.P.; Mr. E. G. Haygarth Brown, Inspector Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; Col. W. S. Kenyon-Slaney, M.P.; Mr. George Lambert, M.P. Secretary, Mr. E. C. Stoneham, of the Board of Trade.

A Departmental Committee (Chairman, Lord Burghclere), appointed to inquire into and report upon the working in Great Britain of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act 1893, reported in Feb. 1905. The report (Cd. 2372) stated that the Act had been of very great benefit to the farming class, but there had been causes at work which prevented it from being entirely successful in the suppression of fraud. The Committee recommended that local authorities should be given power to use public funds for the purposes of the Act, to appoint persons, with the approval of the Board, to act as official samplers, both for analysing samples sent in by purchasers and for taking test samples on their own initiative, that the seller be required to state the actual constituents present in fertilisers and feeding-stuffs, and that any statement by the seller in any circular or advertisement descriptive of a fertiliser should have effect as a warranty.

Department of Agriculture, Ireland.

The authority which controls and promotes agriculture in Ireland is the Department of Agriculture and Technical Institution, created in '99, which has done a most important work in the country. Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, K.C.V.O. Sec., T. P. Gill, Esq. Office, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

I. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Persons engaged in Agriculture.

In the General Report on the 1901 Census of England and Wales, issued in 1904, the following comparison was made as to the number of persons engaged in Agriculture in the United Kingdom, as enumerated at the last three censuses:—

| | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Farmers, Graziers Do. Sons or other relatives returned as assisting in the work on the Farm .. | 633,787 | 597,878 | 577,177 |
| Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants .. | 280,964 | 297,099 | 320,976 |
| 1,192,725 | 1,072,059 | 869,728 | |
| Gardeners, Nurserymen, Seeds-men, Florists .. | 168,846 | 199,014 | 239,689 |
| Others — Shepherds, Farm Bailiffs, etc. .. | 86,009 | 83,706 | 102,242 |
| | 2,362,331 | 2,249,756 | 2,109,812 |

Agricultural Labourers' Wages.

Although time payments in cash form the main part of agricultural labourers' earnings, the method of remuneration varies very much in different parts of the United Kingdom. Where the system of long engagements prevails, extra cash payments for piecework, hay and corn harvest, overtime, etc., are few, if any, while allowances in kind, such as board and lodging for unmarried men, and free cottages, potatoes, fuel, etc., for married men, are frequent. On the other hand, where the engagements are shorter and the rates of time wages are lower, as in the arable districts of the Eastern, Southern, and South-Western counties of England, more piecework is done, and extra payments in cash at hay and corn harvests and for overtime can be earned, while men in charge of animals frequently receive lamb money, journey money, free cottages, and other allowances in kind.

The following were the final averages obtained for the earnings in 1902 of ordinary agricultural labourers in England, and for the classes of labourers most nearly corresponding to them in other parts of the United Kingdom, according to a report made in 1905 by Mr. Wilson Fox, of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade:—

| Country. | Ordinary Agricultural Labourers. | | | | All classes of *Agricultural Labourers. |
|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---|
| | 1902. | 1898. | Increase in 1902 over 1898. | | |
| | | | Amount. | per cent. | |
| | | | | | |
| <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | | <i>s. d.</i> | |
| England | 17 5 | 16 9 | 0 8 | 4'0 | 18 3 |
| Wales | 17 7 | 16 6 | 1 1 | 6'6 | 17 3 |
| Scotland | 19 5 | 18 2 | 1 3 | 6'9 | 19 3 |
| Ireland | 10 9 | 10 2 | 0 7 | 5'7 | 10 11 |

* Including ordinary labourers and also men specially engaged in the charge of animals—shepherds, cattle-men, and horsekeepers.

The highest average weekly earnings in England were in Durham, 22s. 2d.; in Wales, Glamorgan, 21s. 3d.; in Scotland, Renfrew and Lanark, 22s. 2d.; in Ireland, Down, 13s.

The lowest average weekly earnings were—in England, Oxford, 14s. 6d.; Wales, Cardigan, 15s. 8d.; Scotland, Shetland, Orkney, and Caithness, 13s. 7d.; Ireland, Mayo, 8s. 9d.

Returns as to the rates of weekly cash wages paid on 69 farms in England and Wales showed that the average increase from 1850 to 1903 in the rates of weekly cash wages amounted to 57 per cent., and on 10 farms in Ireland to 81·6 per cent.

In Mr. Wilson Fox's report a table was given showing the average weekly value of the food consumed by a farm labourer, his wife, and four children, including, of course, articles purchased and those produced at home, the values being in all cases based on retail shop prices. The figures, therefore, do not necessarily represent the actual sum a farm labourer expends on food out of his wages, since by the sale or consumption of his home-grown produce he may increase his income or reduce his actual expenditure on food. The figures merely represent the value of food consumed, not the cash expenditure on food.

They are as follows:—

| | s. | d. | |
|----------|----|----|----------|
| England | 13 | 6½ | per week |
| Scotland | 15 | 2½ | „ „ |
| Ireland | 10 | 5½ | „ „ |

Rents vary between 1s. and 2s. a week.

Area used for Agriculture.

The total area of land and water in 1905 was:—

| | Acres. |
|----------------------|------------|
| England | 32,551,802 |
| Wales | 4,777,133 |
| Scotland | 19,458,728 |
| Total Great Britain | 56,787,663 |
| Ireland | 20,710,589 |
| Total United Kingdom | 77,684,006 |

The total acreage under crops and grass in 1904 and 1905 was:—

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| | Acres. | Acres. |
| England | 24,630,092 | 24,611,186 |
| Wales | 2,798,880 | 2,794,661 |
| Scotland | 4,888,638 | 4,880,985 |
| Great Britain | 32,317,610 | 32,286,832 |
| Ireland | 15,230,124 | 15,262,949 |
| United Kingdom | 47,679,997 | 47,673,115 |

Area of Mountain and Heath Land used for Grazing, and of Woods and Plantations, excluding Ireland.

| | Great Britain. | Isle of Man & Channel Islands. |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------|
| | Acres. | Acres. |
| Mountain and Heath } Land for Grazing. } | 12,763,099 | 26,278 |
| Woods and Plantations } | 2,768,243 | 869 |

The averages for the United Kingdom for 1891-95 compare with the figures for 1905 thus:—

| | 1891-95 | 1905 |
|-------------------|------------|------------|
| | Acres. | Acres. |
| Permanent Pasture | 27,642,070 | 28,865,373 |
| Arable Land | 20,345,937 | 18,807,742 |
| | 47,988,007 | 47,673,115 |

Holdings and Allotments.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, in collecting the 1903 returns, directed the officers to furnish also an abstract of the number of holdings in Great Britain in separate groups of size. The particulars for Great Britain of different sizes of holdings are:—

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Above 1 acre and not exceeding 5 acres | 111,357 |
| „ 5 acres „ „ | 50 „ 232,892 |
| „ 50 „ „ „ | 300 „ 150,055 |
| „ 300 „ „ „ | 18,081 |
| Total | 512,385 |

This gave an average size for each holding of 63·1 acres, but, taking only the holdings above 5 acres, the average size was, for Great Britain, 81 acres in 1885, 80 acres in 1895, and 80 acres in 1903. The larger farms are mainly in the eastern, north-eastern, south-eastern, and east midland districts of England and in Scotland.

Details for England, Wales, and Scotland for 1905 are given in the following table:—

| | No. of Holdings, 1905. | Acreage under Crops and Grass. | Average Size. | |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | | 1905. | 1895. |
| England | 372,144 | 24,611,186 | 66'1 | 65'3 |
| Wales | 60,429 | 2,794,661 | 46'2 | 47'1 |
| Scotland | 79,131 | 4,880,985 | 61'7 | 61'5 |
| Great Britain | 511,704 | 32,286,832 | 63'1 | 62'6 |

Concerning allotments of 1 acre and under, these numbered in 1895 579,133; those of less than 1 acre were 541,990, and of 1 acre 37,143.

A Committee was in May 1905 appointed to inquire into the administration and working of the Small Holdings Act 1892, to examine the various arrangements made by landowners in recent years for the provision of smaller agricultural holdings; and to report as to the conditions under which such holdings are most likely to be attended with success, and as to the measures which may most advantageously be taken, either by legislation, co-operative association, or otherwise, to secure the increase of their number. Chairman, Earl of Onslow; Secretary, Mr. T. H. Sutton, of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Allotments and Small Holdings Association was founded in '85 to assist rural labourers to obtain small allotments of land and to maintain their rights to the charities bequeathed for their benefit in past years. The President is Sir Walter Foster, M.P., and the Secretary Mr. C. D. Sturge. Office, 116, Vivian Road, Harborne, Birmingham.

Acreage under Crops, 1905.

The figures for the United Kingdom include the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

| | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Corn Crops— | | | |
| Wheat . . | 1,796,995 | 37,860 | 1,836,598 |
| Barley . . | 1,713,664 | 154,645 | 1,872,305 |
| Oats . . | 3,051,376 | 1,066,806 | 4,137,406 |
| Rye . . | 62,197 | 10,155 | 72,480 |
| Beans . . | 254,765 | 1,471 | 256,383 |
| Peas . . | 175,235 | 253 | 175,624 |
| Total . . | 7,054,232 | 1,271,190 | 8,350,796 |
| Green Crops— | | | |
| Potatoes | 608,473 | 616,755 | 1,236,768 |
| Turnips and Swedes | 1,589,273 | 282,105 | 1,879,384 |
| Mangold | 404,123 | 72,570 | 477,540 |
| Cabbage | | | |
| Kohl Rabi | 179,226 | 45,695 | 225,315 |
| Rape | | | |
| Vetches or Tares | 136,429 | 2,566 | 139,285 |
| Lucerne and other Crops | 159,518 | 24,682 | 186,082 |
| Total . . | 3,077,042 | 1,044,373 | 4,144,374 |

The acreage under wheat in 1905 was an increase of 421,711 acres for Great Britain and of 7214 acres for Ireland. The acreage under barley and oats decreased in both countries.

Acreage under Grass, etc., 1905.

| | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Clover and rotation grass— | | | |
| For hay . . | 2,189,286 | 682,635 | 2,831,305 |
| Not for hay . . | 2,288,232 | 626,478 | 2,948,018 |
| Total . . | 4,477,518 | 1,255,113 | 5,779,323 |
| Permanent grass— | | | |
| For hay . . | 4,688,520 | 1,665,871 | 6,361,439 |
| Not for hay . . | 12,511,974 | 9,971,518 | 22,503,934 |
| Total . . | 17,200,494 | 11,637,389 | 28,865,373 |
| Flax . . | 441 | 46,158 | 46,599 |
| Hops * . . | 48,967 | — | 48,967 |
| Small fruit . . | 78,825 | 4,531 | 83,941 |
| Bare fallow . . | 349,313 | 4,195 | 353,742 |
| Orchards † . . | 244,323 | — | 245,815 |

* The hop counties are Hants, Hereford, Kent, Salop, Surrey, Sussex and Worcester. Of the total acreage Kent has 29,841 acres.

† The acreage of any crop or grass grown under the trees in orchards is also returned under its proper heading.

Produce of Crops, 1904.

The Estimated Total Produce of the principal crops in Great Britain in 1904 was:—

| | Total Produce. | Yield per acre. | Average yield per acre for 10 years '94-'03. |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| Wheat . . | 36,880,246 | 26'82 | 30'95 |
| Barley . . | 57,193,067 | 31'07 | 33'17 |
| Oats . . | 127,407,848 | 39'17 | 39'06 |
| Beans . . | 5,827,789 | 23'12 | 28'25 |
| Peas . . | 4,441,103 | 25'77 | 26'29 |
| | Tons. | Tons. | |
| Potatoes . . | 3,588,254 | 6'29 | 5'75 |
| Turnips and Swedes . . | 23,036,129 | 14'36 | 12'79 |
| Mangold . . | 7,481,402 | 18'76 | 18'30 |
| Hay (Clover, Sainfoin, etc.) . . | 3,497,063 | 30'11 | 29'13 |
| Hay (Permanent Grass) . . | 5,875,696 | 24'66 | 23'63 |
| Hops * (cwts.) . . | 282,330 | 5'91 | 9'12 |

* The produce in 1905 was 695,943 cwts.

The Department of Agriculture for Ireland gave the estimated Total Produce and Yield per Acre of the Principal Crops in Ireland in 1904 thus:—

| | Total Produce. | Yield per acre. | Av. Yield per acre, 10 years, 1894-1903. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| Wheat . . | 1,039,535 | 33'72 | 32'37 |
| Barley . . | 5,260,416 | 33'27 | 30'24 |
| Oats . . | 49,347,200 | 45'74 | 44'40 |
| Beans . . | 73,005 | 38'63 | 37'86 |
| Peas . . | 4,682 | 25'31 | 25'44 |
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Potatoes . | 2,642,018 | 4'27 | 3'83 |
| Turnips and Swedes . | 4,997,245 | 17'48 | 14'93 |
| Mangold . | 1,331,609 | 17'58 | 16'33 |
| Hay (Clover, Sainfoin, etc.) . | 1,441,461 | 45'63 | 43'55 |
| Hay (Permanent Grass) . | 4,045,469 | 49'69 | 47'09 |

Annual Average Prices per Imperial Quarter of British Corn 1894-1904.

| Year. | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. |
|------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1894 . . . | 22 10 | 24 6 | 17 1 |
| 1895 . . . | 23 1 | 21 11 | 14 6 |
| 1896 . . . | 26 2 | 22 11 | 14 9 |
| 1897 . . . | 30 2 | 23 6 | 16 11 |
| 1898 . . . | 34 0 | 27 2 | 18 5 |
| 1899 . . . | 25 8 | 25 7 | 17 0 |
| 1900 . . . | 26 11 | 24 11 | 17 7 |
| 1901 . . . | 26 9 | 25 2 | 18 5 |
| 1902 . . . | 28 1 | 25 8 | 20 2 |
| 1903 . . . | 26 9 | 22 8 | 17 2 |
| Average 10 years | 27 0½ | 24 5 | 17 2½ |
| 1904 . . . | 28 4 | 22 4 | 16 4 |

Numbers of Live Stock, 1905.

Horses.

The figures relate only to horses used for agricultural purposes as stated and unbroken horses, and do not embrace the total number of horses in the country.

| | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. |
|--|----------------|----------|-----------------|
| | No. | No. | No. |
| Horses used for agricultural purposes* . | 1,122,419 | 373,182 | 1,502,939 |
| Unbroken horses: 1 year and above | 310,333 | 94,567 | 406,317 |
| Unbroken horses under 1 year | 139,681 | 67,124 | 207,542 |
| Total of horses | 1,572,433 | 534,873 | 2,116,798 |

* Including mares kept for breeding.

Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs.

| | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. |
|---|----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | No. | No. | No. |
| Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf . . . | 2,707,392 | 1,487,065 | 4,211,917 |
| Other Cattle—Two years and above . | 1,415,317 | 1,041,313 | 2,461,820 |
| One year and under two . | 1,471,070 | 1,024,648 | 2,505,724 |
| Under one year . . | 1,393,241 | 1,092,196 | 2,194,565 |
| Total of Cattle . | 6,987,020 | 4,645,222 | 11,674,026 |
| Ewes kept for Breeding . | 9,935,766 | 1,506,349 | 11,471,872 |
| Other Sheep—One year and above . | 5,147,517 | 688,300 | 5,840,929 |
| Under one year . . | 10,173,913 | 1,554,664 | 11,763,937 |
| Total of Sheep | 25,257,196 | 3,749,313 | 29,076,738 |
| Sows kept for Breeding . | 335,008 | 121,840 | 458,689 |
| Other Pigs . | 2,089,911 | 1,042,482 | 3,142,976 |
| Total of Pigs . | 2,424,919 | 1,164,322 | 3,601,665 |

Diseases of Animals.

The following were the outbreaks reported in 1904:—

| | Great Britain. | Ireland. |
|----------------------|----------------|----------|
| Anthrax . . . | 1,053 | 4 |
| Glanders . . . | 1,535 | 11 |
| Swine Fever . . | 1,196 | 181 |
| Pleuro-Pneumonia . | — | — |
| Foot & Mouth Disease | — | — |
| Sheep Scab . . | 1,286 | 486 |
| Epizootic Abortion . | — | 123 |
| Rabies . . . | — | — |

Until 1893 the local authorities of the country controlled the powers exercisable under the Diseases of Animals Acts with regard to Swine Fever, but at the end of that year the Board of Agriculture assumed control. The number of outbreaks of swine fever, which was 3045 in 1895, has sunk continuously since.

The number of cases of rabies rapidly diminished from 771 in 1895 to nil in 1904.

It was in 1899 that the last outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia occurred, and it seems to have been banished from the country. Foot and mouth disease also appears to have been eradicated, there having been no cases since 1902.

On the other hand the number of outbreaks of anthrax and glanders seems to be steadily increasing.

For the first 9 months of 1905 the outbreaks recorded were:—

| | Great Britain. | Ireland. | | 1904. | Per head of population. |
|---------------------|----------------|----------|--|-------|-------------------------|
| Anthrax . . . | 745 | 3 | | | |
| Glanders . . . | 940 | 17 | | | |
| Sheep Scab . . . | 676 | 238 | | | |
| Swine Fever . . . | 643 | 45 | | | |
| Epizootic Abortion. | — | 10 | | | |

There were no cases of pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, or rabies recorded.

A Departmental Committee was appointed in April 1905 to inquire, by means of experimental investigation and otherwise, into the pathology and etiology of epizootic abortion, and to consider whether any and, if so, what preventive and remedial measures may with advantage be adopted with respect to that disease. **Chairman**, Prof. John MacFadyean, M.R.C.V.S., M.B., B.Sc., Principal Royal Veterinary College; **Secretary**, Mr. J. R. Jackson, M.R.C.V.S., of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Prices of Cattle and Sheep.

The average prices of British cattle and sheep per stone of 8 lb., sinking the offal, at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, were:—

| Year. | Cattle. | | Sheep. | |
|-------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| '73 | 5 1 | to 6 4 | 5 8 | to 6 11 |
| '83 | 4 4 | to 6 1 | 6 2 | to 7 3 |
| '93 | 2 10 | to 4 9 | 3 8 | to 5 5 |
| '98 | 2 4 | to 4 3 | 3 2 | to 5 6 |
| '99 | 2 6 | to 4 7 | 3 4 | to 5 8 |
| 1900 | 3 1 | to 4 10 | 3 4 | to 6 0 |
| 1901 | 2 4 | to 4 7 | 3 3 | to 5 8 |
| 1902 | 2 11 | to 4 11 | 3 7 | to 5 9 |
| 1903 | 2 10 | to 4 8 | 3 8 | to 5 10 |
| 1904 | 2 9 | to 4 7 | 3 10 | to 5 11 |

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

| | 1904. | | Per head of population. |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| | No. | £ | |
| Horses | 18,491 | 457,828 | |
| Live { Cattle | 549,532 | 9,736,436 | |
| Sheep | 382,240 | 591,984 | |
| | Cwts. | | |
| Beef . . . | 5,051,253 | 9,857,322 | |
| Mutton . . . | 3,539,659 | 6,946,989 | |
| *Pig Meat . . | 7,559,641 | 17,609,688 | |
| Meat, Unenumerated | 851,235 | 1,925,882 | |
| Total . . . | 16,983,788 | £36,339,881 | |
| Butter . . . | 4,241,005 | 21,117,162 | |
| Margarine . . | 960,278 | 2,494,467 | |
| Cheese . . . | 2,554,297 | 5,843,770 | |
| Margarine . . | 1,997 | 2,829 | |
| Condensed Milk . . | 904,136 | 1,608,391 | |
| Milk and Cream . . | 12,911 | 29,437 | |
| | Total £31,096,056 | | |

* Pork, fresh and salted, Bacon and Hams.

| | No. | £ | lbs. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------|
| Rabbits . . . | 533,698 | 780,737 | |
| Poultry and Game . . | | | |
| Eggs . . . | 2,393,111 | 6,730,574 | |
| Lard . . . | 1,830,837 | 3,342,389 | |
| Wheat (Grain) . . | 97,782,500 | 34,266,416 | |
| Flour . . . | 14,722,893 | 7,258,600 | |
| | Total £41,525,016 | | |
| Barley . . . | 27,152,300 | 7,161,600 | |
| Oats . . . | 14,097,700 | 3,726,120 | |
| Maize . . . | 42,897,880 | 10,247,134 | |
| Rye, Buckwheat, Beans and Peas . . | 5,188,192 | 1,658,227 | |
| Meal (except Wheat) . . | 2,063,436 | 821,585 | |
| | Total £23,614,666 | | |
| | Tons. | | |
| Hay . . . | 131,234 | — | |
| Malt . . . | 1,734 | 3,001 | |
| | Cwts. | | |
| Hops . . . | 313,667 | 1,839,854 | |
| Apples . . . | 3,771,781 | 2,118,294 | |
| Cherries . . . | 260,724 | 319,824 | |
| Grapes . . . | 853,572 | 827,634 | |
| Pears . . . | 535,614 | 503,573 | |
| Plums . . . | 493,707 | 526,438 | |
| Potatoes . . . | 9,993,965 | 2,437,971 | |
| Onions . . . | 8,292,136 | 1,076,472 | |
| *Wool— | | | |
| Foreign | Lbs. | | |
| Countries. | 103,253,792 | 3,497,540 | |
| British Possessns. | 463,476,542 | 17,147,483 | |
| | Cwts. | | |
| Hides . . . | 774,848 | 2,046,964 | |
| Tallow and Stearine . . | 1,758,074 | 2,249,445 | |
| Clover and Grass Seeds | 21,324 | 869,838 | |
| Manures† . . | 710,504 | 2,272,856 | |
| Flax . . . | 74,917 | 3,185,475 | |
| Hemp . . . | 132,425 | 4,121,755 | |
| Oilcake . . . | 371,809 | 2,128,817 | |
| | Lbs. | | |
| Hewn Wood | 3,107,432 | 5,559,289 | |
| Sawn or Split Wood | 6,066,236 | 15,505,799 | |
| Staves . . . | 132,176 | 527,696 | |
| Furniture and Hard Woods . . | | | |
| | Tons. | | |
| | 301,726 | 2,045,201 | |

* 252,262,318 lbs. of wool (value £9,520,661) re-exported, leaving net imports 314,468,016 lbs. (value £11,124,362).

† Bones, Guano, Nitrate, and Phosphate.

II. CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Organisation Society was established in April 1901, through the amalgamation of the British Agricultural Organisation Society with the National Agricultural Union. A considerable number of country districts are vigorously taking the matter up. The Agricultural Organisation Society maintains a staff of organisers, and (a) advises with regard to the preliminary steps to be taken in the formation of a society; (b) supplies model rules giving societies a legal constitution without trouble or expense; (c) gives information concerning the working of other societies, with the object of mutual help and experience; (d) is in a position to negotiate with firms in a manner impossible for a local society; (e) institutes systematic methods of administration in order to secure good management.

The number and nature of Societies affiliated to the Agricultural Organisation Society to Sept. 30th, 1905, was as follows:—

| | |
|--|-----|
| Societies established for the Supply of Requirements, Sale of Produce, and | |
| Motor Transport | 72 |
| Dairy, Bottled Milk, and Cheesemaking | 8 |
| Rural Industries | 3 |
| Allotments and Small Holdings | 4 |
| Village Credit Societies | 11 |
| Water Supply | 1 |
| Auction Market | 1 |
| Fruit Grading | 1 |
| Total | 101 |

President, Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, M.P.; Chairman of Committee, Hon. T. A. Brassey; Secretary, Mr. J. Nugent Harris. Offices, Dacre House, Dacre Street, Westminster.

The reports of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd., indicate that the agricultural co-operative movement in that country is growing steadily. There were at the end of 1905, 718 societies, including:—

- 269 Dairies,
- 130 Agricultural Societies,
- 200 Agricultural Banks,
- 25 Poultry Societies,
- 54 Home Industry Societies,
- 4 Flax Societies,
- 1 Bee-keepers' Societies,
- 3 Federations, and
- 12 Miscellaneous Societies, 65 of which were formed during the year.

The membership of the societies on Jan. 1st, 1905, was about 76,534. Artificial manure can now be bought at prices which vary from 25 to 40 per cent. lower than those that ruled before the idea of joint purchase had been taken up. Co-operative societies in Ireland are now placed on equal terms with ordinary traders. The Society is working hand-in-hand with the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Sec., R. A. Anderson. Office, 22, Lincoln Place, Dublin.

See also Agricultural Credit Societies on p. 33.

III. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SOCIETIES, ETC.

There are several large institutions in Great Britain where a full course of agricultural education, with knowledge of the allied sciences, can be obtained. The following are classed as agricultural colleges: viz.—

Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
College of Agriculture, Downton, Salisbury.

University College, Reading.
University of Cambridge Department of Agriculture.

University of Leeds.

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, near Ashford.

Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Agriculture and Rural Economy.

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

University College, Bangor.

Aspatria Agricultural College, Cumberland.

Tamworth Agricultural College and Training Farm.

Brewood Grammar School, Staffordshire.

Uckfield Agricultural and Horticultural College and Training Farm, Sussex.

West of Scotland Agricultural College, 6, Blythswood Square, Glasgow.

Dauntsey Agricultural School, West Lavington, Devizes.

Aberdeen and N. Scotland College of Agriculture, Aberdeen, which confers the degree of Doctor of Science in Agriculture—D.Sc. (Agr.).

In recent years a good deal of work has been done by women in horticulture, and three Hostels are open—at Reading, Swanley, and Lady Warwick's.

Royal Agricultural Society of England.

This, the premier agricultural society of the United Kingdom, was founded by Royal Charter on March 26th, 1840. It has two sides to its work:

(1) The practical, the chief feature of which is its annual shows, at which the best pedigree animals, as well as the newest inventions in agricultural implements and labour-saving appliances, are exhibited; (2) The scientific, for which purpose it maintains a complete chemical laboratory for the analysis of feeding-stuffs, manures, soils, etc., and retains the services of Chemical, Botanical, Zoological, and Veterinary experts in order that its members may have at low rates the best scientific advice obtainable. It controls, moreover, an Experimental Farm and "Pot Culture" station at Woburn, where elaborate investigations into crops, soils, feeding stuffs, and other matters connected with agriculture, are carried on. Its *Journal* contains articles by leading authorities on the most important agricultural questions of the day. The Society has, in conjunction with the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, instituted annual examinations for the award of National Diplomas in the science and practice of Agriculture and of Dairying. It seeks in many other ways to foster the study of agriculture, including the publication of insect and other "Diagrams," a Text-book on agriculture (now in its thirty-fifth thousand), Pamphlets, and lantern slides. The governing body of the Society consists of a President (elected annually), 12 trustees, 12 vice-presidents, and 54 members of council, one-third of whom go out of office each year. The members number about 9500, including nearly all the chief landowners, practical farmers and stock breeders of the country. Membership of the Society entitles to the use of a large and well-stocked library of standard books on agricultural subjects, and a reading-room. The Society's consulting chemist is Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker, M.A., F.I.C.; the consulting botanist is Mr. W. Carruthers, F.R.S.; and the zoologist is Mr. Cecil Warburton, M.A., of the Zoological Laboratory, Cambridge, all of whom members may consult on payment of

a small fee. A new showyard, intended to be the Society's permanent showyard, was opened at **Park Royal** in 1903, but the attendance there fell off progressively, and was only 23,913 in 1905, the lowest on record. A committee was accordingly appointed to investigate the position of the Society, and reported in Sept. 1905 in favour of economies all round; the sale of **Harewood House** if possible, the holding of the 1906 show in the provinces, and the disposal of the Society's interest in the **Park Royal** estate. The sixty-seventh annual show of live stock, implements, and farm produce will be held at **Derby**, June 27th to 30th, 1906. **Patron**, H.M. the King. **President** for 1905-6, Mr. F. S. W. Cornwallis, of **Linton Park**, **Maidstone**. **Sec.**, Sir Ernest Clarke, 13, **Hanover Square**, W.

Other Societies.

The **Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland**. **Secretary**, Jas. Macdonald, 3, **George IV. Bridge**, **Edinburgh**.

The **Royal Dublin Society**, founded in 1731, of which Mr. Robert Bruce is the **Agricultural Superintendent**. Shows are held in April, August, and December, at the Society's premises, **Ball's Bridge**, **Dublin**. **Registrar**, R. J. Moss, F.C.S., F.I.C., **Leinster House**, **Dublin**.

The local Chambers of Agriculture (83 in number) in **England** and **Wales** are affiliated to the **Central and Associated Chamber of Agriculture** (**Secretary**, A. H. H. Matthews, **Broad Sanctuary Chambers**, **Westminster**, S.W.), and concern themselves principally in influencing legislation in the interests of the farmers.

Scotland has its own Chamber. **Secretary**, Isaac Connell, 10, **North St. David Street**, **Edinburgh**.

The **Smithfield Club** (Incorporated), formed in 1798, has also to be credited with excellent services in encouraging the breeding and proper fattening of live stock and exhibiting agricultural produce and implements. **Secretary**, E. J. Powell, 12, **Hanover Square**, W.

The **British Dairy Farmers' Association**. **Secretary**, W. C. Young, 12, **Hanover Square**, W.

The **Bath and West and Southern Counties Society**. **Secretary**, T. F. Plowman, 3, **Pierpoint Street**, **Bath**.

The **Farmers' Club**. **Secretary**, H. Trustram Eve, 2, **Whitehall Court**, **London**, S.W.

The **Royal Counties Agricultural Society**. **Secretary**, Franklin Simmons, **Basingstoke**.

The **Welsh National Agricultural Society**. **Secretary**, Walter Williams, **Cambrian Chambers**, **Aberystwyth**.

Great attention is now being paid to instruction in **Dairying**, which may be specially studied at **The British Dairy Institute** at **Reading**.

The **Midland Dairy Institute**, **Kingston Fields**, **Derby**.

The **Dairy Institute**, **Worleston**, **Nantwich**.

The **Dairy School**, **Kilmarnock**, N.B.

The **Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution** grants pensions to farmers and their wives and daughters who have become reduced in circumstances. **Secretary**, C. B. Shaw, 26, **Charles Street**, **St. James's**, **London**, S.W.

Breed Societies.

There is a permanent **Royal Commission on Horse Breeding**, of which the **Duke of Portland**, K.G., is **President**. **Sec.**, J. Herbert Taylor, **Office**, 12, **Hanover Square**, **London**, W.

Other Breed Societies concerned with horses are:—

Shire Horse Society, 12, **Hanover Square**, W.
Clydesdale Horse Society, 93, **Hope Street**, **Glasgow**.

Hackney Horse Society, 12, **Hanover Sq.**, W.
Hunters' Improvement Society, 12, **Hanover Square**, W.

Polo and Riding Pony Society, 12, **Hanover Square**, W.

Cleveland Bay Horse Society, **Norton Carr**, **Nunthorpe R.S.O.**, **Yorkshire**.

Yorkshire Coach Horse Society, **The Grange**, **Appleton Roebuck**, **Bolton Percy R.S.O.**, **Yorks**.

For **Cattle** the chief societies are:—

Shorthorn Society, 12, **Hanover Square**, W.
Hereford Herd-Book Society, 20, **East Street** **Hereford**.

Devon Cattle Breeders' Society, **Wiveliscombe**, **Somerset**.

Sussex Herd-Book Society, 12, **Hanover Square**, W.

English Jersey Cattle Society, 7, **Princes Street**, **Hanover Square**, W.

Galloway Cattle Society, **Monswald Manse**, **Ruthwell R.S.O.**, N.B.

Ayrshire Cattle Herd-Book Society, 58, **Allo-way Street**, **Ayr**.

Highland Cattle Society, 15, **High Street**, **Inverness**.

Jersey Herd-Book Society, **St. Helier**, **Jersey**.

English Guernsey Society, 12, **Hanover Square**, W.

Kerry and Dexter Herd-Book Society, **Leinster House**, **Dublin**.

Red Polled Society, **Mercury Office**, **Norwich**.

For **Sheep** the leading societies are:—
National Sheep Breeders, **Mowbray House**, **Norfolk Street**, **Strand**, W.C.

Oxford Down Breeders, 11, **Queen Street**, **Oxford**.

Southdown, 12, **Hanover Square**, W.
Hampshire Down, 49, **Canal**, **Salisbury**.

Wensleydale, **Carperby**, **Aysgarth**.
Leicester, **Elms Villa**, **Great Driffield**, **Yorkshire**.

For **Poultry** there are:
National Poultry Organisation Society, **Sec.** E. Brown, F.L.S., 12, **Hanover Square**, W.

Poultry Club, **Sec.** T. Threlford, 42, **Earlham Grove**, **Forest Gate**, **London**, E.

For **Fruit** there is the
National Fruit Growers' Federation, **Sec.** A. T. Matthews, 28, **Eaton Rise**, **Ealing**, **London**, W.

There are three associations devoted to the interests of **Pig Breeders**:

National Pig Breeders' Association, **Ruddington**, **Nottingham**.

British Berkshire Society.

Large Black Pig Society, 64, **Oxford Street**, **Ipswich**.

The **British Goat Society** (**Allerton House**, **Kingston-on-Thames**) issues a **Herd-Book** for that description of stock.

Albani, **Madame**, the vocalist, whose name prior to her marriage with Mr. Ernest Gye was Marie Louise Emma Lajeunesse, was b. Nov. 1st, 1850, at Chambly, near Montreal. She studied under Duprez in Paris, and under Lamperti in Milan. She made a successful debut at Messina in 1870, and subsequently sang in other Italian theatres, coming to the Covent Garden

Opera House in '72. Wagner's "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser" owe much of the favour they have received in this country to her intellectual and refined impersonation of the heroines.

Albert Medal, The, was instituted in 1866 and extended in '67 and '77, for the purpose of rewarding acts of heroism performed by civilians at sea or on land. The first class are awarded a decoration consisting of a gold oval-shaped badge bearing the words on a garter "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea," or "on Land," as the case may be. Members of the second class, whose acts of bravery, though meritorious, have not been so striking, receive a bronze badge with the same inscription.

Alcohol for Industrial Purposes. In Sept. 1904 the Chancellor of the Exchequer appointed a Committee, consisting of Sir Henry Primrose, K.C.B., C.S.I., chairman; Prof. Sir William Crookes, F.R.S.; Sir W. H. Holland, M.P.; the Hon. J. Scott-Montagu, M.P.; Lothian D. Nicholson, Esq.; Dr. W. Somerville; Dr. T. E. Thorpe, C.B., F.R.S.; Thomas Tyrer, Esq.: "to inquire into the existing facilities for the use, without payment of duty, of spirits in arts and manufactures, and, in particular, into the operation of Section 8 of the Finance Act, 1902; and to report whether the powers conferred upon the Commissioners of Inland Revenue by this section permit of adequate facilities being given for the use of spirits in manufactures and in the production of motive power, or whether further facilities are required; and, if it should appear to the Committee that the present facilities are inadequate, to advise what further measures could be adopted without prejudice to the safety of the revenue derived from spirits and with due regard to the interests of the producers of spirits in the United Kingdom." The Committee reported in April 1905 [Cd. 2472] that sect. 8 of the Finance Act, 1902, conferred ample powers on the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for affording adequate facilities for the use of spirits in manufacture; but full advantage had not been taken of the Act. The Committee found that the hindrances to the use of alcohol for industrial purposes were: (1) the fact that it has to be "methylated," which costs about 3d. to 4d. per gallon; (2) the Excise restrictions required in the interests of the revenue derived from potable spirits, which enhance the price by about 5d. per gallon. Of the total cost, from 20d. to 22d. per gallon, about 8½d. is due to revenue precautions. Methylation is not seriously detrimental for industrial purposes, except in very few cases, but the increase of price is. The Committee therefore recommended the grant of "an allowance on industrial spirit at such rate as may from time to time be taken as the equivalent of the increase in cost of production due to revenue restrictions." At the present time the rate of allowance received is 3d. per proof gallon for plain spirit, and the Committee recommended that it should be paid equally on all spirit, whether of British or of foreign origin. A further recommendation was that the charge on the manufacturer for methylation should be limited to the cost of the denaturing agents.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS, CONSUMPTION OF.

During a number of years the late Mr. William Hoyle contributed to the *Times* an annual letter setting forth the national consumption and cost of intoxicating liquors in the preceding year.

Since his death in '85 these annual letters have been continued by Dr. Dawson Burns.

The latest year for which official data are available (1904) showed an expenditure of £168,987,165. Since '99, when the expenditure was £185,927,227, there has been a steady annual decline. There was a decrease of £1,046,031 in 1900, a further decrease of £3,142,953 in 1901, a decrease of £2,238,426 in 1902, a decrease of £5,054,546 in 1903, and a decrease of £5,458,106 in 1904—a total decrease in 1904 as compared with '99 of £16,940,062.

Analysing the Drink Bill for 1904, the total expenditure is made up as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| British and Foreign Spirits | £ 54,022,109 |
| Beer (Malt Liquor) | 102,674,052 |
| Wine | 10,791,001 |
| Other Liquors | 1,500,000 |

£168,987,165

This gives an average of £3 18s. 11½d. per head of the entire population (42,789,552). As the aggregate expenditure is made up of that of the three kingdoms, a further analysis shows that the expenditure in England was £140,366,542 (£4 3s. 2d. per head); in Scotland, £14,804,305 (£3 4s.); and in Ireland, £13,816,318 (£3 2s. 10d.).

Applying the analysis to the liquors, it is seen to be as follows:—

| | Spirits. | Beer. | Wine. | Other Liquors |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| | Gallons. | Barrels. | Gallons. | 1000 Galls. |
| England | 28,722,277 | 30,579,058 | 10,191,501 | 14,000 |
| Scotland | 7,585,190 | 1,208,276 | 1,990,001 | 500 |
| Ireland. | 4,463,936 | 2,437,351 | 599,500 | 500 |
| United Kingdom | 40,771,403 | 34,224,685 | 11,990,001 | 15,000 |

The intoxicating element in all alcoholic liquors is alcohol, and the total consumption of alcohol in 1904 was 87,392,633 gallons, or about 2 gallons per head.

If inquiry is carried further, and it is sought to compare the expenditure on alcoholic liquors in the United Kingdom with the expenditure in British Colonies and other countries, it may be said that, owing to the different prices and different liquors, the difficulty of anything like a correct comparison is exceedingly great. Comparisons with our Colonies are the most reliable, and next to them with the United States. In 1903 the Drink Bill of New South Wales was £3 7s. 5d. per head; in Victoria, £3 7s. 5d.; in New Zealand, £3 10s. 7d. In the United States for 1903 the official estimate of expenditure was about £290,340,000.

Ambulance Association, St. John. Established in 1877, by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. A course of instruction is given to students, and considerably over 500,000 certificates have been awarded to persons of both sexes. An Invalid Transport Corps has also been formed. The work has been extended all over the world. President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Chief Secretary, Col. Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart., C.B. Head Offices, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

Analysts, Society of Public, 4, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. Hon. Sees., P. A. Ellis Richards, A. C. Chapman.

Ancient Buildings, Society for the Protection of, 20, Buckingham Street, W.C. Sec., T. Turner.

Andorra. A republic under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. Area, 175 sq. m.; pop. 6000.

Annunzio, Gabriele d', the pseudonym of the Italian poet Gaetano Rapagnetto, was b. 1864 on a boat in the Adriatic, educated in a college at Prato, near Florence, and studied in Rome. He was elected, in '98, a deputy in the Italian Parliament. His first volume of verse, "Primavera," appeared in '79, and was followed by "In Memoriam," '80; "Canto Novo," '82; "Intermezzo di Reine," '83. His "Odi Novelli" reached their 9th edition in '99. Of his numerous novels, the first, "Terra Vergine," appeared in '82; "Il Piacere" obtained ten editions between '89 and '98. He then turned to the drama with "Un Sogno d'un Mattino di Primavera." In his play "Giaconda" he triumphed in pathos, greatly helped by Signora Duse, who also produced "Francesca da Rimini," at the Adelphi in 1903.

Anti-Cigarette League, The International, founded March 1901. Has about 40,000 members, pledged to abstain from purchasing or using tobacco in any form until they are 21. Chairman, Major-Gen. R. S. S. Baden-Powell; Sec., Rev. Frank Johnson, 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London.

Antiquaries of London, Society of, Burlington House, W. Assist. Secretary, W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.

Apothecaries, Society of, Water Lane, Blackfriars. Clerk, A. M. Upton; Sec. to Examiners, Frank Haydon, L.R.C.P.

Apponyi, Count Albert, Hungarian statesman, was educated at a Jesuit college, and entered political life as a member of the extreme Clerical Conservative party, who regarded the 1867 Compact as far too national. Gradually his views developed till he formed and led the Nationalist party. He was in 1902 President of the Hungarian Chamber, having been elected to that post by the Liberal party, which he then supported. Even at that date he leaned to the Independent party, and lent all his influence to support their demand for a more national organisation of the Hungarian army. In 1903 he resigned the Presidency of the Chamber, and gradually became one of the leaders of the Opposition, taking a most prominent part against Count Tisza's proposals for dealing with obstruction. In January 1904 he and his Nationalist followers formally joined the Independent party, repudiating dualism and declaring for a personal union of the two kingdoms. He is an accomplished linguist and a great orator. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a large peninsula in S.W. Asia having an area of about 1,000,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 12,000,000. The provinces of Hedjaz and Yemen, contained in it, are under Turkish rule. Hedjaz contains 96,500 sq. m., and a pop. of 300,000. The Hedjaz camels are bred here, and about 20,000 are sent annually to Syria. The imports *via* Jiddah were, 1904, £1,405,422; and the exports £25,128. A railway is being built connecting with the Anatolian and Baghdad systems, and giving access to the sacred places of Arabia. See Mecca Railway under ENGINEERING. Mecca, besides being

the goal of Mahometan pilgrims, who numbered 66,500 (11,820 from India) in 1905, is the chief distributing centre for Central Arabia.

Yemen has an area of 37,800 sq. m., and a pop. of 750,000. The inhabitants are Zaidis—Arabs who do not acknowledge the Sultan of Turkey as commander of the faithful. Turkish exactions and misgovernment brought about a revolt in Feb. 1905, led by the Imam Yahia. He gained some minor successes, and then large numbers flocked to his standard. In April he defeated a force under Riza Pasha and captured the town of Sana (20th). Other towns were taken, and by the end of June the province was completely under the power of the insurgents. Marshal Ahmed Feizi Pasha was then appointed to command the Turkish forces, which were about 50,000 strong, and three columns moved on Sana. The Imam then destroyed the Government buildings there, cleared out the stores, and retired to the west. Feizi Pasha entered Sana (Sept. 5th), but found it almost deserted. Other towns surrendered to him subsequently, and he recovered guns and rifles previously taken by the insurgents.

Outside these provinces the country is practically divided between the Bedouin tribes, the chief of which, the great Shammar tribe, has its centre at Hail, with a permanent population of about 10,000; and the fanatical Wahabite tribes of the oases, whose gathering-place and centre is at Riadh. Under Mohammed Ibn Rashid, the sheikh of the Shammar tribe, the Wahabite tribes were brought under the Bedouin control from Hail as a centre. Ibn Rashid died in '97, and his nephew Abdul Aziz Ibn Rashid succeeded him and was supported by the Turks. He it was who advanced against Koweyt, a town of about 25,000 inhabitants, on the Persian Gulf, which has been spoken of as the terminus of the proposed German railway from Constantinople through Baghdad; and this led early in 1901 to a raid by Sheikh M'Baruk of Koweyt into Jebel Shammar, which ended in a severe defeat. However, in the course of subsequent fighting this was avenged, and the Wahabite chief, Abdul Aziz bin Feysul, with whom Sheikh M'Baruk allied himself, installed himself at Riadh as Ameer of Nejd, and Ibn Rashid was driven back to Hail. Turkey has claimed that Koweyt comes under her administration, but this Great Britain has refused to allow, and in Aug. 1901 British ships supported M'Baruk in resisting Turkish pretensions. British influence in Arabia is exercised in the case of Oman (*q.v.*) through the Sultan of Muscat. The chief exports are sheep and goat skins, mother-of-pearl, and gum, but all in very small quantities.

British Consul at Jiddah, G. P. Devey.

Archæological Association, The British, Sec., George Patrick, A.R.I.B.A., has its offices at 32, Sackville St., W.

Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, The Royal. Hon. Sec., W. Hale-Hilton. Office: 20, Hanover Square, W.

Architects, Royal Institute of British. Founded in 1834, for the general advancement of architecture and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith. It was incorporated by royal charter in '37, and obtained a new charter in '87. Secretary, Mr. W. J. Locke. Offices, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W.

Architects, The Society of. Founded in 1848 and incorporated in '93; advocates the statutory examination and registration of all persons entering the profession of architecture; has over 700 members. Its examinations are held in April and October. **Office of Secretary:** Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, W.C.

Architectural Association, The (London). Provides facilities for the study of architecture. Instruction is given by lectures and classes, and includes preparation for the intermediate and final examinations of the R.I.B.A. The Royal Architectural Museum is the property of the Association, and is accommodated in the same building. Membership, 1630; entrance fee, £2 2s.; annual subscription, £1 1s. Sec., D. G. Driver. **Office,** 18, Tufton Street, Westminster.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Argentine Republic is a group of 14 provinces and 10 territories, with an extensive seaboard on the east coast of South America. The boundary between the Republic and Chili, which had been the cause of much friction, was submitted to the arbitration of King Edward VII., whose award was published on Nov. 20th, 1902 (see ed. 1903 for details). A general treaty of arbitration was also concluded between the two countries on Aug. 12th, 1902.

The constitution of 1853, modified in '60 and '93, closely resembles that of the United States. It vests the executive power in the hands of a President, who is also Commander-in-chief of the troops, elected by representatives of the provinces for six years, not being re-eligible; and the legislative authority in that of a Senate of 30 members, two chosen by the capital and two by the legislature of each province, and a House of Deputies of 120 members elected for four years by the people, one-third of the Senate retiring every three years and one-half of the House retiring every two years. The Session lasts from May 1st to Sept. 30th.

The Army is sanctioned by an annual vote, as in Great Britain. The standing force and reserve consist of 120,000 men (18 battalions of infantry, 10 regiments of cavalry, 8 of artillery, and 4 battalions of engineers). Outside these are the national and territorial guard, which have little training. Compulsory military service was adopted in 1901, and it is believed that 500,000 men could be mobilised in case of war. Service in the active army is for 2 years, but a large proportion of men serve for a much shorter period. They are in the reserve up to 20, the national guard up to 36, and the territorial guard up to 41.

The Navy is administered by a Ministry of Marine. Of the personnel 2000 are conscripts, called up annually and serving for two years, the remainder are volunteers. There are 321 executive officers and 158 engineer officers on the active list, and from 5000 to 6000 men. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 2 rear-admirals, 3 commodores, 11 captains, 42 commanders, 30 lieutenants, 91 sub-lieutenants, 81 midshipmen, and 60 cadets. The strength in ships built on Nov. 30th was:— Battleships, 1; Coast defence vessels, 4; Armoured cruisers, 4; Protected cruisers, 5; Torpedo vessels, 5; Torpedo-boat destroyers, 3; Torpedo boats, 22; submarine, 1. The principal dockyards are San Fernando, Puerto Belgrano, and Buenos Ayres. The Naval Estimates, 1905, amounted to £2,700,000.

The provinces elect their own governors and

legislatures, and have complete control over their internal affairs. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free, secular and compulsory between 6 and 14. There are 560,000 scholars in the Government and private schools. The climate of the country is temperate and healthy. The rich mineral resources are beginning to be developed. Farming and stock breeding are, however, the chief industries of the country, and they are extending rapidly. The cultivation of cotton has been seriously undertaken in the semi-tropical districts of the Chaco, and in Misiones. The chief exports are wool, cattle and sheep, frozen meat, hides, butter, and grain. There are several Jewish agricultural colonies, promoted by the Jewish Colonisation Association. Length of railways, 12,000 miles, connecting the capital with the principal cities of the Republic. Telegraphs, 27,500 miles, connecting all the Republic.

Area, 1,135,840 sq. miles; population, 5,500,000, the great majority of Spanish origin and of other European countries. Capital of the republic, Buenos Ayres, with 1,015,000 inhabitants. Other large towns are Rosario, pop. 140,000; Cordoba, 60,000; and Tucuman, 50,000. Capital of the province of Buenos Ayres, La Plata. Revenue, 1904, £16,486,156; expenditure, £13,099,044. Surplus of £2,495,573 spent on extraordinary expenditure, arrears, and conversion fund. Foreign debt, 1904, £74,154,530; internal debt, £10,223,560, of which £6,914,760 was a paper currency and £3,308,800 a gold debt. Imports, 1904, £37,461,193; exports, £54,831,505. The United Kingdom has the largest individual share both of imports and of exports, taking 35 per cent. of the exports and sending 34 per cent. of the imports in 1904. Germany and the United States each send about 13 per cent. of the imports. There is said to be more than £300,000,000 of British capital invested in Argentina.

President, Señor Manuel Quintana: assumed office Oct. 12th, 1904.

Vice-President: Señor J. F. Alcorta.

Ministry: *Minister of the Interior*, Señor Rafael Castillo.—*Foreign Affairs*, Señor C. Rodriguez Larreta.—*Finance*, Señor A. Terry.—*Justice and Public Instruction*, Señor J. V. Gonzalez.—*War*, Gen. Godoy.—*Marine*, Capt. Martin.—*Agriculture*, Señor Torino.—*Public Works*, Señor A. Orma.

Legation in London, 2, Palace Gate, W.—Minister, Don Florencio L. Dominguez.—First Secretary, Vicente J. Dominguez.—Consul-General, Dr. S. Garcia Urriburu, 3, Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C.

British Minister at Buenos Ayres, W. H. D. Haggard, C.B.—Secretary, F. D. Harford.—Consul, A. C. Ross, C.B.—Consul at Rosario, H. Mallet.

History, 1905.

An insurrectionary movement broke out (Feb. 4th), a number of soldiers being induced by their officers to rise against the Government, but the leaders fled and the rising was quickly suppressed. In March complaints of insufficient transport facilities were made, owing to the inability of the railways to carry the wheat harvest to the ports. The President opened Congress (May 1st), and in his Message promised a bill for the decrease of Customs duties and the complete suppression of export duties, announced that the conversion of the internal

and external debts would be carried out, and referred to the economic prosperity of the republic. Bills for the conversion of the 6 per cent. and 5 per cent. foreign debt and the 6 per cent. internal debt were sent to Congress (June 3rd), and the latter was promulgated as a law (July 12th). Holders of 6 per cent. internal bonds were offered similar bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest, with 1 per cent. sinking fund, or payment at par. The External Debt Bill passed the Chamber (Aug. 18th). Holders of 6 per cent. bonds were offered new external bonds bearing $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. accumulative amortisation; and those of 5 per cent. bonds were offered 4 per cent. bonds also with $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. accumulative amortisation.

Arisugawa, H.I.H. Prince Takehito, is descended from one of the four imperial families of Japan, which was founded by Prince Yoshihito, son of the Emperor Go Yozel, who reigned 1587-1611. Prince Takehito, who was b. in 1862, was adopted as his son and heir by his elder brother, Prince Taruhito, and was heir presumptive to the Japanese throne until the birth of the present Crown Prince in 1879. His early training was received in the British Navy, which he entered as a midshipman in '79, and in which he served till he gained the rank of lieutenant. During the Chino-Japanese War he commanded a cruiser with the rank of post-captain. He was afterwards appointed Admiral Superintendent of Yokosuka, and devoted himself to the work of organising the fleet. Prince and Princess Arisugawa represented the Emperor at the marriage of the German Crown Prince, in 1905, and afterwards visited England, staying at York House as the King's guests. The Order of hon. G.C.B. (military division) was conferred upon him during his visit.

Armagh, The Most Rev. William Alexander, Archbishop of, D.D., D.C.L. Oxon., LL.D. Dublin. He is the son of the Rev. R. Alexander, Prebendary of Aghadoe, and was born April 13th, 1824. Ed. at Tonbridge School, and Exeter and Brasenose Colleges, Oxford. Having been curate and rector of several parishes in Ireland, and Dean of Emly, he was in '67 appointed Bp. of Derry and Raphoe, and in '96 Archbp. of Armagh and Primate of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland. There is a Roman Catholic Archbp. of Armagh (see Index). Dr. Alexander has published a number of theological works, and "The Finding of the Book and other Poems." He is the only living prelate appointed by the Crown. The Palace, Armagh.

ARMS, COLLEGE AND OFFICES OF.

College of Arms or Heralds' College.

In 1483 the Royal Offices of Arms were, by a charter of Richard III., erected into a Corporation and given a house by the river—near where the College of Arms now stands—as their headquarters. In a charter dated in 1555 Queen Mary confirmed their powers and privileges, and this Queen also gave them for their office Derby House, the old town house of the Earls of Derby. This was destroyed in the Great Fire of London, and the present building was erected on its site, Sir Christopher Wren being the architect. The Corporation consists of **three Kings of Arms** (Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy), **six Heralds** (Chester, Lancaster, Somerset, Richmond, Windsor, and York), and **four Pursuivants** (Bluemantle, Rouge Dragon, Port-

cullis, and Rouge Croix). The general duties of the members are to attend the Sovereign on all full State occasions; to publish certain royal proclamations, and to marshal certain royal solemnities, such as coronations, funerals, etc.; to arrange for changes of name and Arms by Royal Licence, Grants of Arms and of Supporters, by Warrant of the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk); to prepare and record the pedigrees of the nobility and gentry; and it is the duty of the Heralds and Pursuivants to attend in the Public Office of the College, between the hours of 10 and 4, one of each rank in monthly rotation. All the members are nominated by the Earl Marshal, holding their offices by Patent under the Great Seal.

Earl Marshal: His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Kings of Arms.

Garter Principal King of Arms: Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

Clarenceux King of Arms: George E. Cokayne, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

Norroy King of Arms: William H. Weldon, Esq., C.V.O., F.S.A.

Heralds.

Chester: Henry Murray Lane, Esq.

Lancaster: Edward Bellasis, Esq.

Somerset: H. F. Burke, Esq., C.V.O., F.S.A.

Richmond: Charles H. Athill, Esq., F.S.A.

Windsor: William Alex. Lindsay, Esq., K.C., M.A., F.S.A.

York: Gordon A. De Lisle-Lee, Esq.

Pursuivants.

Rouge Dragon: Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A.

Portcullis: Thomas M. Joseph-Watkin, Esq., B.A., F.S.A.

Rouge Croix: Arthur William Stewart Cochrane, Esq.

Bluemantle: Vacant.

Registrar: H. F. Burke, Esq., Somerset Herald.

Treasurer: William H. Weldon, Esq., Norroy King of Arms.

Public Office: College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Lyon Office, Scotland.

The Court of the Lord Lyon is the department regulating the bearing of coats of arms in Scotland. Differing from the College of Arms in England, it is a Government Office, and all the fees exigible by it are paid over to His Majesty's Treasury. The establishment consists of **Lyon King of Arms**, three **Heralds** (Albany, Rothesay, and Ross), three **Pursuivants** (Carrick, March, and Unicorn), a **Lyon Clerk**, a **Procurator-Fiscal**, a **Herald Painter**, and a **Macer**. The office of Lyon King of Arms is a very ancient one. The fees payable for a grant of arms amount to about £44, and for a "matriculation" of arms already recorded to about £16. There is also an official register of pedigrees, and there are some fine early armorial manuscripts in the library of the Office, which contains an extensive collection of works in heraldry and family history. The Lyon has jurisdiction over all persons of Scottish descent. The Lyon Office is at present regulated under the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in '67. It has of late years been celebrated for the artistic excellence of the emblazonnments of the arms issued by it, which have had considerable influence on the recent revival of heraldic art.

Lyon King of Arms: Sir James Balfour Paul,
F.S.A. Scot.

Lyon Clerk: F. J. Grant, W.S.

Office: H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

Office of Arms, Ireland.

In Ireland, Ulster King of Arms has the sole heraldic jurisdiction, and has the same duties in Ireland as the Earl Marshal has in England. Like the Lyon Office, however, it is a Government Department. Ulster is *ex-officio* Knight Attendant on the Order of St. Patrick and executive officer of this Order. He furnishes each year to the House of Lords "Ulster's Roll" of the Peers of Ireland. The title of Ulster King of Arms was created in 1552; but the office itself, under the designation of "Ireland King of Arms," had its origin in 1382. The office of "Athlone Pursuivant of Arms" was also created in 1552. The other Heraldic Offices are those of Dublin and Cork Heralds, created in 1783. Valuable Heraldic and Genealogical MSS. are housed in a fireproof strong room.

Ulster King of Arms: Sir Arthur E. Vicars, K.C.V.O., who succeeded the late Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., in January 1893. Knighted '96. C.V.O. 1901; K.C.V.O. 1903.

Office: Dublin Castle.

ARMY, THE BRITISH IMPERIAL.

I. ADMINISTRATION: Committee of Imperial Defence; Army Council; Inspector-General of the Forces; Director of Army Finance.

II. ARMY ORGANISATION: Reorganisation Scheme; Reorganisation of Commands; Regular Army; Army Reserve; Militia; Imperial Yeomanry; Volunteers.

III. EFFECTIVES AND DISTRIBUTION: Establishments and Strength, Whole Army; Regimental Strength, Regular Army; Recruiting; Distribution of the Regular Army; Strength of Army Reserve, Militia, Imperial Yeomanry, and Volunteers.

IV. MAINTENANCE: Estimated Expenditure, etc.; Normal Expenditure, 1895-1905; Military Expenditure of Foreign Powers.

V. TERMS OF SERVICE.

VI. THE INDIAN ARMY.

VII. SPECIAL ARMY MATTERS: South African War Stores; Reorganisation of the Cavalry; the New Field Gun; the New Short Rifle.

I. Administration.

In accordance with the scheme recommended by the War Office (Reconstitution) Committee, which consisted of Viscount Escher as chairman, Admiral Sir John Fisher, and Colonel Sir George Sydenham Clarke, as embodied in its Report published in three parts—Jan. 11th, Feb. 26th, and March 9th, 1904, the whole system of administering the Army has undergone a profound change, which was completed in 1905, though the arrangements are not even now working smoothly. The Committee had been directed by the terms of its reference to take the Admiralty system as to the basis of its action, and the result of its deliberations has been to institute under a patent what is practically a copy of the system of the Admiralty Board, though the subsequent Order in Council which makes the Secretary of State solely responsible is generally held in practice to have vitiated the new system of administration.

The Committee of Imperial Defence.

This important feature of the organisation arises from the reconstitution of the old Defence Committee of the Cabinet as an institution to consider all questions of Imperial Defence from the point of view of the Navy, the Military Forces, India, and the Colonies; to obtain and collate information from the various departments of the State; to prepare any documents required by the Prime Minister; to furnish such advice as might be required; and to keep adequate records for the use of the Cabinet of the day and its successors. The Committee is purely advisory, and has no executive functions whatever. The machinery provided for the work is the Secretariat or "permanent nucleus" of the Committee. The Secretary is appointed for five years, with a normal salary of £1500; but Sir George Clarke, the first holder of the office, receives £2000. He has as his colleagues two Assistant Secretaries, nominated respectively by the Admiralty and the War Office, and appointed for three years, with salaries at the rate of £500 per annum. The original proposal was upon a more extensive scale, but it has been explained that the present organisation is regarded as a beginning. The great advantage of the arrangement is that it enables a vote to be taken in the House each year after a discussion of matters relating to Imperial Defence as a whole. This was never possible in the discussion of Army and Navy votes separately.

The Prime Minister is Chairman of the Committee of Imperial Defence, and the members include Lord Roberts and the chief officers of the Admiralty and War Office.

The Army Council.

The new Board created under this name by a patent dated Feb. 6th, 1904, consists of the Secretary of State, described as its "President," four military members, and two civil members. The members of the Council act in a dual capacity: (a) as colleagues of the Secretary of State at the Council table; (b) as superintendents of the several branches into which the business of the War Office is divided.

The Military Members are, under the patent, the organising and administrative heads of the War Office, each responsible with the Secretary of State for the work of the War Office, and each for the efficient working of the branches under his individual control. Their several duties are indicated below. The law officers of the Crown, however, endeavoured to provide for the single responsibility of the War Minister, while leaving unimpaired that of the members of the Council. By an order in Council dated Aug. 10th, 1904, the duties of the members of the Army Council were defined, and a disparity was set up between the new Order and the Patent, owing to the Secretary of State being made responsible for "all the business of the Army Council." The first Military Member (Chief of the General Staff), the second Military Member (Adjutant-General), the third Military Member (Quartermaster-General), and the fourth Military Member (Master-General of the Ordnance) are under the terms of this Order "responsible to the Secretary of State for the administration of so much of the business relating to the organisation, disposition, personnel, armament, and maintenance of the Army as shall be assigned to them or each of them from time to time by the Secretary of State." The Finance Member is responsible for the Finance of the

Army and for other business that may be committed to him, and in the same way the Civil Member is responsible for the non-effective votes and for any other business assigned to him. It is generally understood that the provisions of the Patent have been overridden by this Order in practice, and that the responsibility of the Military Members has been impaired.

The Secretary of State (Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P.) is responsible to the Crown and Parliament as indicated above, and has general direction and supervision of all War Office business.

The Chief of the General Staff (Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, K.C.B.), *First Military Member*, deals with the military defence of the Empire, the collection of intelligence, the training of the forces, their use in war, war organisation, the education of officers, the selection and administration of the General Staff, and telegraphs, signalling and associated matters. The duties are discharged under his authority by the Director of Military Operations (Major-Gen. J. M. Grierson, R.A.), the Director of Staff Duties (Major-Gen. H. D. Hutchinson), and the Director of Military Training (Major-Gen. Hon. Sir F. W. Stopford, K.C.M.G.).

The Adjutant-General (Lieut.-Gen. C. W. H. Douglas, C.B.), *Second Military Member*, is concerned with the raising and organising of the military forces, the maintenance of the Army abroad, the distribution of units, regulations for placing units on a war footing, personal questions, medical and sanitary matters, discipline, ceremonial matters, administrative arrangements connected with training, and the selection and administration of the Departmental Staff. The heads of the branches are the Director of Recruiting and Organisation (Major-Gen. H. G. Miles), the Director of Personal Services (Major-Gen. W. E. Franklyn), the Director-General of Army Medical Services (Surgeon-Gen. A. Keogh, C.B.), and the Director of Auxiliary Forces (Major-Gen. W. H. MacKinnon).

The Quartermaster-General (Maj.-Gen. H. C. O. Plumer, C.B.), *Third Military Member*, deals with organising and training the Transport, Remount, and Supply Services; the settling of reserves of food, clothing, equipment, etc., to be held in depots, garrisons, and mobilisation stores, and the scales on which articles are to be supplied to the troops; the holding and issuing of military stores; the administration of departmental services; and the selection of officers for employment in them. The heads of the branches are the Director of Transport and Remounts (Major-Gen. F. W. Benson), under whom is the Director-General of Army Veterinary Services (Col. H. Thomson), the Director of Movements and Quarterings (Brig.-Gen. H. M. Lawson), the Director of Supplies and Clothing (Major-Gen. R. Auld), and the Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores (Major-Gen. F. E. Mulcahy).

The Master-General of the Ordnance (Major-Gen. Sir J. W. Murray, K.C.B.), *Fourth Military Member*, is concerned with armament, including mines and lights; coast defences; reserves of arms of all kinds and ammunition; patterns; provisions and inspection of guns, small-arms, ammunition, etc.; the direction and financial control of manufacturing departments except clothing; inventions; construction and maintenance of fortifications;

stores, buildings, and ranges; the *personnel* of manufacturing and inspection staffs; technical questions affecting artillery and engineer services; contracts for guns, ammunition, and stores. The principal officers in the department are the Director of Artillery (Col. C. F. Hadden) and the Director of Fortifications and Works (Col. R. M. Ruck).

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, being the Civil Member of the Army Council (the Earl of Donoughmore), has special duties, including supervision of large barrack and hospital construction, and has under him the Director of Barrack Construction (Mr. H. B. Measures, F.R.I.B.A.) and the Chaplain-General (Right Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith, D.D.).

The Financial Secretary and Finance Member of the Council (Mr. W. Bromley Davenport, M.P.) is the Financial Secretary, made a colleague of the Military Members, and has as his executive officer the Director of Army Finance (Sir G. D. A. Fleetwood Wilson, Assistant Under-Secretary of State). By Order in Council, August 10th, 1904, the Director acts as deputy and assistant to the Finance Member of the Council, as accounting officer of Army votes, accounts, and funds, being thus charged with the allowance and payment of all moneys for Army services, with accounting for and auditing expenditure and preparing annual accounts, and generally with the duty of audit and with advising the administrative officers at the War Office, and in command on all questions of Army expenditure. The re-organisation of the Finance Department has involved very great changes, and for the financial service of the army in the field and in peace, an entirely new department has been created by amalgamating the old Military Pay Department with some of the Civil Headquarters Finance branches. A standing Army Finance Committee to watch expenditure has also been constituted.

The Secretary of the Army Council and of the War Office (Col. Sir Edward Ward, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State) is the former Assistant Under-Secretary of State, and the work of his department is conducted through several branches. He is charged with the interior economy of the War Office and the preparation of all official communications of the Army Council. The Naval Adviser to the Army Council is Capt. R. P. F. Purefoy, R.N.

The Inspector-General of the Forces.

The necessary corollary of these changes was the disappearance of the Commander-in-Chief (Earl Roberts) and the creation of a new office—that of Inspector-General of the Forces. The Army Council administers, but does not command the Army, the executive command being vested in generals outside the War Office, and the Inspector-General has the duty of inspecting every branch of military work. The Duke of Connaught was appointed to this high and important position, and his duties were defined by Order in Council on August 10th, '04. They are as follows: "Under the orders and directions of the Army Council, to review generally and report to the Army Council on the practical results of the policy of that Council, and for that purpose to inspect and report upon the training and efficiency of all troops under the control of the Home Government on the suitability of their armament and equipment, on the condition of fortifications

and defences, and generally on the readiness and fitness of the Army for war." Inspectors (5) of Cavalry, Horse and Field Artillery, Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Equipment and Stores, have been appointed to act under the Inspector-General.

II. Army Organisation.

The Reorganisation Scheme.

A full synopsis of the new scheme of Army Reorganisation was given in the 1905 ANNUAL. The scheme has been the subject of much discussion and criticism, and parts of it are still in abeyance. It was proposed to divide the Regular Army into two parts—viz., a General Service Army and a Home Service Army.

The General Service Army would serve abroad and at home, and the men would enlist for nine years with the colours followed by three in the Reserve. (In October 1904 these terms of service were laid down for the Infantry, instead of the three years' service, which had been introduced for the whole Army by Mr. Brodrick.)

The Home Service Army would serve at home in peace, and abroad, if necessary, in time of important war, the men enlisting for two years with the colours and ten years in the Reserve. Provision is now (Nov. 1905), made for instituting this Home Service Army, and battalions of certain regiments are to be opened for short-service recruiting.

A strong movement is on foot to bring about a system of universal training, including discipline, drill, and marksmanship, in schools, and subsequently in boys' brigades, perhaps with later service in the Auxiliary Forces. The National Service League has set on foot a campaign in favour of such service, as have other societies. Lord Roberts has strongly urged the necessity at a meeting at the Mansion House, under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce, and other chambers and municipal bodies throughout the country have been asked to call public meetings in their districts. Lord Roberts has addressed meetings at Leeds and elsewhere on the subject.

Reorganisation of Commands.

Under the new system, the British Army has been organised in Commands. It was designed by Mr. Brodrick to form six Army Corps, but four only were constituted. The purpose was explained to be that we should be in a position to send at least three army corps abroad. This arrangement has been upset by the new scheme described below.

Under a special Army Order of Jan. 6th, '05, modified by Army Order 150, Aug. '05, a new system came into force on Feb. 15th, and on Aug. 15th general officers commanding in chief in the districts were to report on the working of the system; but owing to the delay in initiating the new arrangements, these reports were deferred.

The United Kingdom has been divided into seven commands:—

- I. Aldershot Army Corps: Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. D. P. French, K.C.B.
- II. Southern Command: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton.
- III. Eastern Command: Gen. Lord Methuen, G.C.B.
- IV. Irish Command: Gen. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B.

V. Scottish: Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Tucker, K.C.B.

VI. Northern, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. M. L. Rundle.

VII. Welsh and Midland, Major-Gen. Sir F. Howard.

London forms an independent district apart from the commands.

In each command there is a General Officer commanding in chief responsible for training, efficiency, discipline, and administration, and he is assisted by officers of the general staff. An officer styled Major-General (or Brigadier) in charge of administration is entrusted with the administrative services, and exercises delegated authority in these matters, but is authorised to correspond with the War Office direct.

The training is arranged as follows: (a) Field troops (Regular Army) by divisional and brigade commanders; (b) Coast Defence troops by specially appointed officers known as commanders of coast defences; (c) grouped regimental districts by group commanders; (d) Auxiliary Forces, under special arrangements. Particular dispositions were made pending the completion of the reorganisation.

The duties of a General Officer commanding in chief were laid down in Sect. II. of the Special Army Order, and have to do mainly with the work which is classified as preparation for war; and in the same section special instructions were issued for officers commanding the London district, and commanding divisions, brigades, coast defences, grouped regimental districts, etc.

Section III. was devoted to staff and departmental duties, and particularly to those of the major-general or brigadier in charge of administration and the chief accountant. The brigadier is not to correspond direct with the War Office on questions of policy or principle. He is responsible to the Army Council that money voted is properly expended.

The chief accountant, who is an official of the department of the Financial Member of the Army Council, is responsible for general supervision, examination and audit, upon which he reports to the War Office monthly. He exercises a financial review, and is directly responsible in all matters of account, payment and receipt to the Director of Finance. If the brigadier should require him to make a payment, pass a charge, or accept a credit which he thinks not authorised, he can compel reference to the Army Council.

It has been offered in adverse criticism of the new scheme that the placing of the brigadier and chief accountant in direct communication with the Army Council violates the principle of military responsibility, and is destructive of the powers of the General commanding in chief.

An important feature of the new arrangement has been the grouping of regimental districts as recommended by the Esher Committee, each group being under a colonel; but no progress has been made in establishing the large depots for troops, which were contemplated, of which there were to have been thirteen. The first of these depots will be opened at Lichfield in Jan. 1906.

The new organisation does not supersede that of the regimental districts, of which there are 69, but they have been grouped for recruiting and command purposes as is explained above. The regimental district is theoretically the recruiting-ground of a territorial regiment, with which

are linked, as junior battalions, the militia and volunteer corps within the area; and the reserve men are pensioners of their respective territorial regiments. The Royal Artillery, through 9 recruiting areas, and the Royal Engineers, through the Commanding Royal Engineer in each district, have a territorial organisation; but this is not the case with the Cavalry, which has special recruiters or staff officers located in various districts.

Regular Army.

The following is the organisation of the Regular Army according to the units of each arm of the Service. The strength is given below. (III.)

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|-----|
| Household Cavalry . | Regiments | 3 |
| Cavalry of the Line . | do. | 28 |
| Horse Artillery . | Batteries | 28 |
| Field Artillery . | do. | 151 |
| Mountain Artillery . | do. | 9 |
| Garrison Artillery . | Companies | 107 |
| Royal Engineers . | do. | 94 |
| Foot Guards . | Battalions | 10 |
| Infantry of the Line . | do. | 156 |
| Army Service Corps . | Companies | 86 |
| R.A. Medical Corps . | do. | 22 |
| Army Ordnance Corps . | do. | 20 |

In addition to these are Colonial Corps in Egypt, Barbados, Jamaica, Bermuda, Malta, West Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, China, and Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, etc.; being Royal Artillery, 19 companies; Royal Engineers, 5 companies; Infantry, 14 battalions.

Army Reserve.

The Army Reserve is a vital element in our Army organisation, the Reserve men being liable by the terms of their agreement to general service with the arms in which they were enrolled with the colours. The Reserve was profoundly affected by the war in South Africa, and the general mobilisation of the force showed that it could be relied upon. Reservists, who have served their period with the colours, and who are of the best soldiering age, and available for service if required, are an excellent set of men. The Reserve men are pensioners of the respective territorial regiments, and look to the officer commanding the district as their commanding officer. Mr. Brodrick, late Minister of War, expressed the belief that the new proposals for Army reorganisation would ultimately enable the force to be raised to 150,000 or 175,000 men. The establishment on the estimates of 1905-6 is 104,000. Subsequently to the war men have been drafted in large numbers to the Reserve, and the numbers had increased to 77,405 on Feb. 1st, 1905. The increase has since been rapid—to 93,703 on Sept. 30th—owing to the transfer of the excess numbers due to the war, and the Reserve is expected to reach 120,000 before the end of the financial year 1905-6. The Reserve comprises Sections A, B, and D, the B or ordinary Reserve section being the most important, comprising all who have enlisted for short service and have discharged their active duties. The C section has been merged in B.

A further Reserve force is the Reserve Division of Militia, to be embodied with the Militia upon mobilisation.

Militia.

The Militia is a force of very old standing, the purpose of which is to provide a body of trained men, available in case of need or of imminent national danger, to supplement, support, or relieve the regular army at home and on the Mediterranean stations. There are in all 124 Infantry battalions attached to the Line regiments, 32 corps of Garrison Artillery, 3 Field Batteries, 2 fortress corps of Engineers, and 10 divisions of Submarine Miners. The Malta regiment, some colonial corps, and 8 Channel Islands regiments are in addition. It has often acted as a feeder to the Regular Army, and, under the territorial system, this has come to be regarded as its chief function. A very large number of Militia recruits are every year transferred to the line—11,870 in the first 9 months of 1904—and the force is a channel through which many commissions are annually gained in the regular Army.

The Militia recruit is enlisted for six years, and may re-engage if under 45 years of age for a further period of four years. Recruits are liable, at any time after enlistment, to be assembled for preliminary drill for such period, not exceeding six months, as may be directed from time to time by the Secretary of State for War. Brigades and regiments are called out annually for 27 days' training, which may be extended to 56 days if deemed expedient.

The Lord-Lieutenant of a county recommends to the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, for submission to His Majesty, the names of candidates for first appointment to Commissions, commanding officers being directed to assist him in the selection if called upon. For subaltern officers in the Militia, candidates must be seventeen years of age or upwards. The appointment of officers as captains and field officers is recommended by the Militia commanding officer direct.

The Army Reorganisation scheme included a proposal to absorb 33 of the best Militia battalions in the Home Service Army, but this has not been carried out, and meets with opposition. The Auxiliary Forces Commission made recommendations for increasing the efficiency of the Militia by passing the recruit through six months' training in his first year, not less than six weeks in the three subsequent years, and a fortnight in each of the last four years, the total period being increased to eight years. It was also proposed to organise brigades and divisions, with permanent commander and a limited staff.

In the Memorandum explanatory of the Army Estimates 1905-6, it was stated that the Militia Force remained in an unsatisfactory state. The strength on Jan. 1st, 1905, was 90,915, as compared with 88,282 on Jan. 1st, 1904. There was great variety in the numbers and qualities of the units, and the condition of some units, both of infantry and artillery, was very grave, and a considerable portion of the artillery was considered redundant for purposes of defence. The physical standard had been raised, and some reductions were to be made. The Bill enabling Militiamen to be enlisted for service abroad in time of war or national emergency, though passed through the House of Lords, was abandoned.

The New Militia Reserve, formed as a "Reserve Division of the Militia," by Royal Warrant (Feb. 4th, 1903), under the Militia

and Yeomanry Act, 1892, had attained an enrolled strength of 7082 on Oct. 1st, 1904. The arrangements for musketry training are to be increased. Men of the Reserve Division are liable to serve with the Militia whenever that force is embodied by proclamation.

Imperial Yeomanry.

The services of the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa, in the organisation of which the old Yeomanry Cavalry played a very large part (although in the actual composition of the force the regular yeomen formed only about one-fifth of the total strength), caused the military authorities to reorganise the force. An Army Order of April 17th, 1901, provided that it should, in future, be entitled the "Imperial Yeomanry," and that the brigade organisation should be abolished, and the force be organised in regiments of four squadrons, with a regimental staff and a machine-gun section. The order included rules as to efficiency, drills, and pay. During the period of training, and under conditions laid down, the daily pay, including ration allowance, varies from 5s. 6d. in the case of a private to 9s. 6d. in the case of a regimental sergeant-major, with 1s. additional when a non-commissioned officer acts as quartermaster. The number of regiments so far constituted is 52. It was decided, under Mr. Brodrick's Army scheme, to provide the Yeomanry with rifles, to give them extra pay as indicated above, with horse allowance of £5, and to raise the force to 35,000 as Imperial Yeomanry, intended to furnish mounted troops for home defence, while Colonial Yeomanry are to be affiliated for Imperial services. There is a school for instruction for officers of Imperial Yeomanry, with a lieutenant-colonel as commandant, and a staff of 66. The Imperial Yeomanry appear to be unaffected by the new Army scheme. Nearly all existing regiments are either up to establishment or nearly so, and in March 1905 it was reported that only 827 were required to complete. The strength on Jan. 1st, 1905 was 27,217, as against 25,536 on Jan. 1st, 1904.

The Volunteers.

Volunteer corps are raised under the Volunteer Act 1863 (26 & 27 Vict., c. 65). They are subject to the provisions of that Act and any Acts amending it, and likewise to all regulations made with regard to volunteer corps. The Volunteer (Military Service) Act of '96 provides that whenever an order for the embodiment of the Militia is in force, any member of a Volunteer corps may offer himself for actual military service, and if the services of such numbers of any corps are sufficient to enable them to be separately organised are accepted, then those members may be called out either as a corps or as part of a corps. Under the Volunteers Act 1900 new regulations were made as follows:—I. A member of a Volunteer corps may contract to come out for actual military service in Great Britain whenever summoned, and to serve for a period not exceeding one month in the absence of a Royal Proclamation calling out the Volunteers generally. II. A member of a Volunteer corps may contract to proceed upon active service to any part of the world in a unit or company formed of Volunteers, on special conditions as defined by the terms of his contract.

The future of the Volunteers is uncertain. The Royal Commission on the Auxiliary Forces showed the measures necessary to secure the desired efficiency. The following appeared in the Memorandum presented with the Army Estimates 1905-6. "The numbers on Jan. 1st, 1905, were 245,359, as compared with 241,280 on Jan. 1st, 1904. The force is at present largely in excess of mobilisation requirements, and the present regulations encourage commanding officers to take men for financial reasons rather than with a view to efficiency. It is calculated that a reduction of the force to 200,000 would allow of the following changes:—(1) The rate of allowance in respect of all officers serving in camp for 14 days to be raised to 14s. per diem. (2) An allowance at the rate of £5 for a fortnight in camp, and half that amount for a week in camp, for mounted officers. (3) The camp allowance to men attending camp for 14 days to be reduced to 4s. per diem, and the numbers of men allowed to attend to be increased from 20,000 to 60,000. The present camp allowance of £1 and capitation grant of 35s. in respect of those Volunteers who go into camp for one week to be maintained; the capitation grants to Volunteers who do not go into camp to be reduced from 35s. to 20s. (4) Classes for the instruction of non-commissioned officers to be established. (5) Some additions to be made to transport. (6) A divisional staff to be provided for one division. It must be clearly understood that these changes are contingent upon the reduction of numbers, and, with the exception of field training and gun ammunition, cannot be carried out this year."

Orders issued in June and July 1905 for a physical examination of the Volunteers to discover the number suitable for foreign service caused surprise and dissatisfaction, and further obscured the purposes of the Government.

III. Effectives and Distribution.

Establishment and Strength of the Army, Army Reserve, Militia, Imperial Yeomanry, and Volunteers.

| | Normal Estab- lishment | Actual Strength | Want- ing to com- plete |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Army, Regular Forces | | | |
| Regimental Estab- lishments . . . | 281,429 | 285,615* | — |
| Additional numbers (Somaliland) . . . | 10,000 | 1,625 | 4,189 |
| General and Depart- mental Staff and Miscellaneous Es- tablishments . . . | 2,688 | 2,688 | — |
| Army Reserve . . . | 80,000 | 74,940 | 5,060 |
| Militia | 132,446 | 93,549 | 38,897 |
| Militia (Reserve Divi- sion) | 10,000 | 7,082 | 2,918 |
| Channel Islands and Colonial Militia . . . | 5,970 | 4,948 | 1,022 |
| Imperial Yeomanry at Home | 28,114 | 27,095 | 1,019 |
| Volunteers | 345,817 | 256,481 | 89,336 |
| Bermuda Rifle Volun- teers | 319 | 190 | 129 |
| General total . . . | 896,783 | 754,213 | 142,570 |

* 4186 supernumeraries. The old Militia Reserve, which is dying out, numbered 1487.

Regimental Strength of Regular Army by Arms.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Household Cavalry | 1,373 |
| Cavalry of the Line | 20,317 |
| Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery | 31,165 |
| Royal Garrison Artillery | 24,524 |
| Royal Engineers | 11,457 |
| Foot Guards | 7,862 |
| Infantry of the Line | 161,035 |
| Colonial Corps and Indian Infantry borrowed for garrison and expeditionary purposes | 14,137 |
| Army Service Corps | 6,903 |
| Royal Army Medical Corps | 4,954 |
| Army Ordnance Corps | 2,562 |
| Army Pay Corps | 903 |
| Army Veterinary Corps | 48 |

Recruiting.

It appears from the General Annual Return of the Army that in the year ending Sept. 30th, 1904, 41,279 recruits joined (1813 for long service (12 years), 827 for two years, 38,550 for three years, and 89 for eight years. Comparison with the previous report is difficult because the period it covered was nine months only. The figures are exclusive of Colonial corps and the Royal Garrison Regiment, which is being disbanded.

At Norwich (Oct. 1905) Mr. Arnold-Forster made public particulars of the recruiting for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1905, giving the details by arms. The following is a table including the same particulars for some previous years:—

| | 1905. | 1904. | 1900. | 1898. |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Infantry | 21,638 | 29,750 | 51,407 | 23,438 |
| Cavalry | 2,340 | 605 | 8,705 | 3,899 |
| Artillery | 6,000 | 6,198 | 14,073 | 6,533 |

Distribution of the Regular Army, all ranks.

| At home— | Oct. 1st, 1904. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| England and Wales | 102,099 |
| Scotland | 5,956 |
| Ireland | 28,287 |
| Jersey | 187 |
| Guernsey and Alderney | 967 |
| Total | 137,496 |

In the Colonies, Egypt, China, and Crete 72,806

| East Indies— | |
|--|---------------|
| Punjab | 20,553 |
| Bengal | 22,917 |
| Madras | 10,416 |
| Bombay | 16,725 |
| Burma | 4,292 |
| Royal Artillery Staff unposted, etc. | 2,035 |
| Total | 76,938 |

General Total at Home and Abroad 287,240

The Strength of the Army Reserve

from '98 to 1904 has been as follows:—'98, 82,063; '99, 78,839; 1900, 24,130; 1901, 5251; 1902, 2398; Jan. 1st, 1903, 32,865; Oct. 1st, 1903, 66,471; 1904, 74,940. Of this number 64,754 belonged to Sects. A, B and C, and 10,186 to Sect. D. Mr. Arnold-Forster has given (Oct. '05) some later particulars of the strength of the Reserve.

Its numbers had reached 93,703 on Sept. 30th, and were expected to stand at 120,000 at the end of the financial year. The reduced numbers after 1901 were due to Reservists being embodied with the Regulars for the war. The General Service men, after serving nine years with the colours, are to be three years in the Reserve, and the Home Service men, after two years with the colours, ten years in the Reserve.

Changes in Establishment and Effective of the Militia

during the last seven years, exclusive of the permanent staff:—

| Date. | Enrolled strength. | Establishment. | Wanting to complete. |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1st Jan., 1899 | 103,647 | 124,481 | 20,834 |
| " 1900 | 98,130 | 123,137 | 25,007 |
| " 1901 | 92,741 | 124,252 | 31,511 |
| " 1902 | 102,845 | 123,993 | 21,148 |
| " 1903 | 102,420 | 133,351 | 30,931 |
| 1st Oct., 1903 | 100,503 | 126,942 | 26,439 |
| " 1904 | 89,100 | 127,559 | 38,459 |

The figures do not include Militia Reservists called out on permanent service with the Line during the South African war. Recruiting in 1902 showed 41,486, as compared with 37,644 in the previous year. The recruits enrolled in the first nine months of 1903 were 25,688, and in the year up to Sept. 30th, 1904, 35,264.

The Militia (Reserve Division) has an established strength of 10,000. Its formation began in 1903, and on Oct. 1st, 1904, the strength was 7,082.

Enrolled Strength of the Imperial Yeomanry

in 1902, 21,840, and the number present at the inspection 19,570; 1903, enrolled 26,372, at inspection 23,779; 1904, enrolled 27,388, at inspection 24,632. The establishment being 27,638, the number wanting to complete was 250. The strength in Oct. 1st, 1903, was 24,903; in Oct. 1st, 1904, 25,502.

Strength of the Volunteers.

The conditions affecting unfavourably the strength of the Volunteers and the changes suggested or impending have been given above. The establishment is 345,817, and the actual strength by latest return (Oct. 1st, 1904) 256,481, leaving 89,336 wanting to complete. The enrolled strength has been as follows since the establishment of the force: '60, 119,146; '61, 161,239; '62, 157,818; '63, 162,935; '64, 170,544; '65, 178,484; '66, 181,565; '67, 187,864; '68, 199,194; '69, 195,287; '70, 193,893; '71, 169,608; '72, 178,279; '73, 171,937; '74, 175,387; '75, 181,080; '76, 185,501; '77, 193,026; '78, 203,213; '79, 206,265; '80, 206,537; '81, 208,308; '82, 207,336; '83, 209,365; '84, 215,015; '85, 224,012; '86, 226,756; '87, 228,038; '88, 226,466; '89, 224,021; '90, 221,048; '91, 222,046; '92, 225,423; '93, 227,711; '94, 231,328; '95, 231,704; '96, 236,059; '97, 231,796; '98, 230,678; '99, 229,854; 1900, 277,628; 1901, 288,476; 1902, 268,550; 1903, 253,281; 1904, 253,909.

IV. Maintenance.

The table given below shows the total net estimate of expenditure on the Home and Colonial establishments exclusive of India; and for the sake of comparison the net expenditure of 1904-5 is given. The Estimates of 1905-6 were framed on a new plan approved by the Committee of Public Accounts, the main principle being to arrange the votes and their subheads to correspond with the provinces of the various Directors responsible as above for the administration of funds. In the following table the votes for 1904-5 have been rearranged

for comparison to correspond with those of 1905-6. The comparison between the estimates of the two years is affected by the re-armament of the Royal Artillery, increased charge for service loans, growth of service pay, etc., in 1905-6 (£1,833,000 in all), with a reduction for provision of Mowatt reserves of stores, etc. (£450,000), making a net increase in special services of £1,383,000. When these special charges have been eliminated, there appears a total net reduction of £469,900 on normal estimates.

| | Net Estimate, 1904-5. | Net Estimate, 1905-6. |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Total Numbers. | Total Numbers. |
| I. Numbers. | | |
| Number of Men on the Home and Colonial Establishments of the Army, exclusive of India | 227,000 | 221,300 |
| II. Effective Services. | £ | £ |
| Pay, etc., of Army (General Staff, Regiments, Reserve, and Depart- ments) | 9,532,697 | 10,101,000 |
| Medical Establishments: Pay, etc. | 454,340 | 482,000 |
| Militia: Pay, Bounty, etc. | 817,000 | 817,000 |
| Imperial Yeomanry: Pay and Allowances | 468,000 | 438,000 |
| Volunteer Corps: Pay and Allowances | 1,220,000 | 1,220,000 |
| Transport and Remounts | 2,255,650 | 2,190,000 |
| Provisions, forage, and other supplies (including South African Com- pensation claims) | 5,033,950 | 4,630,000 |
| Clothing establishments and services | 887,200 | 808,000 |
| Warlike and other stores: Supply and repair | 1,910,390 | 1,366,000 |
| Works, buildings, and repairs: Cost, including staff for engineer services | 1,982,400 | 2,330,000 |
| Establishments for military education | 124,060 | 130,000 |
| Miscellaneous effective services | 65,690 | 72,000 |
| War Office: Salaries and miscellaneous charges | 497,623 | 545,000 |
| Total Effective Services | £ 25,249,000 | 25,069,000 |
| III. Non-effective Services. | | |
| Non-effective charges for officers, etc. | 1,666,000 | 1,677,000 |
| Non-effective charges for men, etc. | 1,676,000 | 1,673,000 |
| Civil superannuation, compensation, and compassionate allowances | 189,000 | 181,000 |
| Total Non-effective Services | £ 3,531,000 | 3,531,000 |
| Total Ordinary Services | £ 28,780,000* | 28,600,000 |
| IV. Extraordinary Services. | | |
| General stores (harness, saddlery, etc.) | — | 30,000 |
| Guns, carriages, ammunition, etc. | 50,000 | 1,183,000 |
| Total Extraordinary Services | £ 50,000 | 1,213,000 |
| Total Ordinary and Extraordinary Services | £ 28,830,000 | 29,813,000 |

* Exclusive of additional estimate, £550,000, Feb. 22nd, 1905, for Somaliland.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Repayments by Government of India, included as appropriations in aid of Army estimates; other than stores, etc., issued on repayment | £ 1,577,188 |
| Deduct,—Contribution from Army funds towards cost of garrison of Aden and sea transport | 230,000 |
| | £ 1,347,188 |

Further Particulars of Expenditure.

The following are details of the total normal military expenditure of this country in each of the undermentioned financial years '95-96 to 1904-5, including supplementary votes and expenditure under Military Works Acts:—

| Year. | Estimates apart from War. | Under Military Loans. | Total (apart from War), including Loans. |
|--------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1895-6 | 18,470,535 | 619,579 | 19,090,114 |
| 1898-9 | 20,096,373 | 947,423 | 21,043,796 |
| 1901-2 | 25,528,574 | 1,749,487 | 20,278,061 |
| 1902-3 | 28,716,627 | 1,622,294 | 30,378,921 |
| 1903-4 | 29,800,000 | 3,600,000 | 33,400,000 |
| 1904-5 | 28,830,000 | 3,250,000 | 31,850,000 |
| 1905-6 | 28,600,000 | 2,915,000 | 31,515,000 |

Military Expenditure of Foreign Powers.

It is impossible to give the actual expenditure in all cases, as in some instances it has not been published. Moreover, in some cases the Naval Budgets make provision for certain items, such as coast fortifications, which are of a military nature. The following is the information available:—

| | France. | Russia. | Germany. | Austria. |
|------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1900 | 29,369,500 | 36,837,833* | 33,426,500 | 16,664,772 |
| 1901 | 31,845,833 | 36,067,333* | 34,005,129 | 17,096,368 |
| 1902 | 32,711,512 | 35,848,726 | 32,686,340 | 16,842,608* |
| 1903 | 32,188,816 | 36,647,089 | 31,880,455 | 17,183,022* |

* These figures show expenditure, according to published accounts. The figures not marked show sums voted in the estimates.

The German Estimates make no provision for pensions, which are included in a separate Budget, and amount to about £5,000,000 a year.

V. Terms of Service.

In view of the great demand for men, very important inducements for enlistment have been made. The requirements as to age and height are varied from time to time, and may be obtained at any recruiting station. The standards have been improved, and the particulars are given in the Annual Report on Recruiting. In practice, for "growing youths," they are slightly modified. From April 1st, 1903, a most important change was made, both as regards the terms of service and pay of the soldier. With very few exceptions, the terms of service were altered to three years' colour service and nine years in the reserve for all branches. This arrangement has now been done away with entirely under the new Army Scheme. It was expected that at the end of their three years' service men would extend their service in large numbers, but this was not the case, and it became exceedingly difficult to provide the necessary drafts for India. On Oct. 20th, 1904, it was ordered that all enlistments until further notice were to be for a period of 9 years with the colours and 3 in the reserve, according to the new Army Scheme as it applies to General Service soldiers; service

pay, messing allowance, etc., being under existing regulations. Under the reorganisation scheme the General Service private would receive 1s. a day from date of enlistment as regimental pay, with 5d. a day for messing and kit allowance, the sum rising after 6 months, including service pay, to 1s. 11d. for a first-class shot, followed by army reserve pay of 6d. The Home Service Army would give pay and allowances rising from 1s. to 1s. 3d., with reserve pay of 4d. a day. Arrangements have now been made to open the short-service recruiting in seven selected battalions which are intended to be territorialised.

Service in Army Reserve.

The Army Reserve is that force to which men are transferred on expiration of their period of service with the colours, as indicated above. They may be called up annually for training for a period not exceeding 12 days or 20 drills. While in the Reserve they are liable to be recalled to the colours in case of national danger or great emergency, and if so recalled are treated in every respect as soldiers, and are allowed to regain the rank they held on transfer to the Reserve. Prior to the war the men in Section D could not be called up for service until the whole of the First-class Reserve had been embodied; but the Reserve Forces Act has been altered, abolishing this restriction, and the rate of pay for the section was raised to that for Sections B and C—viz., from 4d. to 6d. a day. Under the new scheme the period of reserve service will be 3 years for the General Service establishment and 6 years for the Home Service establishment.

VI. The Indian Army.

A very important change was brought about during 1906 in the system of administering the Indian Army, owing to the strong representations of Lord Kitchener. The change involved the resignation of Lord Curzon under circumstances described on pp. 53-4 in the article on India. The arrangements now are as follows:

Army Department.—The Commander-in-Chief is directly responsible to the Governor-General in Council for command, staff, and regimental appointments, promotion, discipline, training, organisation, distribution of the Army, intelligence, mobilisation, schemes of offence and defence, peace manoeuvres, war preparations (excluding supply of *matériel*), and the conduct of war. As regards the Supply and Transport Department, the arrangement which has recently been made will be adhered to. Such *matériel*, ammunition, and stores as are required for mobilisation will be entrusted to a *personnel* directly responsible to the Commander-in-Chief.

Department of Military Supply.—The functions of the Military Department, in charge of another member of Council, are limited to responsibility for the control of Army contracts, the purchase of stores, ordnance, and remounts, the management of Military Works, the Clothing and Manufacturing Departments, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Marine. The Military Supply Member's duties are more of a civil than of a military nature, and his business is to assist the Commander-in-Chief in his endeavours to render the Army in all respects fit for war, within the limits of financial considerations.

The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is responsible for the superintendence, direction, and control of the whole Military Government of India.

Under the Commander-in-Chief are three Lieutenant-Generals commanding the Northern, Western and Eastern Army Corps, in addition to which are the troops of the late Madras command and those of the Burma command. The Commander-in-Chief's executive officers are the Military Secretary, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and the Principal Medical Officer. The departments of the Military Member of Council deal with supply, transport, etc.

The Army in India consists of British Regular Forces, Indian Regular Forces, the various local corps, British volunteers, Indian Army Reserves, Imperial Service Troops, and Military Police. The establishment of the British regiments serving in India is 74,657, including the following units and branches: 9 regiments of cavalry, 11 horse artillery batteries, 42 field batteries, 3 howitzer batteries, 8 mountain batteries, 22 garrison artillery companies, 6 heavy batteries, 52 battalions of infantry, details of Royal Engineers, R.A. Medical Corps, etc.

The three great commands are—

Northern Army Corps (Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bindon Blood), with divisions at Peshawar, Rawal Pindi and Lahore, and independent brigades at Kohat and Bannu.

Western Army Corps (Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter, D.S.O.), with divisions at Quetta, Mhow and Poona; and

Eastern Army Corps (Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Gaselee), with divisions at Meerut and Lucknow. These three important commands will retain the staffs of the late Punjab, Bombay and Bengal armies which they replace, with some modification of boundaries; but ultimately, when proper barracks have been provided, the arrangement will permit the distribution of troops upon the frontier and upon the lines of approach. Increased powers are given to officers of divisions, giving the lieutenant-generals more leisure for the training of their commands for war. The great commands are divided into districts under major-generals or brigadiers. The great departments of the Army are upon an extensive scale.

Recruiting is for both long and short service, and the whole country is divided into recruiting districts.

India has also as a second line the **Volunteers**, about 32,000 strong; the **Imperial Service Troops**, about 10,000 men in all, maintained by the Native States; the **Frontier Militia** on the north-west frontier; and the **Military Police** on that frontier and in Assam and Burma. The Militia and Police are under the civil power.

The units of the **Native Army** are as follows: 3 regiments of Body-guards, 39 regiments of Cavalry and the Aden troop, 10 Mountain Batteries, 1 Frontier Garrison company, 73 guns, 28 companies of Sappers and Miners, 139 Infantry battalions, and some others. The Auxiliary Forces, which have been alluded to, consist of 66 Volunteer corps, 33 Imperial Service corps, 6 Militia corps, and 21 Militia Police corps.

The **Imperial Service Troops**, under the superintendence of British officers, are trained for service by certain feudatory princes. The plan of embodying "Imperial Service troops,"

under agreement with the feudatory states, was adopted during Lord Dufferin's viceroyalty. The result has been admirable, and the native Princes have been enthusiastic in their prosecution of the plan. A splendid reserve has been created, numbering at least 19,000 well-trained men, located thus: Kashmir, 4350; Punjab, 4950; Rajputana, 4000; other states of Central and Western India, 4500; Southern India, 1400. Some of these troops have displayed the utmost hardihood and courage in the Frontier operations. Outside these are the large armies of the Native States, which may be described as irregulars, and are of uncertain value. The local corps of Central India and Rajputana are really police under military supervision, while the **Military Police** are under civil control.

In the following table of the aggregate strength of military forces available in India, the figures must be considered as approximate to some extent, since there may have been some alteration in authorised establishments since the figures were made up:—

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| British Regular Forces . . . | 74,450 |
| Indian Regular Forces . . . | 154,110 |
| British Volunteers . . . | 31,500 |
| Indian Army Reserves . . . | 22,000 |
| Imperial Service Troops . . . | 19,000 |
| Local Corps . . . | 5,250 |
| Military Police . . . | 28,340 |
| Total . . . | 324,650 |

Lord Kitchener established a **Staff College for India in 1905**. It is temporarily located at Deolali, but will be permanently established at Quetta. Commandant, Brigadier-General A. W. L. Bayly, C.B., D.S.O.

VII. Special Army Matters.

South African War Stores.

Owing to the pressure of the Public Accounts Committee a **War Office Committee** was appointed to consider the question of Sales and Refunds to Contractors in South Africa, at the end of the war, dealing more particularly with six special transactions, and the report was issued on June 14th. The Committee consisted of Lieut.-General Sir William Butler, Chairman; Colonel C. A. Hadfield, Major C. B. Little, Mr. H. J. Edwards, and Mr. H. E. Davies, Secretary. Mr. Arnold-Forster, in a prefatory note, observed that the evidence was incomplete, and required to be supplemented, that it was not a judicial finding, and that the matters were *sub judice*. The Report opened with a description of the general economic conditions in South Africa at the end of the war, when the military authorities held immense accumulations of food supply. Lord Kitchener had suggested local sales and contracts, and the Sales Department was constituted to take over all surplus animals and articles for disposal. Sir Neville Lyttelton assumed command on June 23rd, 1902. The Report said that a dual system of sales and contracts, under which the Army would concurrently sell with one hand and buy the same article with the other, was set up. Particular inquiry was made into the special transactions, and chiefly into that known as the "Meyer Sales and Refunds," in regard to which some very severe strictures were made, though it subsequently appeared

that there was some confusion in the mind of the Committee as to the personality of the Meyer concerned. It is unnecessary to specify the various details to which attention was drawn, but the Committee were of opinion that the office of Director of Supplies at Pretoria acted in a spirit directly at variance with its prescribed duties, and that a single telegram would have cleared the situation. The Committee also expressed the opinion that there was much in the background remaining unexplained, and said that evidence must be taken on oath before various grave questions could be set at rest.

The publication of this Report created a sensation throughout the country, and was the subject of a debate in the House of Commons. It was then decided to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the whole of the circumstances, and this investigation is still (Nov. 1905) in progress. An Act was passed enabling evidence to be taken on oath, and to exempt witnesses from damages resulting from their evidence. The Commission was instructed to investigate the allegations made by the Butler Committee, to report upon all the circumstances connected with contracts, sales and refunds, and upon any previous transactions throwing light upon the matter, and also upon the responsibility of the persons concerned, whether in this country or South Africa. The members of the Royal Commission are Mr. Justice Farwell, Sir George Taubman-Goldie, Field-Marshal Sir George White, Sir Francis Mowatt, and Mr. Samuel Morley. The Commission has held many meetings, and its inquiries are likely to cover a considerable period. Secretary, Mr. Harold Trevor Baker, 3, Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C.

Reorganisation of the Cavalry.

The scheme of reorganisation of the cavalry was promulgated in September 1905, and enlistment has been opened for dragoons, lancers, and hussars, seven years with the colours and five in the reserve. Recruits on enlistment go to the dépôt of the corps for which they are attested, and if the regiments are abroad they remain at the dépôt six months. Officers on first appointment go direct to their regiments, or, if this cannot be done, they are attached temporarily to regiments affiliated for the purpose. Regiments at home will have three service squadrons and a machine-gun section, each service squadron consisting of four troops. Regiments from the Colonies will have three service squadrons and a reserve troop. No reserve squadrons will exist in time of peace, but will be formed on mobilisation. The arrangements have been generally approved, one great object being to obviate the necessity of drafting men from one regiment to another.

The New Field Gun.

A new quick-firing gun has been approved for the Horse and Field Artillery, that of the former being a 12½-pounder and that of the latter an 18½-pounder. The field gun has a muzzle velocity of 1160 foot-seconds, and its weight is 9 cwt. The weight of gun, carriage and limber, behind traces, is 38½ cwt., and of the wagon and wagon limber, filled, 37½ cwt. The total number of rounds carried is 100. The weights for the horse guns are somewhat less, but the ammunition supply is the same. The gun is a true quick-firer of admittedly high

efficiency, and the only criticism made is that its weight may reduce its mobility, but this is not at all certain. The carriage is fixed to the ground by a simple spade at the end of the trail, similar to the Krupp design, which is more efficient than the wheel brake and spade of the Japanese. The recoil of the gun is absorbed in the carriage, and the gun returned to the firing position rapidly and automatically. This is done by means of a buffer operated by powerful springs, and not, as in the French system, by compressed air. This buffer is above the gun, which is fastened to it, and recoils or slides a distance of about 4 ft. The sights are independent of the gun, and the layer does not have to move away from them when the gun recoils. The gun is protected by a shield, and the waggons have some armour. The weight is heavier than the present 15-pounder, but the shell is much more powerful, while the total weight of the equipment is within ½ cwt. of that of the lighter Continental equipments.

The New Short Rifle.

A new short magazine rifle known as the Lee-Enfield mark I. has been approved, but considerable doubt has been cast upon it by some experts, and, though the manufacture has been put in hand, experiments are still being conducted. The mechanism of the rifle and its sighting and wind-gauge seem to be very perfect, but it has been alleged that the muzzle velocity is not enough, that the loss of 5 in. in the length of the rifle will place the soldier at a disadvantage in the bayonet fight, that the bolt and mechanism are weak (though this seems doubtful), and that if the sighting methods and wind-gauge had been applied to the existing Lee-Metford, that weapon would have been more than equal to the new rifle, which is something in the nature of a compromise, being intended equally for the use of infantry and cavalry.

ART, 1905.

On Jan. 2nd the Royal Academy opened its winter exhibition, composed, with a single exception, entirely of the work of two recently deceased artists, George Frederick Watts and Frederick Sandys. The collection included no fewer than 248 pictures and drawings by Watts, and his bust of Clytie, which was lent by Lord Battersea. The works by Sandys, shown in Gallery V., were chiefly drawings and woodcuts; but among the paintings was numbered the artist's famous portrait of an old lady, the "Mrs. Stephen Lewis," painted about forty years ago. In the Central Hall was placed the model by Mr. Brock, R.A., of his memorial to Queen Victoria—the only work by a living artist that has been shown at a winter exhibition at the Academy.

At the summer exhibition of the Royal Academy, which opened on May 1st, the arrangement of the pictures and sculpture was entrusted to Mr. Ernest Crofts, Mr. Luke Fildes, Mr. Marcus Stone, Sir Ernest Waterlow, Mr. R. W. Macbeth, Mr. Hamo Thornycroft and Sir Aston Webb. Despite the new regulation that limits the number of submitted works to three in the case of outsiders, 11,153 works of all kinds were sent in by outsiders (a decrease of 9 compared with 1904) and of these 1645 were placed in the exhibition together with 187 by

members. The attendance showed a great increase on the abnormally high figures of 1904, but the sales of pictures were poor.

The Chantrey Trustees bought from the exhibition "The Morning of Sedgemoor" (£600), by Mr. Edgar Bundy; "The Black Mountains" (£400), by Mr. J. Aumonier; "Autumn in the North Country" (£47 5s.), by Mr. E. H. Compton; and "St. Agnes in Prison receiving from Heaven the Shining White Garment," by Mr. F. C. Cooper. From the exhibition at the New Gallery the Chantrey Trustees bought Mr. Harold Speed's "The Alcantara, Toledo, by Moonlight," and from that of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours Mr. Edwin Alexander's "Peacock and Python." However, the most important purchase for the Chantrey collection was the fine picture "Return from the Ride," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1903 by the late C. W. Furze, A.R.A., and bought from the artist's widow. The purchases from the New Gallery and the Royal Society of Water Colour Painters were doubtless due to the 1904 recommendations of the House of Lords Committee. Another effect of those recommendations was the appointment by the Royal Academy of small committees of Academicians and Associates to view and report upon works of art shown at galleries other than Burlington House.

The pictures sold at Burlington House included "Sundown" (£420), by Mr. Arnesby Brown; "The Greatest of all Heroes is One" (£800), by Mr. Byam Shaw; "Loch Katrine and Ellen's Isle" (£700), by Mr. J. MacWhirter; "April Bloom" (£300), by Mr. L. P. Smythe; "Evening at Warkworth, Northumberland" (£525), by Sir Ernest Waterlow; "Selling Oranges in Liguria" (£500), by Mr. H. H. La Thangue; "The Cheat" (£600), by the Hon. John Collier; "Alone" (£300), by Mr. C. M. Paddy; "The Ploughman's Breakfast" (£300), by Mr. George Clausen; "Theseus returning to Ariadne" (£300), by Mr. W. E. G. Solomon; "The Shepherd" (£350), by Mr. Edward Stott; and "Homeward Bound" (£300), by Mr. W. L. Wyllie.

At the New Gallery the annual exhibition of the International Society was opened in January, but it was less attractive than usual, and remained open but a few weeks. It was followed immediately by an exhibition, organised by the International Society, of paintings, drawings and etchings by Whistler. The Whistler exhibition, although imperfect as a representation of the artist's work, was of exceptional interest, and drew crowds to the New Gallery from the first day to the last. The French Government lent the portrait of Whistler's mother from the Luxembourg, and the collection included "At the Piano," the portraits of Miss Alexander, Carlyle, and Sarasate, the "Symphony in White," and the "Valparaiso." The summer exhibition at the New Gallery was of average quality. It contained one work that was for some weeks the talk of artistic London, the statue by Mr. Havard Thomas, "Lycidas," the rejection of which by the selection committee at Burlington House caused serious divisions among the Royal Academicians.

The New English Art Club held its spring exhibition in Liverpool, and that of the winter in the gallery of the Alpine Club. The exhibition by Messrs. Durand-Ruel of Paris of their large collection of French pictures of the so-

called Impressionist School, held at the Grafton Gallery, attracted great attention, and it was followed a little later in the spring by an exhibition of selected pictures from the collection of the late Mr. J. Staats Forbes. Mr. Sargent's water-colour sketches were shown at the Carfax Gallery, where in July the new Society of Tempera Painters held its first exhibition. Another new Society, that of Twenty-five English Painters, held a successful first exhibition at the Dowdeswell Galleries in October. The Burlington Fine Arts Club showed a remarkable collection of church and other English embroideries; and at Messrs. Obach's an exhibition was held of the works of Fantin-Latour.

Artistic honours of the year included the bestowal by the King of the Order of Merit upon Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema and Mr. Holman Hunt, and of a knighthood upon Mr. Isidore Spielmann, the honorary secretary of the Art Committee for the Royal Commission of the St. Louis Exhibition. Mr. David Murray, A.R.A., and Mr. J. M. Swan, A.R.A., were elected Royal Academicians, and Mr. David Farquharson and Mr. Reginald Blomfield Associates of the Royal Academy. Mr. Alfred East, A.R.A., was elected an Associate of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts.

Sir Edward Poynter resigned the position of Director of the National Gallery, which he had held since 1894. The principal picture acquired during the year by the National Gallery was a nocturne by Whistler, "Old Battersea Bridge," purchased for presentation by the National Arts Collection Fund. The Victoria and Albert Museum also lost its Director during the year. Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke resigned his post at South Kensington to take up a somewhat similar one at the Metropolitan Museum, New York. The Cheylesmore mezzotints were shown at the British Museum. An interesting loan exhibition, illustrating process engraving, was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum. At Aberdeen a fine collection of casts was shown for the first time in the sculpture gallery, and at Newcastle and Edinburgh memorial exhibitions were held of the work of Watts.

Under the will of Mr. G. F. Watts a scheme was drawn up, and approved in 1905, providing that various works should be given to provincial galleries, and 109 placed in the gallery at Limnerslease, Compton, Guildford, which will be open to the public on at least 3 days of the week free of charge. Mrs. Watts undertook to convey the gallery to trustees for the benefit of the public in perpetuity.

Although the market was a poor one for modern oil paintings, high prices were realised throughout the season for pictures by Old Masters. In the Huth collection, sold at Christie's, a portrait by Gainsborough of Vestris, the male dancer, sold for 4550 guineas, and a portrait of a lady by the same artist for 2900 guineas. A landscape by Old Crome fetched the record price for that artist of 3000 guineas, a Morland "Morning" was sold for 2000 guineas, and two Corots for 2650 and 2000 guineas respectively. More remarkable was the price realised for a chalk sketch by Gainsborough of his portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire. This sketch, for which it is believed Mr. Huth paid 15s., was sold for 1000 guineas. The Huth collection of paintings realised £50,452. In the Ashburton sale the interest centred in two very fine portraits by Vandyck of Charles the First and Queen

Henrietta Maria. Put up in one lot, the two pictures were knocked down for 17,000 guineas. In the same collection, which realised £30,397, were Botticelli's "Virgin and Child," which was sold for 6000 guineas, and a portrait of Lady Elizabeth Whitbread by Lawrence, that fetched 2000 guineas—a very high price for a portrait by that artist. In Lord Tweedmouth's collection, which realised £49,548, the great feature was a fine group of Raeburns. The portrait of Lady Raeburn was knocked down at 8700 guineas, one of the artist himself at 4500 guineas, and one of Miss Johnstone at 3600 guineas. It was understood that all were acquired by Sir Ernest Cassel, the purchaser of Lord Tweedmouth's house in Park Lane. At the same sale Reynolds's portrait of the Countess of Bellamont was sold for 6600 guineas, a portrait of a lady by Hoppner for 5800 guineas, Hogarth's "Assembly at Wanstead House" for 2750 guineas, and Morland's "Dancing Dogs" for the astonishing price of 4000 guineas. Although there were no sensational sales; of Romney's pictures, that artist maintained his position in the auction-room. His well-known group of "The Horsley Children" was sold in May for 4400 guineas, and on the same day were sold his "Lady in a White Dress," 2800 guineas, his "Mrs. Methuen," 3400 guineas, and his "Lady Emilia Kerr," 2600 guineas. At the Lawrie sale, caused by the dissolution of partnership of a prominent firm of picture dealers, a Rembrandt was sold for 3200 guineas, another for 2100 guineas, and a Clouet for 2300 guineas. Curiously high prices were given for the firm's art books, and an extended copy of Redford's "Art Sales" realised no less than £160. Large sums were paid for fine examples of the early English mezzotints. Engravings by Valentine Green of Reynolds's portraits of Isabella, Duchess of Rutland, the Countess of Harrington and Lady Elizabeth Compton fetched respectively £392, £682 and £525. Another print of Reynolds's portrait of Mrs. Mathew, engraved by W. Dickinson, was sold for £840. But the highest price paid during the season was for a mezzotint by T. Watson after the portrait by Reynolds of Lady Bampfylde. This realised £1260, the record price for a print sold in the auction-room.

Very large sums were paid in the auction-room for rare examples of porcelain and goldsmith's work. A Chinese vase of the so-called hawthorn pattern was sold for 5900 guineas, and a rosewater ewer of the James I. period for £4050. Both of these belonged to the late Mr. Huth. Another ewer, rock crystal of the Elizabethan period, once the property of the late Marquis of Anglesey, realised 4000 guineas. But the highest price of the season—and by far the highest price on record for a work of the kind—was that paid for a biberon included in the Gabbitas sale. The biberon, which is probably the work of an Italian or German craftsman, was, after keen competition, knocked down for 15,500 guineas.

ARTILLERY.

Military.—Under ARMY, THE BRITISH IMPERIAL (VII.), will be found a brief description of the new 18½-pounder quick-firer, which is being manufactured for the British Field Artillery, with some notes on the 12½-pounder of the Royal Horse Artillery. In all European armies a quick-firing gun has now been adopted.

The Germans have provisionally adopted a Krupp quick-firing field gun ("C. 96") which is said to answer all expectations, but trials are still going on. The French led the way with a very remarkable gun. The system resembles that of the Erhardt gun, and Col. Deport, the inventor, provided an arrangement for the gun to run back axially on its carriage, which is practically immovable in horizontal fire, and the gun will fire 20 rounds a minute. A hydro-pneumatic brake controls the gun and carriage, and there is a spade under each wheel and one at the trail. The gun alone runs back. The breech action of the French gun is a marvel of simplicity. The breech opens with a single action, the whole of the block revolving from left to right. The reverse action loads the piece. The motion of opening extracts the case and throws it clear. Once laid, any alteration in range is made by turning a hand-screw, to which is fitted an indicator and dial. The gun is provided with a light bullet-proof shield, so that when in action the four men working it are under cover. Norway has adopted the Erhardt system, and Sweden and Denmark the well-known Krupp pattern with sliding breech. Eight other Powers appear to have concluded their trials within the past twelve months. Switzerland and the Netherlands have given the preference, after comparative trials, to the Krupp gun, and Turkey and Roumania have followed suit. Portugal, after testing the Creusot and Krupp patterns, has signed a contract with the former firm for the supply of all the field guns she requires. Mexico has ordered her guns partly at St. Chamond and partly at Le Creusot. The new American gun is to be provided mostly in the United States, but fifty guns have been ordered from the Erhardt firm at Düsseldorf. After long-continued trials the Austrians appear at length to have almost decided upon their gun. Russia and Italy have partly renewed their field artillery armament, but seem to be still continuing trials before proceeding further with the work. Belgium hesitates between St. Chamond and Krupp; and Spain, Serbia, and Bulgaria are expected to select guns of a French pattern. It was assumed that the new Japanese Arisaka gun, which is of a very light character, was giving excellent results; but recent accounts seem to show that it is not equal to the new Russian gun, with which, however, it is believed, the whole of the Russian artillery are not yet armed. The Arisaka gun is an 11-pounder, the Russian (Engelhardt) gun a 13½-pounder, firing 16 rounds a minute. When limbered up the latter weighs 34 cwt. for the horse artillery, and 37½ cwt. for the field artillery.

Naval.—The naval engagements in the Far East have thrown a flood of light upon the question of naval armament, and it is now universally recognised that the actions of the future will be fought at long range, and that the day of the medium armaments of quite recent periods, as found in ships now in existence, has probably passed away. The result is that in our new ships, and in those which are to be built in Continental states, the medium armament is likely to disappear. As we write, the plans of the *Dreadnought*, which has been laid down at Portsmouth, have not been disclosed, and the French new designs for battleships have not been sanctioned; but it is known that

displacements are going up to 18,000 tons, and that, if the 12-in. gun retains its place for the main gun positions, the other guns will not be of less than 10-in. calibre and of first-class quality. This is the tendency to be noticed wherever great ships are to be built; and, at the other end of the scale, we come to the smaller armaments intended mainly for repelling torpedo attack. Thus, below the 10-in. or even the 12-in. gun, it is probable that few guns will be found until we come down to the 3·5-in. The main point is that the 6-in. guns of the *Formidable* class, increased to 9·2-in. in the *King Edward* class, are now to be further increased in power until they approximate to the heaviest armament. There have been great improvements in the systems of mounting guns, combined with new arrangements for ammunition supply in any position of the gun. The hand elevating and training arrangements are admirable pieces of mechanism, giving surprising facility. The new breech mechanisms, as in the 12-in. Vickers guns in the service, have the advantage of presenting a larger locking area in the breech screw. All the new guns are vastly more powerful than their predecessors.

Artillery Association, National, 52, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. President of Council, Col. the Earl of Stradbroke, A.D.C., C.B., V.D.; Hon. Sec., Major E. T. Lea.

Artists, Royal Society of British, Suffolk Street, S.W. President, Sir Wake Bayliss, F.S.A.; Hon. Sec., T. Watt Cafe; Acting Sec., Carew Martin.

Art Masters, Society of, 50, Broomhouse Road, Fulham, S.W. Sec., Francis Ford.

Arts, Society of, John Street, Adelphi. Secretary, Sir Henry Trueman Wood, M.A.

Art Union of London, 112, Strand. Hon. Secs., John Sparkes, T. Buxton Morrish, J.P.; Sec., F. L. Marriott.

Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, for Local Examinations in Music, 14, Hanover Square, W. President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Chairman, Thomas Threlfall, Esq.; Sec., James Muir.

Auctioneers' Institute of the United Kingdom (Incorporated) The, has for its objects the provision of a central organisation for auctioneers, valuers, and land, estate, and house agents. There are nine provincial branches. Membership may be obtained by examination annually in March or April, or under the "Practice" qualification. President, Mr. James Boyton (Elliott, Son & Boyton), London. Secretary, Mr. Charles Harris. Offices, 57 and 58, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Austin, Alfred, appointed Poet Laureate (g.v.) on New Year's Day '96, was b. 1835 at Headingley, near Leeds. He was ed. at Stonyhurst College and St. Mary's College, Oscott, took his degree (Lond. Univ.) in '53, and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, '57. His best-known works are "The Human Tragedy," "Savonarola," "The Tower of Babel," "Prince Lucifer," "Fortunatus the Pessimist" ('92), "The Garden that I Love" ('94), "In Veronica's Garden," and "Lamia's Winter Quarters" ('95), "Alfred the Great, England's Darling" ('96), "The Conversion of Winklemann" ('97), and "The Poet's Diary" (1904). For many years he was a writer in the *Standard* and the *Quarterly Review*. He was also one of the founders of the *National Review*,

His plays include "Flodden Field" (His Majesty's, 1903), and "A Lesson in Harmony" (Garrick, 1904). Address: Swinford Old Manor, Ashford, Kent.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Austria-Hungary is a monarchy composed of a Cisleithan portion, officially known as Austria, and a Transleithan portion known as Hungary. The reigning dynasty is the Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty, and the law of succession is that the Crown passes by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males, or, in default of males, to females. Each country has, according to the *Ausgleich*, or Compromise made in 1867, its own constitution, a limited monarchy, and each possesses a separate parliament, but they have united under a common sovereign in the establishment of a common army, navy, financial, diplomatic, postal, and telegraphic services. The control in regard to common affairs and the voting of money for common purposes are entrusted to a supreme body known as the Delegations. Of these there are two, each composed of 60 members, representing the legislative bodies of Austria and Hungary, the upper houses returning 20 and the lower houses 40 delegates. The members of the Delegations are appointed for one year, and are summoned annually by the Emperor alternately at Vienna and at Budapest. Subject to the Delegations are the three executive departments for Foreign Affairs, War, and Finance, and the Common Court of Public Accounts. The *Ausgleich* is expressly subject to periodical revision, only so far as it affects the regulation of their fiscal and commercial affairs, the quota paid by them to the common expenses of the Empire, and the privileges of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The customs and commercial treaty agreed to in 1867 is renewable every ten years, and was denounced in Dec. '96 by the Hungarian Government in order to secure, if possible, more favourable terms for the future. The treaty expired Dec. 31st, '97, but has since been prolonged provisionally; and a complete agreement was arrived at between the two Governments on Dec. 31st, 1902, but has never yet received the formal approval of the two Legislatures. During '99 the contributions to the common expenditure were fixed thus: Austria, 65·6 per cent.; Hungary, 34·4 per cent. Austria-Hungary is one of the three Powers which make up the Triple Alliance (g.v.).

The Army.

The Active Army of the Dual Monarchy is an organisation common to both kingdoms, and has its Ersatz, or supplementary, Reserve, with local forces for Bosnia and Herzegovina attached. There are fifteen army corps, and certain troops in the military districts of Zara in Dalmatia. In addition are the Austrian Landwehr and Landsturm and the Hungarian Landwehr and Landsturm, known as the Honved.

The fifteen army corps comprise 5 cavalry divisions and 39 infantry divisions of the active army, and on mobilisation a Landwehr division would be attached to each. There are 466 battalions of Infantry (102 regiments of the line, 4 of Tyrolese Rifles and 4 Bosnian, and 26 battalions Regular Rifles). The Cavalry on a peace footing comprises 252 squadrons (15 regiments of Dragoons, 11 of Uhlans, and 16 of Hussars), and the Artillery 251 batteries, exclusive of

18 battalions of Fortress Artillery and 15 of Pioneers. The Field Artillery is formed in 14 brigades, and a group of 3 mountain batteries in the Tyrol. On a peace footing there are 224 field batteries, 16 horse batteries, 11 mountain batteries, 56 ammunition columns (in skeleton), and 56 depots. The war strength would give a total of 328 batteries (exclusive of fortress units), with a total of 2464 guns.

The following table shows the total strength of the forces; but it is believed that by embodying all classes of the Landsturm 3,000,000 men could be put in the field.

| | Peace. | War. |
|-------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Field Army | 266,000 | 687,000 |
| Landwehr and Honved | 51,000 | 237,000 |
| Reserve Troops | 6,000 | 192,000 |
| Fortress Troops | 7,000 | 31,000 |
| Transport Staff, etc. | 16,000 | — |
| Landsturm | — | 393,000 |
| | 346,000 | 1,540,000 |

The Honved (national Hungarian army) is subject in war time only to the Commander-in-Chief, and in peace time only to the Royal Hungarian jurisdiction. (See History, below).

The Navy.

The Estimates for 1905, including the Extraordinary Credit, came to £4,737,600 (113,702,400 kr.), which is more than double the sum voted in 1904. The sum allotted to new construction was £2,194,123 (52,658,952 kr.). The numbers of all ranks in the Austrian Navy, including reserves, total 11,000. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 1 admiral, 3 vice-admirals, 10 rear-admirals, 20 captains, 33 commanders, 38 lieutenant-commanders, 147 lieutenants, 80 sub-lieutenants, 300 midshipmen, and 87 cadets. The strength of the Austrian Navy in ships built in November was: 1st-class battleships, 3, 3rd class, 5; coast defence ships, 3; river monitors, 6; armoured cruisers, 2; 2nd class protected cruisers, 2, 3rd class, 3; torpedo vessels, 13; torpedo boats, 37. Building: 1st-class battleships, 3; armoured cruisers, 1; torpedo boat destroyers, 12; torpedo boats, 24. Of the destroyers, 1 is being built at Poplar, the others at Trieste. Of the torpedo boats, 2 are being built at Poplar, 11 at Trieste, and 11 at Pola. The principal Government Dockyard of Austria-Hungary is situated at Pola. There are 3 small docks there. No vessels were completed for the Austrian Navy during 1905, and only 3 were launched—the battleship *Erzherzog Ferdinand Max* (formerly known as "C") at Trieste on May 21st, and 2 destroyers at Yarrow's Yard in June.

Austria.

Austria has an area of 115,903 sq. m.; estimated population in 1902, 26,150,708. The variety of races and languages included in the empire is great. There are about 9,000,000 Germans, 6,000,000 Bohemians, Moravians, etc., 4,250,000 Poles, 3,380,000 Ruthenians, 1,200,000 Slovenes, besides smaller numbers of Servians, Croats, Italians, etc. The empire is governed by an Emperor and by the Reichsrath, or Council of the Empire, consisting of an Upper House and a Lower House. The Reichsrath has its own ministers and govern-

ment, and exercises full parliamentary functions on all matters within its competence—from which, however, Foreign Affairs and War are excluded. The present Upper House contains 239 members. It is composed of the Princes of the Imperial family who are of age, of whom there are 17, of 68 hereditary nobles, of 18 archbishops and bishops, and of 157 (in 1903) life-members nominated by the Emperor for distinguished services in science or art, or to the Church or State. The Lower House contains 425 members, who are the popular representatives of the seventeen provinces which comprise the Austrian Empire: viz., Lower Austria, 46 members; Upper Austria, 20; Salzburg, 6; Styria, 27; Carinthia, 10; Carniola, 11; Trieste, 5; Görz and Gradiska, 5; Istria, 5; Tyrol, 21; Vorarlberg, 4; Bohemia, 110; Moravia, 43; Silesia, 12; Galicia, 78; Bukowina, 11; Dalmatia, 11. According to the present system they are elected for six years by five groups: the large landed proprietors, who choose 85 members; the Chambers of Commerce, who choose 21; the inhabitants of towns, 118; the inhabitants of country districts, 129; and the general body of electors, including roughly all male citizens over twenty-four with a residential qualification of six months, who choose 72. In these four groups there are comprised about 1,700,000 voters. Members of the Lower House receive 16s. 8d. per day while in attendance, with travelling expenses.

Provincial matters, and matters not expressly reserved to the Reichsrath, are administered by the seventeen provincial diets, or *Landtage*, the members of which are elected for six years, and meet in session annually, while local matters are dealt with by communal councils, or by corporations in towns. The chief towns are Vienna, pop. 1,674,957; Prague, 201,589; Lemberg, 159,877; Gratz, 138,080; and Trieste, 134,143.

About a dozen dailies are published in Vienna, of which the principal are the following: The *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, has the largest circulation in Austria and Hungary, and prints from 65,000 to 100,000 a day. Editor, Mr. Wilhelm Singer. London correspondent, Dr. Maurice Ernst. The *Neue Freie Presse*, which possesses a world-wide reputation, especially for its financial column. Present editors and part proprietors: Mr. Maurice Benedikt and Dr. E. Bacher. The *Fremdenblatt* is accredited as also being a Foreign Office organ; while the *Zeit* professes to be wholly independent. The best-known illustrated comic papers in Vienna are *Der Floh* and the *Figaro*.

Hungary.

Hungary has an area of 125,430 sq. m.; population, 1902, 19,254,559. The various races include about 7,500,000 Magyars, 2,130,000 Germans, 2,000,000 Slovaks, 2,600,000 Roumanians, 1,565,000 Croats, 1,062,000 Servians, and others. The kingdom includes Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, and is governed by a King (the Emperor of Austria), and a Reichstag, consisting of a House of Magnates and a House of Representatives. The former comprises 241 hereditary peers, paying land tax of at least 3000 fl. a year, some 55 high ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Churches, 74 life-peers, all the archdukes who have attained their majority, 3 delegates from the Diet of Croatia-Slavonia, and 19 state dignitaries and

judges. The House of Representatives contains 453 members, elected for five years by male citizens over 20, with a low property qualification. Of these 413 represent Hungary, and 40 Croatia and Slavonia. Members of the Lower House receive £200 a year, with £66 13s. for house rent. For local government there are municipalities and rural communes with representative bodies. Transylvania is in full legislative and administrative union with Hungary, but Croatia-Slavonia has its own Ban, or governor, and its own provincial diet, consisting of 90 members, for the transaction of provincial matters. The population of Transylvania is largely Roumanian, and much discontent exists amongst them on account of the persecution and injustice which they allege they suffer at the hands of the Magyar rulers of Hungary. The capital is Budapest (pop. 505,763). Budapest possesses more daily papers than Vienna. Amongst the best known in England is the *Pester Lloyd* (Editor, Dr. Max Falk; London representative, H. Osten, 8, Arundell Street, Piccadilly, W.) Amongst the Budapest dailies published in Hungarian should be mentioned the *Budapesti Hirlap* and the *Pesti Hirlap*.

Bosnia-Herzegovina, though in strictness still a province of the Porte, has since the Treaty of Berlin in '78 been occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, and may fairly be considered as belonging to that empire. Its area is 19,702 sq. miles, and the population is about 1,737,000. It is placed under the Austria-Hungarian Finance Minister, Baron Stephen Burian of Rajecz, and the Provincial Government is located at the capital, Sarajevo (pop. 38,000).

Liechtenstein is a principality under Prince John II., lying between Austrian Tyrol and the Rhine, which practically is included in the Empire. Area, 65 sq. miles; population, 9500; capital, Vaduz. The administration is directed from Vienna by a Court of Chancery.

Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.

The chief religious bodies in Austria, where religious liberty is the ruling principle, are Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics, Lutheran and Reformed Evangelicals, Armenians and Jews. In Hungary much the same divisions exist, and full liberty and equality prevail. Roman Catholics form about 80 per cent. of the population in Austria, and about 50 per cent. in Hungary. Attendance in the elementary schools is compulsory in both countries, although the period of attendance varies in different districts, and the educational fabric includes also gymnasia and other preparatory schools, universities and colleges, and technical schools. The larger half of the population in both countries is engaged in and dependent upon agriculture, cereals, beet, wine and silk being produced. There are extensive and valuable forests, and mining for coal and iron is also carried on very largely. The chief exports are sugar, grain, cattle, horses, eggs, and other agricultural produce, timber, woollen and leather goods, glass and glassware, and fancy goods. There are 29,378 miles of railways.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for common affairs for 1905 amounted to £20,430,325. For Austria alone the estimated revenue in 1905 was £74,079,225, and the expenditure £74,013,610; for Hungary alone the estimated revenue in 1904

was £45,957,370, and the expenditure £44,743,322; for Bosnia-Herzegovina the revenue (1904) was £2,142,300, and the expenditure £2,140,115. The public debt of Austria was in 1904 £382,739,850; the public debt of Hungary in 1903 was £219,679,000.

| | 1903. | 1904. |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Imports . | £78,250,000 | £85,250,000 |
| Exports . | 88,760,000 | 86,250,000 |

including in both cases precious metals and coin. The United Kingdom sent £6,088,142 of the imports in 1903, and £6,180,201 in 1904, and took £9,212,224 of the exports in 1903, and £6,981,878 in 1904.

Ministries for Common Affairs: *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Count Agenor Goluchowski.—*Minister of Finance*, Baron Stephen Burian von Rajecz.—*Minister of War*, Lieut.-General von Pitreich.

Ministerial Council for Austria: *Premier and Minister of Interior and Justice*, Baron von Gautsch; *National Defence*, Count Zeno Welsersheimb.—*Public Worship and Education*, Baron von Bienenrth.—*Commerce*, Count Auersperg.—*Finance*, Dr. Mansuetus Kosel.—*Agriculture*, Count Ferdinand Buquoy.—*Railways*, Herr Wrba.—*Ministers without portfolio*, Leonhard Pietak and Dr. Antonin Randa.

Ministerial Council for Hungary: *President of the Council*, Baron Fejervary.—*Minister for Home Affairs*, M. Kristoffy.—*Public Worship, Finance, and Instruction*, Dr. von Lukacs.—*Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia*, Herr Kovacs-wich.—*Justice*, Herr von Lanyi.—*Minister of National Defence*, Herr von Bihar.—*Commerce*, Herr von Vörös.—*Agriculture*, Baron Arthur Feilitsh.

Ambassador in London, Count Albert Mensdorff.—*Secretary*, Count Theobald Westphalen.—*Attaché*, Prince Emil Fürstenberg.—*Chancellor*, Bruno Steiner.—*Military Attaché*, Prince Frederick von und zu Liechtenstein. *Embassy*, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W.

Consulate-General in London, 22 and 23, Laurence-Pountney Lane, E.C.—*Hon. Consul-General*, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.—*Acting Consul-General*, F. Stockinger.—*Vice-Consul*, Count Gustav Sizzo Norris.

British Ambassador at Vienna, Sir W. E. Goschen, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; *Secretary*, Sir B. Boothby, Bart.; *Commercial Attaché* (for Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece), Andrew P. Bennett, Esq., British Embassy, Vienna.

Consular Service: *Consuls-General*, at Vienna, Chevalier Paul von Schoeller, C.M.G. (hon.); at Budapest, F. S. Clarke; at Sarajevo, P. J. C. McGregor. *Consuls*, at Vienna, M. Feldscharek; at Prague, Capt. A. W. W. Forbes; at Budapest, Dr. Brüll, C.M.G.; at Trieste, J. B. Spence; at Fiume, G. Faber.

Sovereign.

Francis Joseph I., b. Aug. 18th, 1830, was son of the late Archduke Francis Charles, and succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand I., as Emperor of Austria, Dec. 2nd, '48. Crowned King of Hungary June 8th, '67. The beginning of his reign was marked by important events. Hungary was in a state of rebellion, which was quelled by the help of Russia. His Italian dominions were saved by the genius of General Radetzky. The Emperor made strenuous efforts to prevent the Crimean war, and refused to join France and England. After the Austro-French war ('59), he was compelled

to sign the treaty of peace of *Villafranca*, by which Lombardy was ceded to Italy. In '66 he lost the duchy of *Holstein*, obtained by the convention of *Gastein*, and in the same year, as the result of the war with *Prussia*, *Venetia* also. That year was fatal to the supremacy of Austria in Germany, the contest being decided in favour of *Prussia* by the treaties of *Nikolsburg* and *Prague* respectively. The Turkish provinces of *Bosnia* and *Herzegovina* were, by decision of the *Berlin Congress* ('78), placed under the administration of Austria-Hungary. In '54 the Emperor *Francis Joseph* married the Princess *Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie*, (daughter of the Duke *Maximilian Joseph* of *Bavaria*), who was murdered by an Italian anarchist at *Geneva* in '98. The death of the Crown Prince *Rudolph* made the Archduke *Francis Ferdinand* (*q.v.*), a nephew of the Emperor's, the heir to the throne. The Emperor was in Aug. 1903 appointed a Field-marshal of the British Army.

Political Parties.

Austria. The Lower House of the *Reichsrath* includes members of widely varying race and creed: for instance German Liberals, National Germans, Anti-Semites, Poles, Ruthenians, Young Czechs, Old Czechs, Independent Czechs, Left Centre, Clericals, Slavonians and Serbo-Croats, Bohemian Feudal Conservatives, Moravian Central Party, Italians, Roumanians, and German Conservatives. Count *Taafe*, long the Prime Minister, in Oct. '93 lost the support of the German Liberals, the Poles, and the Conservatives, because of his Electoral Reform measure, which practically amounted to a measure of universal suffrage; and he finally had to resign. He was succeeded by Prince *Windischgrätz*, who, with the help of the Poles, the German Liberals, and the Conservatives, managed to form a Coalition Cabinet, which held office till June '95, when it was succeeded first by a provisional administration under Count *Kielmansegg*, and then by a non-party Cabinet under Count *Badeni*. The Poles, the Moderate German Liberals, and the Young Czechs formed the majority upon which Count *Badeni* relied during '97. His famous language ordinance, allowing the official use of the Czech language in *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, alienated the Germans, and provoked a racial conflict of a most bitter character between the Germans and the Czechs. The Czechs laid stress on the language question, because their aim is to obtain for *Bohemia* a semi-independent status such as *Hungary* enjoys; whereas the Germans desire to maintain the existing centralised form of government with their own supremacy under it. When Count *Badeni* fell, in Nov. '97, Baron *Gautsch* formed a stop-gap Ministry for three months, and was succeeded by Count *Thun*. Finally Count *Thun* resigned, the language ordinances were repealed, and a Ministry under Count *Clary* was formed, relying mainly upon the Germans for a majority in the *Reichsrath*. He had to resign (Dec. 21st, '99), and eventually Dr. *von Körber* formed a Ministry composed largely of permanent officials, and relying upon no party for support. At the elections in Dec. 1900 and Jan. 1901, the Clericals, both the *Ultramontanes* in the Alpine provinces and the *Anti-Semites* in the urban districts, lost heavily, the Social Democrats being responsible for their downfall in *Vienna*. The Poles

more than held their own, but the young Czechs lost ground slightly. The German Nationalists, led by Herr *Schönerer*, returned 21 strong as against 5 in the last House, and the extreme Germans generally strengthened their position at the expense of the more moderate Germans. Dr. *von Körber* held office till Dec. 31st, 1904, when he was succeeded as Premier by Baron *Gautsch*. (See *History* below.)

Hungary. Parties here are distinguished as Liberals, Independents, the Croatian delegates (who usually vote with the Liberals), and the Nationalists. At the general election in Oct. '96 the Liberals gained a decisive victory. There were then returned 282 Liberals, 37 Nationalists, 48 Kossuthists, 7 Ugronists, 20 of the People's Party, and 10 owing allegiance to no party. The net Liberal gain was estimated to be 65 seats, while all the other parties except the Kossuthists, led by M. *Franz Kossuth*, lost ground. The Ugronists afterwards joined the Kossuthists, and passed under Clerical influence. At the end of '98, and early in '99, there was a serious split in the Liberal party, and the dissentients, with the aid of the Opposition, mainly controlled by the Clerical party, succeeded in driving Baron *Banffy* from office in Feb. '99. He was succeeded by M. *Koloman Szell*, but the Liberals remained in power. The National Party afterwards fell asunder, the members mostly joining the Liberals. In 1903 the insistent demand for the use of Hungarian as the language of command in the Army led to the resignation of M. *Szell* on June 16th, Count *Hedervary* formed a Cabinet, but was defeated and succeeded by Count *Stephen Tisza* with a Clerical Ministry, the Independents and Liberals forming a bitter and obstructive opposition. Count *Apponyi* seceded from the Liberal party in Nov. 1903, and led an independent group of National Liberals. In 1904, to meet Parliamentary obstruction, Count *Tisza* introduced new Standing Orders, and was met by violent opposition on the part of the Opposition and the National Liberals, led by Count *Apponyi* and M. *Kossuth*. (See *History* below.)

History, 1905.

In *Austria* the new year brought with it a new Cabinet under Baron *Gautsch*, who was appointed to succeed Dr. *von Körber* on Dec. 31st, 1904, and retained most of his ministerial colleagues. In the troubled situation created by the crisis in *Hungary*, Baron *Gautsch* proclaimed the firm adherence of his Government to the Compact of 1867. It was significant that in March a German Progressist leader, Dr. *Derschatta*, moved for the appointment of a Commission to examine and report on the question of separation from *Hungary*. In the *Reichsrath* the strife of parties was largely stilled, and during the calm the *Austro-Hungarian tariff*, the basis of the commercial treaties with Germany and Italy, was adopted. The new treaty with Germany (*q.v.*), concluded in January, was communicated to the House (June 14th) and ratified (July 6th). The proposal of universal suffrage for *Hungary* caused great excitement in *Austria*. The Slav groups, with the exception of the Poles, the Clericals and the Socialists, were in favour of universal suffrage in *Austria*, and a monster Socialist demonstration in this direction led to a serious

conflict with the police in Vienna (Nov. 2nd). The Government then published an official statement (4th) admitting the need for suffrage reform and promising careful consideration of the subject. Baron Gautsch told a deputation of industrialists (12th) that the Government were preparing a franchise reform Bill "on a modern basis and such as to satisfy the needs of the time."

In Hungary Parliament was dissolved (Jan. 4th), and after a very fierce election campaign, in which bloodshed occurred more than once, the general election began (26th). It was evident at the end of the first day that the Liberal party had been severely defeated, although the Prime Minister, Count Tisza, won his own contest in Budapest. The Opposition, led by Kossuth, Apponyi, and Julius Andrássy, convinced the country generally that the Prime Minister had been inspired from Vienna when he revised the Parliamentary Standing Orders, and that Hungarian national interests were threatened with subjection to the interests of Austria. The Government Liberals only secured 152 seats—less than the number won by the Independents alone. Count Tisza accordingly tendered his resignation and that of his Cabinet to the King (Feb. 1st). Count Julius Andrássy and M. Kossuth were then consulted by the King, but it was not found possible to form a ministry to replace that of Count Tisza. The Coalition programme contained demands for complete differentiation of the Hungarian from the Austrian part of the army, and for the recognition in principle of the possibility of separating the Hungarian from the Austrian Customs territory. In regard to the former demand, the Crown maintained a *non possumus* attitude; in regard to the latter, the Crown pointed out that economic questions must be made the subject of an agreement between the executive Governments of the two States. The King went to Budapest (March 19th), but the Coalition majority met and formally resolved not to form or support any Cabinet unless the military concessions demanded were made. Count Julius Andrássy thereupon formally resigned the task of trying to form a Ministry entrusted to him by the King. M. Kossuth in the Chamber moved (April 6th) that the *Lex Daniel* be annulled and erased from the records, and that a Committee be appointed to draft an address to the King setting out the conditions for a constitutional solution of the crisis. The motion was carried by a majority of 102 (7th), and after passing a vote of censure on the Tisza Cabinet the Chamber adjourned (15th). The Address to the King asked him to appoint a responsible Government possessing the support of a majority of the Chamber, and set out as the aims of the Coalition parliamentary and electoral reform, including an extension of the franchise; fiscal and social reform; the economic independence of Hungary with an independent Customs territory and an independent system of credit; and the demands with regard to the language, emblems, etc., of the Hungarian army.

After prolonged negotiations Baron Fejervary succeeded in forming a Cabinet, and the King thereupon took leave of Count Tisza and his colleagues (June 18th), assuring the Count of his gratitude for his "complete devotion and pure, patriotic intent." A vote of no confidence in the Fejervary Cabinet was promptly carried

in both Houses of Parliament (21st). The Prime Minister said his sole object was to promote an agreement between the Crown and the Parliamentary majority, and Parliament was prorogued till Sept. 15th, though the majority carried a motion declaring the prorogation before the granting of supply illegal and unconstitutional, and indeed denounced the existence of the Cabinet without a majority in the House or the country as unconstitutional. The local authorities of the country were directed to offer legal resistance to what were regarded as illegal acts of Government during the forced recess of Parliament. Thereupon the Cabinet resigned, but the King would not accept its resignation. No change occurred in the situation for some weeks, but in August M. Kristoffy, Minister of the Interior, advanced the suggestion of universal manhood suffrage on an educational basis. The idea was at once eagerly taken up by the Socialists and non-Magyar races of Hungary, and considerable embarrassment was thus caused to the Coalition. A Socialist Congress of 600 delegates met at Budapest (Sept. 10th), and resolved to oppose strenuously every Parliamentary majority or Government which should refuse to make universal suffrage its first care. Baron Fejervary tried to gain the support of the Crown for M. Kristoffy's proposals, but Austrian influences, alarmed lest the movement should spread to Austria, were against him, and he and his colleagues resigned (12th). The Chamber met (15th), and simultaneously a mass meeting of from 60,000 to 80,000 was held in support of universal suffrage, and a petition bearing 500,000 signatures in favour of it was presented to the Chamber. Baron Fejervary announced his resignation and provisional retention of office, pending the fulfilment of His Majesty's wish that a Coalition Ministry should be formed. He read a Rescript proroguing the House until Oct. 10th. M. Kossuth at once moved a resolution protesting against the renewed illegal prorogation and reiterating the resolution of June 21st as to taxes. Baron Fejervary and his colleagues then left, and the majority adopted M. Kossuth's motion.

Relations having been resumed between the King and the Coalition leaders, His Majesty at an interview with them (23rd) called on them to assume the Government subject to the following conditions: (1) The demands as to the language of command and of service to be eliminated; (2) the inmutability of the Pragmatic Union as regards the army and the foreign representatives; (3) a revision of the 1867 agreement as to economic or other questions must take place between the two Governments, subject to Royal sanction; (4) the estimates, recruits and commercial treaties to be voted and the Delegations and quota deputations to be elected; (5) supply to be voted to cover military demands for 1904 and 1905, and a Defence Bill based on the two years' service system to be adopted; and directed them to negotiate with him through Count Goluchowski. The Coalition leaders made the following reply: "The representatives of the majority of the Hungarian Parliament are not in a position to accept the proposals of the Crown, since these proposals are contrary to the convictions of the majority and are not in harmony with the views of the people who returned the representatives to Parliament. If, however, the Crown is nevertheless inclined to treat with the majority

concerning Hungarian affairs, this can only be done through a person possessing Hungarian citizenship, since none but a Hungarian can intervene in Hungarian affairs." His Majesty then appointed Count Cziraky as his representative, but the leaders of the Coalition left Vienna for Budapest (24th); and the negotiations fell through. Hungarians were furious at the slight which they held had been put upon their leaders, and began to talk of substituting a personal union for Dualism, as the Independents had long been doing, with Count Apponyi as their latest convert.

The Chamber met (Oct. 10th), and in the absence of Baron Fejervary and his colleagues a Rescript proroguing Parliament till Dec. 19th was read, on the ground that it had not yet been possible to form a new Government on a basis assuring Parliamentary order. A resolution of protest was moved by Count Andrássy and carried, and the resolutions of June 21st and Sept. 15th were reaffirmed. The reappoint-

ment of the Fejervary Cabinet was announced (16th), the Royal approval having been given at last to his programme, which included the grant of the suffrage to every male Hungarian citizen who was over 24, and able to read and write. It was estimated that this would increase the number of electors from 1,000,000 to 2,600,000. In regard to military matters the Ministry declared for the progressive nationalisation of the Hungarian Army, and the increasing use of Magyar as the regimental language of regiments recruited from Hungary. The new commercial treaties with Italy and Germany necessitated the maintenance of the Ausgleich till 1917, but in the meantime negotiations should go on with Austria as to the future. An agrarian policy aimed at helping the small and medium landowners was announced, with free compulsory and universal primary education, a progressive income tax, etc. Both the Liberal and the Coalition parties at once opposed the Ministerial programme.

B

Ball, Sir Robert Stawell, LL.D., F.R.S., was b. at Dublin July 1st, 1840, and ed. at Chester and Trin. Coll. Dublin. Formerly Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and Royal Astronomer of Ireland ('74), now Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry in the University of Cambridge and Director of the Cambridge Observatory ('92). He is the author of several works on the mathematical doctrine known as the Theory of Screws, of "The Story of the Heavens," "Starland," "In Starry Realms," "The Story of the Sun," "In the High Heavens," "Great Astronomers," and "The Earth's Beginning." He also lectures on astronomical subjects. Knighted '86. Address: Observatory, Cambridge; Athenæum Club.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
CLEARING HOUSE SYSTEM.
INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.
PEOPLE'S BANKS.

The Bank of England.

The Bank was established in 1694 with a capital of £1,200,000, which has been increased from time to time until it reached £14,553,000 in 1816, at which amount it now stands. It has also a rest, or reserve, of about £3,000,000. Under the Bank Charter Act of '44, the Bank is divided into the Issue and Banking Departments. From the former the Bank is permitted to issue £14,000,000 of notes of its own upon certain securities, of which the debt owing to it by the Government, amounting to £11,015,100, formed part. Every note issued in excess of £14,000,000 must be represented by gold coin or bullion. It is also provided that, if any of the note issuing banks discontinue issuing their own notes, His Majesty in Council may authorise the Bank of England to increase its securities in the Issue Department by an amount not exceeding two-thirds of these lapsed issues. The fiduciary issue of the Bank has so risen at

different periods from '44 that it now stands at £18,450,000. The annual sum payable by the Bank for its exclusive privileges has been increased from £120,000, as settled in '33, to £180,000, and all profit from the increase of the issue of their notes beyond £14,000,000 is directed to go to the public. As regards what are called dead bank notes it is enacted that, when Bank of England notes issued more than forty years have not been presented for payment, the Bank may write off the amount, or any portion of the amount, of these notes from the amount of such issued from the Issue Department, and the Bank Charter Act of '44 is to apply as if the amount of notes thus written off had not been issued. The Bank will, however, be liable to pay any note so written off if it is presented for payment. Another source of profit to the Department is the gain made in the purchase of foreign coin and bullion brought to it, for which under the Act of '44 the Bank pays at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per oz., being 1½d. per oz. under Mint price.

In the Banking Department the Bank of England, in addition to transacting business as other large English banks do, acts as the banker of the Government in the management and payment of dividends on the National Debt, the issue and withdrawal of Exchequer bills and bonds, the issue of Government loans, and the banking operations connected with the Government offices, the Indian Government, and much of the financial business of Colonial Governments. By the Bank Act of '92 the remuneration to be paid to the Bank of England for the management of the National Debt is to be a yearly sum at the rate of £325 per million pounds of such debt up to £500,000,000, and at the rate of £100 for every million above this amount up to and including the year ending March 31st, 1912, and thereafter from year to year until Parliament otherwise directs. During such period this annual sum is not to be less than £160,000. For the management of Exchequer bonds and Exchequer bills the Bank is to receive £100 per million, and for the

management of Treasury bills £200 per million outstanding on the last day of the previous financial year. The Bank also takes charge of the reserves of other bankers in connection with clearing-house transfers, and in consequence of this the reserves of the Bank are generally the only unused money in the country that can be had on a sudden demand.

Besides the head office and two branch offices in London, the Bank of England has branches at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Hull, Bristol, Newcastle, Plymouth, and Portsmouth.

The management of the Bank is in the hands of a governor, deputy-governor, and 24 directors, elected by stockholders who have held £500 worth of stock for at least six months previous to the election. A director is required to hold £2000, a deputy-governor £3000, and a governor £4000 of the stock. The Court, or Board of Directors, meet every Thursday, when the weekly account is presented. The two governors have the chief administration of the institution, and attend daily at the Bank.

Governor, Mr. A. F. Wallace, 1905-6.
Deputy-Governor, Mr. W. M. Campbell, 1905-6.
Chief Accountant, F. B. Orchard.
Chief Cashier, J. G. Nairne.
Secretary, K. Grahame.

The Clearing-house System.

A clearing house is an establishment in large cities in which the business of banks with other banks is adjusted. Each bank which deals with the London Clearing House sends clerks daily, who take with them the various bills and cheques in possession of their bank or drawn on other bankers. This adjustment establishment, and the bankers connected with it, have accounts at the Bank of England, and the balances, which were formerly settled by cash or notes of this Bank, are now settled by transfers from one account to another. The arrangements for clearing are directed by a committee appointed by the banks. There are two paid managers or inspectors to better carry out these arrangements. Accounts are closed at four o'clock. Three-quarters of an hour is allowed for the banks to consider drafts upon them, and to determine whether they are to be honoured. In the meantime the bills and cheques have been classified at the Clearing House, and by 5.30 accounts are adjusted, each bank paying or receiving the balance due to it. The notification of the total amount of bills, cheques and drafts passing through the Clearing House is an indication of the state of trade, and as the Metropolis is the main cosmopolitan centre of commerce, this record has a world-wide range. The sums passed through the London Clearing House for 1904 reached the enormous total of £10,564,197,000, as against £10,119,825,000 in 1903. In the provincial clearing houses cheques are drawn not only on the members' banks actually presenting, but also on their branches within a specified distance of the centre. There are clearing houses at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester; and in Scotland at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, and Inverness. In Ireland the only clearing house is in Dublin.

Chief Inspector, Philip W. Matthews.
Deputy-Inspector, M. E. Scott, Lombard St.

Institute of Bankers.

This Institute was founded in '79 to afford opportunities for the acquisition of a knowledge of the theory of banking. It has at present in London, the provinces, in India, and the Colonies over 5000 adherents: viz., 429 Fellows, who are partners, directors, or managers of banks, 1279 Associates, consisting of officials of over 10 years' standing, and those who have passed the final examination, and nearly 4000 ordinary members drawn from the juniors on bank staffs. These different classes subscribe £2 2s., £1 1s., and 10s. 6d. per annum respectively. Its organ is the *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*, which also contains matter of interest to bankers generally. The annual examinations for the certificate of the Institute are held in the spring in London and numerous provincial centres.

Offices, 34, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.

President, J. Spencer Phillips, Esq.

Secretary, Mr. Ernest Sykes.

People's Banks.

The movement usually designated "People's Banks" had its origin about the year 1849 in the north of Germany, where, almost simultaneously, although working quite independently of one another, systems of popular banking were established by Schulze-Delitzsche and Raiffeisen. These banks have played an exceedingly important part in the agricultural progress and the remarkable commercial development of Germany during the last three decades. How important may be gathered from the fact that there are now more than 8000 of these institutions in Germany and Austria-Hungary, with a total membership of over 2,000,000, disposing of over £20,000,000 sterling, and doing business to the amount of over £400,000,000 yearly.

Next to Germany the greatest success of the movement has been attained in Italy. There in 1866 Signor Luzzatti established the "People's Bank of Milan," with the trivial sum of £28. It now possesses a paid-up capital of £500,000, and during its existence has loaned out over £5,000,000 to the industrial classes, chiefly in very small sums. One-third of the whole banking business of Italy is transacted through the medium of "The People's Banks," of which there are now more than a thousand in operation.

From these centres it has spread in various directions: to Switzerland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Denmark, Belgium, and Holland; and in India, within the space of five years, 150 similar land banks have been established. Japan and China have also taken up the idea. France and Russia, too, have both witnessed several attempts to found the system.

People's Banks were first introduced to popular notice in the United Kingdom by Mr. H. W. Wolff in his book "People's Banks," which appeared in '93, and by the advocacy of Mr. R. A. Yerburch, M.P., who became in '94 the founder of the "Agricultural Banks Association." In '97 Mr. Yerburch's Association became merged in the "Co-operative Banks Association," which in 1904 was amalgamated with the Agricultural Organisation Society (see p. 9). In Ireland it has been found admirably adapted to the circumstances and needs of the country, and has developed in a more rapid ratio. The rural banks are registered under the Friendly Societies' Acts on the basis of mutual and

unlimited liability (the principle of the majority of the German "People's Banks"); and the town banks under the Industrial and Provident Societies' Act (which is the system obtaining in Italy) on the limited liability principle.

All information can be obtained of the following bodies:—

Agricultural Organisation Society, Dacre House, Dacre Street, London, S.W.

Urban Co-operative Banks Association (Sec., H. C. Devine), 39, Victoria Street, S.W.

BANKRUPTCY.

This is mainly regulated in England and Wales by the Bankruptcy Act, '83, the Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) Act, '87, the Bankruptcy Act '90, and the rules made thereunder. In all its branches this system is subject to the control of the Board of Trade (*q.v.*). For the proper administration of the system there is the Bankruptcy Division of the High Court of Justice, which has jurisdiction in the City of London and its liberties, and also within the districts of the Metropolitan County Courts. Outside these boundaries the County Courts have bankruptcy jurisdiction. A great portion of this in both the High Court and County Courts is exercised by the Registrars, who hear petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy, hold public examinations of the debtors, approve of compositions, and grant discharges when these are unopposed. The Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade consists of Official Receivers, and a central staff under the Inspector-General, who audit trustees' accounts, and overlook the conduct and dealings of these persons, and the other local officials. There is an official receiver appointed to each district, but the same individual may be appointed to this position for two or more districts, or two or more of such receivers may be appointed to the one district. The official receiver is to investigate the conduct of the debtor, and to report to the Court respecting it, to take such part as the Board of Trade may order in his public examination, and to assist when required in his prosecution. It is also the duty of the official receiver to become interim receiver of the debtor's estate, pending the appointment of a trustee, and as manager when a special manager is not appointed, to summon and preside at the first meeting of creditors, to issue proxies, to report to the creditors on any offer by the debtor for a composition or scheme of arrangement, to advertise the proceedings, and to act as trustee during any vacancy in that appointment. In order to be made a bankrupt, it is essential that the debtor shall have committed one or more of the recognised acts of bankruptcy (see ed. '96). The act of bankruptcy on which the petition against the debtor is founded must have occurred within three months. An infant, though engaged in trade, cannot be made bankrupt, but a married woman can be, and in respect of her separate property if she carries on a trade distinct from her husband, or when he is a convict or in exile; as in such cases she is liable to be sued personally as a *femme sole*.

According to the report of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1904, the number of receiving orders made in England and Wales was 4546, involving liabilities of £6,961,836, and the assets realised £2,803,594, involving a loss to creditors of £6,027,305. The number of deeds of arrangement was 4085, the

liabilities thereunder being £5,124,521, and the assets £2,966,743, involving a loss to creditors of £3,344,475. The failures showed an increase of 723 as compared with 1903, and an increase of £2,045,043 in the amount of liabilities in bankruptcy and under deeds of arrangement—the largest amount in the past ten years.

Barclay, Sir Thomas, P.C., is the eldest son of the late George Barclay, LL.D., of Bonvil, Cupar, Fife, and was b. at Dunfermline in 1853, and ed. at Univ. Coll. London, and at London, Paris, Bonn, and Jena Universities. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn '81, and for a number of years was one of the *Times* correspondents in Paris, but resigned the post in order to take up French law practice. He is a great authority on International Law, a member of the Institute of International Law, a vice-president of the International Law Association, and a member of the Supreme Council, of the Congo Free State. He has done much to promote the cause of International Arbitration in France, Germany, America, and this country. Knight of the Legion of Honour, and knighted by the King June 24th, 1904. 13, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 17, Rue Pasquier, Paris.

Baring-Gould, Rev. Sabine, M.A., Rector of Lew-Trenchard, North Devon, since '81, and formerly Vicar of Dalton, Yorks, and Rector of East Mersea, Essex. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. E. Baring-Gould, of Lew-Trenchard, and was b. at Exeter, Jan. 28th, '34, and ed. at Clare Coll. Camb. His literary activity has been and still is phenomenal. Fiction, theology, history, mythology, archæology, folk-lore, art, music: in all these provinces he has won great triumphs, though perhaps he is best known by his novels, "Mehalah," first published in '80, "Mrs. Curgenven," and "Cheap Jack Zita," '93, "The Broom Squire," '96. A charming "Garland of Country Song," appeared in '94, "Old English Fairy Tales" in '95, a life of Napoleon in '96, "A Study of St. Paul" in '97, "Domitia" in '98, "Pabo the Priest," "Furze-bloom," and "A Book of the West" in '99, "Winefred" and "A Book of Dartmoor" in 1900, "Royal Georgie" and "A Book of Brittany" in 1901, "Brittany" and "Miss Quillet" in 1902, "A Book of N. Wales" and "In Dewisland" in 1903, "Siegfried" and "A Book of Ghosts" in 1904, "A Book of S. Wales" in 1905. He is a J.P. for Devon.

Baronetage, Standing Council of the, 58, Coleman Street, E.C. Registrar, F. W. Pixley, F.S.A.

Barrie, J. M., also known as "Gavin Ogilvy," was b. at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, in 1860. He was ed. at Dumfries Academy, and graduated M.A. at Edin. Univ. in '82. After holding a journalistic position in Nottingham he came to London and wrote for the *British Weekly*, *St. James's Gazette*, *Speaker*, and *National Observer*. His first volume, "Better Dead," appeared in '87; "Auld Licht Idylls" and "When a Man's Single" in '88; "A Window in Thrums" and "An Edinburgh Eleven" in '89; "My Lady Nicotine" in '90; "The Little Minister" in '91; "Sentimental Tommy" and "Margaret Ogilvy, a Memoir" in '95; "Tommy and Grizel" in 1900; and in 1902 "The Little White Bird." Mr. Barrie's work for the stage includes "Walker, London," in '92; "Jane Annie," written with Mr. Conan Doyle, and brought out at the Savoy in '93; "The Professor's Love Story"; "The Little Minister,"

'97; "The Wedding Guest," 1900; "Quality Street," 1902, "The Admirable Crichton" and "Little Mary," 1903, and "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire," 1905. Mr. Barrie was, in '94, married to Miss Mary Ansell, who played charmingly in "Walker, London," when it was first produced. Address: Kirriemuir, N.B.

Barton, The Right Hon. Sir Edmund, G.C.M.G., K.C., was b. at Glebe, Sydney, N.S.W., Jan. 18th, 1849, and ed. at the Sydney Grammar School and University. He was called as a barrister in '71, elected to represent his University in the Legislative Assembly '79, became Speaker '83-7, and entered the Legislative Council '87-9; Attorney-General '89 and '91. He was the senior representative of New South Wales at the '97 Federal Convention, and took the leading part in its proceedings until the Federal Constitution Bill was adopted. He came to England in 1900 in support of the Constitution Bill, and was Premier of the first Commonwealth Ministry from Jan. 1901 till April 1903, when he became a Judge of the High Court. P.C. 1901 and G.C.M.G. 1902.

Battenberg, Rear-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander of, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., is the eldest son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, was b. May 24th, 1854, and m. in '84 the Princess Victoria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Alice. He is a naturalised British subject. Entered the Navy '68, rose to the rank of captain '91, served in the Egyptian War '82, is an Elder Brother of Trinity House, A.D.C. to the King, was Director of Naval Intelligence 1902-4, and in Dec. 1904 was appointed to the command of the Second Cruiser Squadron, which visited Canada. Newfoundland, and the United States in 1905.

Beaumont, Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Anthony, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., was b. May 19th, 1847, and entered the Navy '60. He served in the Arctic Expedition '75-6, was Private Secretary to Lord Northbrook '83-5, Director of Naval Intelligence '94-9, and A.D.C. to Queen Victoria '95-7. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in '97, and commanded the Pacific fleet '99-1900 and the Australian fleet 1901-3. He is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. In 1904 he was appointed to act as the Naval Representative of Great Britain on the International Commission of Inquiry into the North Sea Incident, and succeeded Admiral Sir E. Seymour as Commander-in-Chief at Devonport in 1905.

Bebel, Ferdinand August, chief of the German Socialists, was b. at Cologne, Feb. 22nd, 1840. He has risen from the working classes, and was first heard of as a master-turner at Leipzig, '64. A friend and confidant of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, he was elected in '67 a member of the short-lived North German Parliament, and in '71 into the new German Reichstag. Accused in '72, together with his friend Liebknecht, of an "attempt at high treason," he was condemned to two years' imprisonment, and nine months for insult to the German Emperor. But he was re-elected to Parliament, where he has always maintained his position. His works include "Unsere Ziele," 10 eds., "Der Deutsche Bauernkrieg" ('76), "Christentum und Sozialismus," "Die Frau," 18 eds. ('93), "Die Mohammedanisch-Arabische Kulturperiode" ('89), "Sonntagsarbeit," "Charles Fourier," "Die Lage der Arbeiter in den Bäckereien," etc. Since Liebknecht's death he may be considered as the head of German Socialists. At

the Congresses of Lübeck and Dresden in 1902 and 1903 he successfully opposed the tendency represented by Bernstein towards practical co-operation, on given points, with the old Liberal parties.

BELGIUM.

A kingdom under Leopold II. of Saxe-Coburg, and by the constitution of '31, following on the secession from the Netherlands in '30, declared to be a constitutional, representative, and hereditary-monarchy. Belgium is a neutral power, her neutrality being guaranteed under the Treaty of London, 1831, by Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. The executive power is vested in the King and his Ministers, the legislative power jointly in King, Senate, and Chamber of Deputies. The principle of manhood suffrage with compulsory voting prevails tempered by the plural vote and proportional representation of minorities, based upon a somewhat intricate system. All citizens over 25, who have lived at least a year in the same commune, have a vote. An additional vote is accorded them if they are (1) either 35 years of age, married, with legitimate offspring, and pay a tax of at least 5 fr. to the State; or (2) are 25 years old and own immovable property to the value of at least 2000 fr., or have a corresponding income from such property, or for two years have received at least 100 fr. a year from Belgian funds. Two additional votes are given to citizens of 25 years of age who possess a diploma of higher education or have filled a public or private position implying the possession of such education. No citizen can have more than three votes. From this electorate both Houses of the Legislature are chosen, save for those senators who are elected indirectly. The Senate of 110 members is elected for 8 years. The number of members elected directly, 83, is equal to half the number of deputies. The indirectly elected senators are chosen by the provincial councils, 2 for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; 3 for each with more than 500,000 and less than 1,000,000; and 4 for each with over 1,000,000. The Deputies are elected for four years, in the proportion of 1 to every 40,000 inhabitants, and number 166. One-half retire every two years. Senators must be 40, and deputies 25 years of age. Each deputy receives 4000 fr. yearly, and travels free.

The Army has been reorganised according to a scheme prepared by a mixed commission, but the result has been very disappointing, and there is a strong belief that personal service must replace volunteering and substitution.

The establishment in 1905 was fixed at 100,000 men, and the recruit contingent at 13,300, but the actual strength is far below the establishment, and regiments are in some places so weak that training is difficult. The nominal liability is 8 years with the colours and 5 in the reserve.

The composition is as follows: **Cavalry**—2 regiments of Chasseurs, 2 of Guides, and 4 of Lancers. Each regiment consists of 4 squadrons Active and 1 Reserve. To the above have to be added the Gendarmierie (over 1700 men). **Artillery**—4 field and 4 fortress regiments (in all 204 guns). **Engineers**—1 regiment of 3 battalions, a reserve battalion, and 5 special technical companies. **Infantry**—14 regiments of the line, of 4 battalions of 4 companies each, 3 Active and 1 Reserve battalion; 1 regiment of Grenadiers, similarly

organised; 1 regiment of Carabineers of 6 battalions (4 active and 2 reserve), and 3 regiments of *chasseurs-à-pied*.

The Civic or National Guard is under the Minister of the Interior in peace time, and numbers approximately 45,000 men reckoned as "active," and 100,000 "non-active."

Local government is carried on by 9 provincial and 2618 communal councils. The country is divided by a difference of language, the Flemish inhabitants in the north using the Flemish tongue in all its varieties of local *patois*, while the Walloons of the southern provinces speak French. There are 2,822,005 who speak Flemish only, 2,574,835 who speak French only, and 801,587 who speak French and Flemish. The north, too, is chiefly agricultural, and the south industrial. Almost the entire population is of the Roman Catholic faith, but full religious liberty prevails, and grants are made from the national treasury to all denominations. There are 6666 primary, 2500 infant, and 3343 adult schools, attended by 827,165, 237,265, and 162,261 pupils respectively, and the higher branches of education are well provided for. The success of the manufacturing industries of the country is attributed, to a certain extent, to the high standard of technical education prevailing. Agriculture, mining, iron, sugar, and textile manufacturing are the chief occupations; and textiles, sugar, machinery, and agricultural products are the chief exports. Raw materials are admitted free of duty, but there are small duties on manufactured goods imported. An Agricultural Commission exists in each province, and a special Council advises the Government as to the best means of promoting the various national industries. There are 2850 miles of railway in operation, of which 2516 are owned and worked by the State. The total length of the canals and navigable waterways of the country is 1360 miles, 85 per cent. of which are under the direct control of the State, and the cheap transport thus rendered possible gives to all industries an incalculable advantage. The population of the chief towns (with their suburbs) was given in a Foreign Office Report published in 1904 thus: Brussels, 877,231; Antwerp, 516,472; Liège, 485,235; Charleroi, 288,036; Verviers, 179,233.

The chief newspapers are the *Indépendance Belge*, the *Etoile Belge*, and the *Petit Bleu*. There are also three dailies: *Le Soir*, *La Reforme*, *Le National Bruxellois*, which only cost 2 centimes (less than one-fifth of a penny).

In 1905 a new Commercial Treaty with Germany was signed (Feb. 17th). It runs to Dec. 31st, 1917, and gives Belgium most-favoured-nation treatment, with favourable terms for her agricultural products. An International Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures was opened at Liège by Prince and Princess Albert (April 27th). The sixteenth International Congress of Miners met at Liège (Aug. 9th).

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 11,373 sq. m.; pop., 1903, 6,896,079. Revenue, 1903, £20,521,753; expenditure, £20,493,800; estimated revenue, 1905, £21,742,977; estimated expenditure, 1905, £21,710,298; imports, 1902, £95,230,000; 1903, £106,256,000; 1904, £111,288,000; exports, 1902, £75,255,440; 1903, £81,072,000; 1904, £87,332,000; debt, 1904, £19,547,270 (consolidated), £903,040 (floating).

Ministry. Premier and Minister of Finance

and Public Works, Comte de Smet de Naeyer.—Foreign Affairs, Baron de Favereau.—Interior and Public Instruction, M. de Trooz.—Justice, M. Van den Heuvel.—Agriculture and Industry, Baron Van der Bruggen.—War, Gen. Consebant d'Alkemade.—Industry and Labour, M. Francotte.—Railways, Ports, and Telegraphs, M. Liebaert.

Minister in London, Count de Lalaing, 15, West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.

Consul-General in London, M. F. H. Lenders, 118, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

British Minister at Brussels, Sir Constantine Phipps, K.C.M.G., C.B.—Secretary of Legation, Mr. A. C. Grant Duff.

British Consul-General at Antwerp, Sir E. C. Hertslet. Vice Consuls, W. Lydcotte and R. H. Cox, at Antwerp; T. E. Jeffes, at Brussels; O. Fitzmaurice, at Charleroi and Mons; F. Lethbridge, at Ghent; E. A. O. Leeds, at Liège; N. G. E. Hervey, at Ostend and Bruges; H. Hayemal, at Spa.

Sovereign.

King Leopold II. was b. at Brussels, April 9th, 1835, and is the son of King Leopold I., whom he succeeded, Dec. 10th, '65. He has travelled much in Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt. He was practically the founder, and is now the ruling sovereign, of the Congo Free State (*q.v.*). He married, in '53, the Archduchess Maria of Austria, who died Sept. 19th, 1902, and by whom he has three daughters. The eldest, Princess Louise, married in '75 Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The second, Princess Stephanie, widow of the late Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria, married Count Lonyay in '99. The third is Princess Clementine. The heir presumptive is Prince Albert, second son of the Count of Flanders, brother of the King. He was recognised as heir on the death of his elder brother, Prince Baldwin, his father having renounced his rights. He was born April 8th, '75, married (Oct. 2nd, 1900) the Duchess Elisabeth of Bavaria, and has two sons, Prince Leopold, b. Nov. 3rd, 1901, and Prince Charles Theodore.

Political Parties.

Before '93 there were practically only two parties—the Clerics or Catholics, and the Anti-Catholics or Liberals. Gradually, however, after the amendment of the Constitution in '93 a strong and well-organised party of Socialists sprang up. As a general rule, the Socialists are stronger in the Walloon provinces, and the Catholics in the Flemish provinces. In July '96 the distribution of parties in the Chamber was—111 Catholics, 12 Liberals, and 29 Socialists. The principle of proportional representation was applied for the first time at the general election on May 27th, 1900, which resulted in the return of 85 Catholics, 33 Liberals and Radicals, 33 Socialists and 1 Christian Democrat. The 1902 election took place on May 25th in respect of half the Chamber—viz. 76 members plus the 14 new members added in 1902, making 90 in all. As a result of the election, the new Chamber consisted of 95 Catholics, 33 Liberals, 34 Socialists, and 2 Christian Democrats. The Catholic majority was therefore 24. In Feb. 1904 the various sections of the Liberal party drew closer together on the basis of a common programme, which included such reforms as the abolition of plural voting, the suppression of mortmain in respect of religious bodies, and

army reorganisation. The Opposition won 5 seats in the Chamber at the 1904 election, and 2 in the Senate.

Benckendorff, The Count de, who succeeded M. de Staal as Russian Ambassador in London in Nov. 1902, was born at Berlin in 1849. He entered the Russian Foreign Office in '68, was appointed Hon. Attaché to the Embassy at Rome in '69, and retired from the Diplomatic Service in '77. He was appointed First Secretary to the Embassy in Vienna '86, and afterwards Councillor there, Minister to Denmark '97, and Ambassador in London 1902. Address: Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.

Beresford, Lord Charles, son of the Rev. John, 4th Marquis of Waterford; b. '46; entered as a cadet on the *Britannia* '59; Commander '75, Captain '82, Rear-Admiral '97, Vice-Admiral 1902, Admiral 1903, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean 1904; a Lord of the Admiralty '86-8; accompanied King Edward VII. as naval A.D.C. on his visit to India '75-6; was in '82 in command of the gunboat *Condor* at the bombardment of Alexandria; subsequently served with the Nile expedition, and commanded the *Safia*, whose action under repaired boiler saved the whole column. M.P. for Waterford '74-80, East Marylebone '85-90, York '98-1900, and Woolwich 1902-3. Address: Park Gate House, Ham Common, and 14, Wilton Crescent, S.W.

Beri-Beri. A disease known from the most ancient times. It is said to be mentioned in the oldest extant medical work, attributed to Hwang-ti (B.C. 2697). It broke out in Japan about the middle of the eighteenth century, and is to this day very prevalent in that country, where it is known as "*kakke*." It occurs in China, in the Dutch East Indies, and in the Malay Peninsula. In the latter country it causes great loss of life among the Chinese coolies. Common some years ago in India, it is now comparatively rare. The cause of the disease is not known. As to its nature, it may be described as a specific form of "peripheral neuritis," with a special tendency to implicate the pneumogastric nerve, thus accounting for a natural tendency to failure of the heart. The disease is unfavourably influenced by bad conditions of ventilation and dirt. Its cause has been variously attributed to a rice diet and to deficiency of nitrogenous food, but it appears, without sufficient evidence. It is certain, however, that since the introduction of a more liberal diet it has practically disappeared in the Japanese Navy, which 20 years ago was affected to the extent of 25 per cent. of its strength.

Bernhardt [Bernard], Rosine Sarah, French tragic actress, was b. at Paris, Oct. 22nd, 1846, of Jewish parents, but, by the will of her father, baptised, educated in a convent at Versailles, received ('58) at the Paris Conservatoire, appeared at the Théâtre Français in '62 as "*Iphigénie*," but without success. In '67, at the Opéon, in the rôle of the Queen, in Victor Hugo's *Ruy Blas*, she gained her first striking success. The war of '70-71 interrupted her career, and she became, for a while, a nurse. She then won a position in the Théâtre Français, the troupe of which she accompanied in '79 to London, where her triumphs have been repeated in succeeding years, and where she married a M. d'Amala. She was left a widow in '89. She broke her contract with the Français in '80, and has since been touring,

with great *éclat*, in America, and in all the principal countries of Europe, excepting Germany. She now directs a theatre of her own in Paris. She is also a painter and sculptor.

Bernstein, Eduard, German author and politician, was b. Jan. 6th, 1850, at Berlin, and studied at the Werder public school Gymnasium. He became a bank clerk, but took to literature and Socialism, and was a pupil of Marx and Engels. To avoid prosecution he left Germany in '78, and lived in England from '88 to 1901. He became a member of the German Parliament in 1902, where he plays an important rôle as a moderate Socialist. He strongly opposed the new Protective Tariff, and has met with some opposition from the older Socialist leaders because of his desire to promote a working agreement with the Liberals, instead of holding aloof from all parties (see GERMANY). He was editor of or contributor to various Socialist periodicals, and founded the existing monthly "*Documente des Socialismus*," which he still directs.

Berteaux, M. Henry Maurice, was b. June 3rd, '52, at St. Maur-les-Fossés, department of the Seine. He was elected to the Chamber in '93 as Republican Deputy for Versailles (Seine et Oise), having previously been Mayor of Châton, and achieved a great professional success on the Paris Stock Exchange. He was a friend of M. Bourgeois, and his own abilities soon made him a conspicuous member of the Chamber. He was in time made Vice-President of the Army Committee, and eventually Reporter of the War Estimates, and was appointed Minister of war in Nov. 1904, to continue General André's work of restoring the spirit of loyalty to the Republican régime to the Army. He resigned Nov. 10th, 1905. See FRANCE.

Bertie, The Right Hon. Sir Francis Leveson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., British Ambassador to France, is a son of the 6th Earl of Abingdon, and brother of the present Earl. He was b. 1844; ed. at Eton, and entered the Foreign Office in 1863. He was private secretary to Mr. R. Bourke when Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, '74 to '80, and was Second Secretary to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury at the Berlin Congress in '78. In '94 he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in 1903 Ambassador to Italy. In August 1904 he was appointed to succeed Sir Edmund Monson at Paris at the end of the year. He married in '74 Lady Feodorowna Cecilia, daughter of the 1st Earl Cowley.

Bibliographical Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. Hon. Sec., A. W. Pollard.

Bible Society, The British and Foreign, was established in 1804, its object being the translation and circulation of the Scriptures. Up to 1905 192,537,746 Bibles and portions of the Bible, in 390 languages and dialects, had been issued under its auspices. The expenditure of the Society in 1904-5 was over £253,000. Work abroad is carried on not only through the missionary societies, and Biblewomen supplied to them, but by some thirty agents in foreign countries, under whom a staff of 950 colporteurs is engaged in distributing the Scriptures. A Centenary Fund of 250,000 guineas has been raised to extend its work in all departments. Bible House, 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Secretaries, Revs. A. Taylor, M.A., and J. H. Ritson, M.A.

Biographies. See **Index** at front of book for names of people of whom biographies are given separately. Biographies of all ruling sovereigns, etc., will be found in the articles on their countries. Under **PARLIAMENT** biographical notices of all Peers and M.P.'s are given, and under **PRIVY COUNCIL** of Privy Councillors.

Birds, Protection of. The **Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1904**, prohibit the shooting or snaring of all wild birds during close time, and grant special and fuller protection in the case of certain wild birds named in a schedule; prohibit the offering for sale after March 15th of any wild bird recently killed or taken; enable orders to be made, on the application of a county council, prohibiting the taking or destroying of the eggs of certain wild birds, and of the eggs of any wild bird in certain breeding areas, also prohibiting the taking or killing of any wild bird beyond the breeding period or close time, etc.; and prohibit the use of the poletrap. Close time is fixed between March 1st and August 1st in each year, but the period may be extended or varied by any county council, and orders can be made on the application of a council giving protection to named birds during the remainder of the year. The close time for game birds is: partridges, Feb. 1st—Sept. 1st; pheasants, Feb. 1st—Oct. 1st; bustard, March 1st—Sept. 1st; grouse, Dec. 10th—Aug. 12th; blackgame, Dec. 10th—Aug. 20th; and no game can be taken on a Sunday or Christmas Day. Information as to the birds named in the schedule, and the duration of close time can be obtained of the clerks of county councils. The **Royal Society for the Protection of Birds** discourages the wanton destruction of birds, interests itself in their protection, and requires of its members that they shall not wear the feathers of any bird not killed for the purpose of food, the ostrich only excepted. On the question of killing game birds the society is strictly neutral. It has over 6000 associates. Secretary, Miss L. Gardiner. Offices, 3, Hanover Square, W.

Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., was founded by the late Dr. Birkbeck, Dec. 2nd, 1823. The present buildings were opened in '85. The College is in close relationship with the University of London. The **Day and Evening Courses of Study** comprise Natural Science (Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Geology, etc.), Mathematics, Latin, Greek, Modern Languages, Economics, Law, Logic, and Commercial Subjects; and prepare for the examinations of the University of London in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, and Law. There are splendidly equipped Physical, Chemical, Biological, and Metallurgical Laboratories. Principal, G. Armitage-Smith, M.A.; Secretary and Clerk to the Governing Body, W. H. Congreve.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Registration.

The duty of registering the birth of all children who are born alive is by law imposed upon the parents, who must, within 42 days after the birth, give information to the Registrar, and sign the register in his presence. Failing the parents, the law requires the occupier of the house where the birth took place, or some person present at the birth, or

the person having charge of the child, to register the birth. The registration is free of charge, unless the registrar is requested to attend at the house where the birth took place, when the fee is 1s. A small fee is charged for a certified copy of the entry in the register. There are provisions by which, in case of failure of registration within 42 days, the registrar may require any of the above-named persons to register; but after twelve months the birth cannot be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General. Still-born children are not registered. Children born at sea, on board a British vessel, must be registered by the commanding officer sending the necessary particulars to the Registrar-General. The father of an illegitimate child can only have his name entered on the register at the joint request of himself and of the mother.

The duty of registering a death similarly rests upon the nearest relatives present at the death or during the last illness, or living in the same district; failing them, upon those present at the death, or the occupier of the house, or the person ordering the burial. Registration should be made within five days of the death, either personally or in writing; but in the latter case the written notice must be accompanied by a medical certificate of the cause of death, and the register must still be signed within fourteen days. The registration is free of charge, unless the registrar attend at the house where the death took place, when the fee is 1s. After fourteen days and within twelve months the registrar may, failing the receipt of the information as to the death, require any person who should have effected the registration to attend and give the information required. But after twelve months no death can be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General. A certificate of death in the ordinary course is given without fee, and this certificate must be delivered to the person who buries or performs any funeral service for the burial of the deceased.

As to **Registration of Marriages**, see article on **MARRIAGE**.

Statistics, United Kingdom, 1890—1904.

| | Births. | | Deaths. | |
|--------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | No. Registered. | Rate per 1000. | No. Registered. | Rate per 1000. |
| 1890 . | 1,096,717 | 29·2 | 727,102 | 19·4 |
| 1891 . | 1,148,259 | 30·4 | 757,497 | 20·0 |
| 1892 . | 1,127,234 | 29·5 | 725,273 | 19·0 |
| 1893 . | 1,147,764 | 29·8 | 732,449 | 19·0 |
| 1894 . | 1,120,010 | 28·8 | 653,468 | 16·8 |
| 1895 . | 1,154,898 | 29·4 | 735,244 | 18·7 |
| 1896 . | 1,152,144 | 29·0 | 673,104 | 16·9 |
| 1897 . | 1,157,224 | 28·9 | 704,470 | 17·6 |
| 1898 . | 1,159,483 | 28·7 | 712,942 | 17·7 |
| 1899 . | 1,163,279 | 28·5 | 741,091 | 18·2 |
| 1900 . | 1,159,922 | 28·2 | 757,732 | 18·4 |
| 1901 . | 1,162,975 | 28·0 | 710,811 | 17·1 |
| 1902 . | 1,174,639 | 28·0 | 691,155 | 16·5 |
| 1903 . | 1,183,001 | 27·9 | 667,959 | 15·8 |
| 1904 . | 1,181,046 | 27·6 | 706,956 | 16·5 |

For statistics as to **Marriages**, see article on **MARRIAGE**.

Björnson, Bjørnstjerne, the Norwegian poet, dramatist, and novelist, was b. Dec. 8th, 1832, at Kvikne, in the heart of Norway, where his father was the clergyman. In '52 he entered the University of Christiania, and began to earn a scanty living as a journalist in '54. He was director of the National Theatre in Bergen '57-59, and then returned to Christiania, where he became co-editor of one of the leading papers. In '60 he went abroad, visiting Denmark, Italy, Germany, and France. In '63 he returned to Norway, in '65 was appointed artistic director of the Christiania Theatre, and edited the illustrated *Norsk Folkeblad* for six years. Since '82 he has lived abroad for many years, but of late has generally spent his summers on his Alestad farm, in the Gansdal Valley, Norway. Björnson has taken an active part in the political life of his country, both as a speaker and a writer. Nearly all his stories and plays are translated into English and most European languages, but "Beyond Human Power" (Part I.) is the only play that has been performed on the English stage. It was produced by Mrs. P. Campbell in 1901 at the Royalty Theatre. His 70th birthday was celebrated on Dec. 8th, 1902, by congratulations from far and near, a deputation from the Storting waiting on him, and the people of Denmark presenting an address containing 30,000 signatures.

Blind, Karl, b. at Mannheim, Sept. 4th, 1826, came forward, even during his studies at the University of Heidelberg, as an active agitator in the movements which led to the revolution of '48. Having participated in the rising led by Hecker, and been wounded, he fled to Strasbourg; but returned and fought in the rising commanded by Struve in the autumn of that year, in the Black Forest. He was captured and condemned to eight years' imprisonment, but was forcibly set at liberty in '49, when the people and soldiers of Baden effected the downfall of the government of the Grand Duke. Sent by the newly constituted popular government with a diplomatic mission to Paris, he was arrested as a supposed participant in Ledru-Rollin's rising, June 13th, '49, in the interest of the then Roman Republic. Expelled from France, he lived first at Brussels, then chose London as his permanent residence. Here, or from here, he was in frequent active communication with Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Louis Blanc. His comments upon current political events were frequent, and many of them have appeared in English publications. Folklore and historical studies have also occupied him much.

Blind Association, British and Foreign, for promoting the Education and Employment of the Blind, 206, Great Portland Street, W. Sec., W. P. E. Barnes.

Blind Pensions. The Royal Blind Pension Society grants pensions to indigent blind of good moral character, without regard to sect or creed. Secretary, W. Elliott Terry. Office, 237, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

Blind, School for the, Leatherhead. The object of the Institution is "to render the blind self-reliant by teaching them a trade." Principal, Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A. West End depot, 401, Oxford Street, W.; factory, 246, 248, 250, Waterloo Road, S.E.; London Office, 1, St. George's Circus, S.E.; Chief Offices, Highlands Road, Leatherhead.

BOLIVIA.

Bolivia is bounded on the north by Peru and Brazil; on the east by Brazil and Paraguay; on the south by the Argentine Republic and Chili; on the west by Chili and the Pacific Ocean. Bolivia has no sea-coast, having lost her own to Chili during the war of 1875-82, which was terminated by a compact of peace, '80, under which Bolivia alleges that Chili is bound to procure her an outlet to the sea. In June 1903 a treaty was signed under which it is understood that Chili will grant a seaport on payment of an indemnity by Bolivia. As to the boundary between Bolivia and Brazil, in 1903 a treaty transferring the territories of Upper Acre, Upper Purus and Upper Jurua to Brazil as far as the 11° S. long. in exchange for the concession to Bolivia of territory on the frontier of Matto Grosso and the River Madeira, plus £2,000,000 and various commercial facilities, was signed Nov. 21st, 1903.

A treaty with Chile was signed on Oct. 17th, 1904, recognising the definite sovereignty of the latter country over the province of Antofagasta, Chile undertaking the payment of the '79 war claims. An arrangement to build a railway from Arica to La Paz, and the concession of the most-favoured-nation treatment to Chile, were included in the treaty, together with a clause appointing Germany as arbitrator in any difficulties arising between the two countries.

The executive power is in the hands of a President, elected for four years, with a Congress of two Chambers, a Senate of 16 members, elected for six years, and a Chamber of 60 Deputies, elected for four years by universal suffrage, as is also the President. Prefects administer the 9 Departments into which the country is divided, and subordinate officers the 57 provinces and 595 cantons making up the Departments. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but liberty prevails. Education is free and obligatory, though the law is not strictly enforced. The standing army is fixed at 2500, but reserves and a territorial guard bring up the possible fighting strength to over 82,000. It is a very rich country, abounding in minerals, especially copper, tin, and silver. It produces potatoes, barley, grapes, coffee, cacao, etc.; and exports wool, rubber, coffee, and minerals. But industry is wanting in the country, which offers a wide field to European labourers.

The capital of Bolivia is **La Paz**, pop. 62,500; and other chief towns are Sucre, pop. 27,500, Cochabamba, pop. 30,000, and Oruro, pop. 16,000.

Area, 567,360 sq. m.; **pop.** 1,644,372. **Revenue**, 1904, £855,510: 1905 (estimated), £651,256; **expenditure**, 1904, £855,510: 1905 (estimated), £642,861. **Imports**, 1903, £1,362,024; 1904, £1,651,953. **Exports**, 1903, £2,159,121; 1904, £1,763,578. **Internal debt**, £300,000 (£1 = 12 Bols. 50 c.).

President, Colonel Ismael Montes. — **Vice-President**, Dr. Eliodoro Villazon.

Ministry: Foreign Affairs, Dr. Claudio Pinilla. — **Interior**, Dr. Anibal Capriles. — **Finance**, Don Daniel del Castillo. — **Justice and Public Instruction**, Dr. Juan Saracho. — **War**, Dr. J. S. Qunteros.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General, Colonel Don Pedro Suárez, 12, Fenchurch Street, E.C. — **Legation**: 74, Compayne Gardens, N.W. — **Consulate**: 12, Fenchurch Street, E.C. — **Military Attaché**, Colonel Don Pedro Suárez.

British Minister and Consul-General, W. N. Beauclerk, Esq. (resides at Lima). **Consul: G. Harrison (La Paz). Vice-Consuls: Dr. J. R. Smith (Oruro), E. F. Moore (La Sucre).**

Booth, Charles, F.R.S., P.C. was b. at Liverpool on March 30th, 1840, and ed. at the Royal Institute School there. He has been a partner in the firm of Alfred Booth & Co., Liverpool, since 1862, but the study of social problems has been his life-work. He has published "Life and Labour of the People in London," "Pauperism," "Condition of the Aged Poor," and "Old Age Pensions." He is an ex-President of the Royal Statistical Society. D.Sc. Camb., '98. P.C. June 24th, 1904. D.C.L. Oxon. 1904. Address: 24, Great Cumberland Place, W.

Booth, Rev. William, better known as General Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, was b. at Nottingham, April 10th, 1829. Entered the Methodist New Connexion ministry '50. He resigned, however, in '61, preferring to work as an evangelist amongst those who never attended a place of worship at all. In '65 he established in the East End of London the Christian Mission, out of which grew the world-wide organisation known as The Salvation Army, which has invaded almost every town of England and Wales, and sent missionary contingents into various foreign countries, including France, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Scandinavia, Finland, Italy, India, Australasia, U.S.A., Canada, S. America, W. Indies, Java, and Japan. His eldest son is the Chief of the Staff, and other members of his family have also co-operated with him in his missionary enterprise. There are in all over 16,000 officers employed in the work. He has of late years given much time to the development of the scheme of social amelioration initiated in Nov. '90 on the lines of his famous book "In Darkest England and the Way out." He accomplished remarkable motor tours through the country in 1904 and 1905, went to Australia and New Zealand in 1905, and formulated a scheme for emigration and colonisation. In 1905 also he received the freedom of the City of London and of Nottingham. Address: 101, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Borneo. A large island of the Malay archipelago, divided into various states. Estimated total area 300,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. 1,846,000. Holland claims as a possession 212,737 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmasin, and Koti. At Martapura are the diamond fields of the Borneo Mining Co., which, for a time, by agreement with the De Beers Co., are now again being worked. There are also coal mines in operation. On the north-west coast is Sarawak, to the north-east of that Brunei, and beyond that British North Borneo, which are all protectorates of Great Britain, and for details of which consult the Index. Between British North Borneo and the Dutch territories on the east is the native state of Sulu. The whole island is rich in valuable timber, woods, fruits, spices, drugs and gums,

and has a varied fauna. **Minerals:** coal, iron, gold, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, etc. **Soil** exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical products. **Principal exports:** sago, beeswax, edible birds'-nests, camphor, rattans, gold, pepper, caoutchouc, gutta percha, spices, drugs and dyes, etc. The people belong to various races—Malays, Dyaks, Kyans, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. Tattooed races, Kanowits, Pakatans and others, inhabit the interior.

Botha, Louis, the Commandant-General of the Boer forces after the death of Joubert, was b. at Greytown, in Natal, in '64. He had his share of fighting as a young man with the native tribes in that district, and after serving under the Zulu chief Dinizulu he settled on a farm near Vryheid in what was then called the New Republic. This was afterwards incorporated with the Transvaal, and Botha then represented Vryheid in the Volksraad. He consistently took the more liberal view in all political matters during the years that followed, but when war broke out he led the Vryheid commando and was in the first fighting round Dundee, with his friend Lucas Meyer. His influence grew rapidly, and he was ever urging bolder counsels upon the more cautious and hesitating General Joubert. He directed the Boers with conspicuous success at Colenso and Spion Kop, and after Joubert's death he succeeded him by his express desire as Commandant-General. His capacity was abundantly proved in the fighting that followed. After the conclusion of peace in 1902 he visited England and Europe.

Bourgeois, Léon, French statesman, was b. at Paris in 1851. He read for the Bar, and entered the Chamber of Deputies in '88, becoming Under-Secretary of State for the Interior in that year, and afterwards Minister of Education in the Cabinets of M. Freycinet and M. Loubet, and Minister of Justice under M. Ribot. In '95 he formed a ministry himself, consisting entirely of Radicals, but friction with the Senate led to his resignation. In '98 he became once more Minister of Education, and in '99 was one of the French delegates at the Hague Peace Conference, where he greatly distinguished himself. He strongly supported M. Waldeck-Rousseau's administration, and in 1902 and 1903 was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Bourget, Paul, French writer; b. at Amiens in 1851. He appeared first in verse in "Vie inquiète" ('74), followed by "Edel" ('78) and "Les Aveux" ('82), in which he was supposed to be first an admirer of and successor to Baudelaire, with tendencies in the direction of Shelley, Keats, and even Tennyson. His novels are numerous, beginning with "L'Irréparable" ('84). His "Essays de Psychologie Contemporaine" ('84) and "Etudes et Portraits" ('88) met with a friendly reception, and he has gradually become a favourite writer in the circles of fashionable ladies, though not in those alone. More than most French writers, he has travelled and tried to familiarise himself with other countries—not Italy alone, but also England and the United States.

Bourne, The Most Rev. Francis, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and successor of Cardinal Vaughan as head of the

Roman Catholic Church in England, was b. at Clapham, March 23rd, 1861, and was at the time of his appointment as Archbishop the youngest member of the Catholic Episcopate in England. His father, the late Mr. Henry Bourne, was Principal Clerk in the Receiver-General's Branch in the Post Office, and died in '70. Archbishop Bourne was ed. at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, at St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, St. Thomas' Seminary, Hammersmith, and the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, where he received the diaconate in '83. After a year at Louvain University he was made priest in '84, and for five years officiated as assistant priest at Blackheath, Mortlake, and West Grinstead. In '89 he founded and was made rector of an ecclesiastical seminary for the education of the clergy of the diocese of Southwark, acting also as Professor of Moral Theology and Holy Scripture. In '95 he went to Rome, and was named Domestic Prelate to the Pope; in '96 he was appointed Bishop of Epiphania and Coadjutor with the right of succession to the see of Southwark, of which he became Bishop in '97 on Bishop Butt's resignation. During the long period of ill-health which Cardinal Vaughan endured he was often called upon to act as his substitute, and upon his death he was appointed, Aug. 28th, 1903, by Pope Pius X. to succeed him. He is a good preacher, has a great reputation as an administrator, and he has wide and enlightened views as to the training of students for the priesthood. Archbishop's House, Westminster.

Boys' Brigade. The aim of the promoters is "the advancement of Christ's Kingdom among boys, and the promotion of habits of obedience, reverence, discipline, self-respect, and all that tends towards a true Christian manliness." Companies are formed in connection with Churches, missions, and Sunday-schools in all parts of the United Kingdom, and the boys are trained largely by means of military drill and discipline. The total number of boys enrolled in the United Kingdom is 52,000, and their ages vary from 12 to 17. The officers number 500. The movement has spread to America and the Colonies. The total strength of the Brigade throughout the world is 94,000. **Brigade Secretary,** Mr. W. A. Smith, 62, Buchanan Street, Glasgow. **London Secretary,** Mr. Roger S. Peacock, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.

BRAZIL.

A republic on the east coast of Central South America, which, until 1889, was an empire under Emperor Pedro II., of the house of Braganza. A revolution then, however, broke out, a National Congress was assembled by the Provisional Government, and a new Constitution was drafted, and finally adopted in Feb. '91. The chief feature of this was the establishment of the old provinces as twenty-one separate states, self-governed except for federal purposes, but with all fiscal matters, the maintenance of order, the defence of the country, the currency, reserved to the Federal Government. Legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress, composed of a Senate of 63 members, and a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members. Congress meets annually on May 3rd for a four months' session. Deputies and senators are

paid. The former must have been citizens for four and the latter for six years. Deputies are elected directly, with provision for minority representation, for three years, one member being chosen for every 70,000 of the population. The Senators are directly elected, three for each state, for nine years (one-third retiring every three years). The executive authority is in the hands of the President, elected for four years only by the people directly.

The strength and organisation of the army is as follows: staff, 28; engineer corps, 66; general staff corps, 124; medical staff, 163; artillery staff, 62; 6 regiments of artillery (24 batteries), 2412; 6 battalions of fortress artillery (24 batteries), 1984; 2 battalions of engineers, 862; 14 cavalry regiments, 5670; 1 transport corps, 278; 40 infantry battalions, 17,840: total, 29,489. The troops are divided into seven military districts, the most important being Rio Grande do Sul (11,226 men).

The navy numbers about 8500 of all ranks. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 1 admiral, 2 vice-admirals, 10 rear-admirals, 18 captains, 30 commanders, 60 lieutenant-commanders, 175 lieutenants, and 160 sub-lieutenants. The ships built/number in all 63: viz., Coast defence ships, 9; protected cruisers, 6; torpedo vessels, 18; torpedo boats, 28; submarines, 2. The ships projected, under a new naval programme are:—Battleships, 3; armoured cruisers, 3; torpedo-boat destroyers, 6; torpedo boats, 12; submarines, 3.

The battleships are to be of about 13,000 tons displacement, and the armoured cruisers of from 9200 to 9700 tons. The contracts for the vessels of the programme are, wherever possible, to be awarded to English firms. The only important dockyard is situated at Rio de Janeiro, where there are three docks to take cruisers, and two smaller ones. Besides this there are naval bases at Para, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Ladarío de Matto Grosso.

There is no connection between Church and State, and all religions are tolerated, but the Roman Catholic prevails. Education is free, but not compulsory, and illiteracy is very prevalent. The chief products are coffee, rubber, tobacco, sugar, maté, cocoa and cotton. Diamonds, gold, manganese and iron are found, and mining is being more actively carried on than formerly. There are several flourishing German and Italian colonies in the southern states. There are over 9400 miles of railway open for traffic.

The award of the Swiss Government, to whom the matter was referred for arbitration, settled the boundary dispute between Brazil and French Guiana on Dec. 1st, 1900. Part of the disputed territory is known as the **Counani territory**, and during 1904 there were rumours that the inhabitants were seeking recognition as an independent State. On the other hand, it seems that the Brazilian Government, after the award mentioned above, organised an administration for the territory, and that it is indisputably Brazilian territory. An agreement was made with Bolivia on Nov. 1903 as to the **Acre territory**. The territories of Upper Acre, Upper Parus, and Upper Jurua were transferred to Brazil, the compensation to Brazil being £2,000,000, a territorial concession, and various commercial facilities. Peru disputes the boundaries in this region, but the matter is to be settled by arbitration.

Area, 3,218,082 sq. m.; **pop.** 18,595,642. The population consists of whites, negroes, and Indians. Capital, Rio Janeiro, pop. 750,000. It is, however, an article of the Constitution that the capital of the Republic shall at some future time be built on the central plateau of Brazil; and a lofty plateau in the state of Gorgaz has been suggested for the purpose.

The **Revenue**, 1903, was Rs. 44,300,908 gold and Rs. 264,133,004 paper; **expenditure**, Rs. 42,981,127 gold, and Rs. 281,198,959 paper. **Imports**, 1903, £24,207,810; 1904, £25,634,818; **exports**, 1908, £36,883,175; 1904, £39,413,558. **External funded debt**, £42,915,000; **internal funded debt**, £81,437,500.

President, Dr. F. de P. Rodrigues Alves (took office Nov. 15th, 1902).—**Vice-President**, Dr. Afonso Penna.

Ministry: *Foreign Affairs*, Baron do Rio-Branco.—*Home Affairs*, Dr. J. J. Seabra.—*Finance*, Dr. Leopoldo de Bulhões.—*Industry and Public Works*, Dr. L. Müller.—*Marine*, Rear-Admiral J. de Noronha.—*War*, Marshal Argollo-Ferrão.

Minister in London, Senhor Regis de Oliveira, 11, Southwell Gardens, S.W.—*First Secretary*, J. M. Cardoso de Oliveira.—*Delegate of the Brazilian Treasury*, Dr. J. A. de Azevedo Castro, 53, New Broad St., E.C.

Consul in London, F. A. Vieira, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.

British Minister to Brazil, Sir Henry Neville Dering, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Secretary*, H. C. Lowther.—*Consul-General*, A. Chapman, Rio de Janeiro.—*Consuls*: *at Bahia*, D. R. O'Sullivan Beare; *at Para*, W. A. Churchill; *at Pernambuco*, P. Staniforth; *at Porto Alegre*, A. Archer.

Brewing Industry, United Kingdom. The number of Breweries, as shown by the number of licences issued to Brewers for Sale, has dropped from 9050 in 1894-5 to 5311 in 1904-5. The net **Beer Duty** paid in 1904-5 was £13,101,459. The number of barrels on which duty was paid was 34,404,287, and of this total 33,810,124 barrels were retained for consumption in the United Kingdom, giving an estimated consumption per head of the population of 28.44 gallons. The number of licences issued to Brewers not for sale (farmers who brew for their labourers, etc.) dropped from 17,041 in '94-5 to 9930 in 1904-5. The rate of **Beer Duty** was 6s. 3d. per barrel in '94, 6s. 9d. per barrel '94-1900, and since March 6th, 1900, has been 7s. 9d. per barrel. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue in 1905 published a statement for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1904, showing the tendency to absorb the brewing trade in the hands of large firms. Of the total number of brewers for sale, one firm produced over 2,000,000 barrels, and two firms produced over 1,000,000 barrels. At the other end of the scale there were 3920 persons or firms producing under 1000 barrels each. During the year in question the following brewing materials were used: 53,185,734 bushels of malt; 98,247 bushels of unmalted corn; 1,387,562 cwt. of rice, rice and maize grits, etc.; 2,887,278 cwt. of sugar glucose, etc.; 67,378,823 lbs. of hops; and 37,196 lbs. of hop substitutes.

Bridge, Sir Frederick, M.V.O., Mus. Doc., organist of Westminster Abbey, was b. at Oldbury 1844. Ed. at the Cathedral School, Rochester,

he became a pupil of the late Sir John Goss. In '69 he was appointed organist of the Manchester Cathedral, and in '71 Professor of Harmony at Owens College. He has been connected with Westminster Abbey since '75, and was appointed in '90 Professor of Music at Gresham College, in '96 Conductor of the Royal Choral Society, and in 1902 King Edward Professor of Music in the University of London. His compositions, mainly produced at the great provincial festivals, include the "Hymn to the Creator," "Rock of Ages," "Callirhoe," "The Repentance of Nineveh," and "The Cradle of Christ"; many anthems and services, carols, etc. He is the author of four of Novello's Primers on the subject of Counterpoint, Organ Accompaniment, and "Musical Gestures." He was knighted in '97, and received the Royal Victorian Order (4th Class) for his services as director of the music at the Coronation of King Edward VII. in 1902. Addresses: The Cloisters, Westminster Abbey; Cairnbarrow, Huntly, N.B.

Bridge, Admiral Sir Cyprian A. G., G.C.B., was b. March 15th, 1839, and entered the Navy in '53. He served in the Russian war in '54, and during the Indian Mutiny fought with the Naval Brigade on the Burmese frontier. He has had a long and active career, was Director of Naval Intelligence '89-94, and Commander-in-Chief on the Australian station '95-8. In Feb. 1901 he was chosen by the Admiralty to succeed Sir E. H. Seymour as Commander-in-Chief on the China station on his retirement from that post in June 1901, and he held that command till 1904. He was appointed in 1904 by the Board of Trade to report on the North Sea outrage. 1, Eaton Terrace, S.W.

Brisson, Henri, is the son of a barrister, and was b. at Bourges July 31st, 1835. Having joined the Paris Bar, he took up journalism and founded the *Avenir National*. After the fall of the empire he was appointed a deputy mayor of Paris '70, and in '71 became a deputy. He was elected Vice-President of the Chamber in '79, President in '81, succeeding Gambetta in that position, and Premier in '85; an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency in '87; he retained, however, a prominent position as a Radical leader, and presided over the Panama Inquiry Committee. President of the Chamber '96-8, and formed a Radical administration in June '98, which only lasted till October. He has continued to give a loyal support to the subsequent Republican governments.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. Founded 1839, its first President being Thomas Clarkson. The objects of the Society are; "The universal extinction of slavery and the slave trade; and the protection of the rights and interests of the enfranchised population in the British possessions, and of all persons captured as slaves." Patron, H.M. the King; *Journal*, *The Anti-Slavery Reporter*; President, Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., G.C.M.G.; Secretary, Travers Buxton. Office, 51, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

British Empire. For this article see pp. 44-82.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

This Museum was founded in the year 1753, when the collection of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian collection of manuscripts were acquired, and an Act of Parliament was passed "for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the Cottonian Library, and of the additions thereto." The famous collection of MSS. made by Sir Robert Cotton, which was presented to the nation by Sir John Cotton, his descendant, in 1700, was virtually, however, the beginning of the Museum. The above collections were then designated "The British Museum," deposited in Montagu House, Bloomsbury, in 1754, and opened to the public on Jan. 15th, 1759. In 1816 temporary additions had to be made to the old building to accommodate the Elgin marbles, and by '45 the four sides of the present Museum, designed by Sir Robert Smirke, were erected, and Montagu House removed. Further additions afterwards became necessary, and in '57 the magnificent reading-room, with its book-galleries, was built. During the years '80-83 the transference of the natural history collections was made to the new Museum in Cromwell Road, South Kensington. Space for the future extension of the buildings has been provided by the purchase in '95 of the rows of houses, with their gardens, which abut on the Museum on the east, north, and west; the ground thus secured forming, together with that already occupied, an isolated square plot of 13 acres.

The MSS. Department contains upwards of 55,000 volumes, besides Greek, Coptic, and Latin papyri, charters, and seals. The Printed Book Department contains about 2,000,000 volumes, and receives, under the Copyright Act of '42, a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. The annual increase from all sources amounts to about 46,000 volumes, exclusive of continuations, music, newspapers, etc. The progress of printing is splendidly illustrated by the collections in this department. The Oriental Printed Books and MSS. Department was established in '92. The Greek and Roman Antiquities Department includes the Hamilton collection, purchased in 1772, the Townley marbles, purchased in 1805, and, by later additions, the Parthenon sculptures, better known as the Elgin marbles, the Phigaleian marbles, the Payne-Knight collections, the Lycian marbles, the Mausoleum remains, and many other choice specimens of Greek sculpture, bronzes, fictile vases, gems, and ornaments. The Coins and Medals Department, originating in the Cottonian and Sloane collections, includes magnificent specimens of Anglo-Saxon, English, Greek, Roman, Oriental, and other coins. The Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities Department contains an especially valuable and complete collection of Egyptian, Babylonian, Assyrian, Phœnician, and Semitic antiquities. The names of Sir Henry Layard, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and other explorers are inseparably connected with this department. The British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnographical Collections contain all antiquities found in the British Isles, Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, or Roman, and glass-work, pottery, arms, ivories, and other antiquities illustrating life in the Middle Ages. There are also fine collections of glass, pottery, and majolica, of prehistoric antiquities, of ethnographical objects, and of Oriental antiquities. The Prints

and Drawings Department contains one of the most noted collections of its kind. The original drawings of old masters, etchings, and engravings of the various schools of eminence, are of extreme interest and value.

The Museum is open on week days from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; after 4 p.m. in January, February, November, and December, and after 5 p.m. in March, September, and October, only certain of the galleries remain open: viz.,—on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, exhibitions of manuscripts, printed books, prints and drawings, porcelain, glass, majolica, prehistoric, British, Anglo-Saxon, mediæval and ethnographical collections; on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman galleries (exclusive of the Vase Rooms and Bronze Room); Gold Ornament Room, American collections, and the Waddesdon Room. On Sunday afternoons the Museum is open from 2 to 4 p.m. in January, February, November, December; from 2 to 5 p.m. in October; from 2 to 5.30 p.m. in March and September; from 2 to 6 p.m. in April, May, June, July, August. The Museum is closed on Good Friday and on Christmas Day. Students are admitted to the several departments under regulations to be obtained from the Director. Admission to the reading-room is by ticket. A reader's ticket is granted to persons over twenty-one years of age on a written application, stating object of researches, etc., and accompanied by a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position, and who must certify that the applicant will make proper use of the reading-room. The authorities will not accept the recommendations of hotel and lodging-house keepers in favour of their lodgers. The total number of visitors to the Museum in 1904 (exclusive of readers) was 954,551, of whom 897,699 attended during week-days, and 56,852 on Sundays. The average daily number of visitors was 2861 on week-days and 1093 on Sundays. The visitors to the reading-room numbered 226,323, a daily average of 742. Director and Principal Librarian, Sir E. Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., I.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., V.P.S.A.

Brooke, Rev. Stopford A., M.A., was b. 1832. Ed. at Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he graduated ('56), winning the Downe Prize and Vice-Chancellor's medal for English verse. He was formerly Chaplain to Queen Victoria and to the Empress Frederick of Germany. In '80 Mr. Brooke seceded from the Church of England because he could not accept the orthodox views on miracles, and became minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury. In '95, however, after a lengthy illness, he found himself compelled to retire from the post. He is the author of several works, among which are "Life and Letters of the late F. W. Robertson," a "Primer of English Literature," an able review of which is to be found in Mr. Matthew Arnold's "Miscellaneous Essays," "The Early Life of Jesus," several volumes of sermons, a volume of poems issued '83, a "History of English Poetry," a work on Early English Literature, which subject he has made peculiarly his own, a lecture delivered in '93 entitled "Theology in English Poetry," an able criticism of "Tennyson: his Art and Relation to Modern Life" ('94), "The Old Testament and Modern Life" ('96), and a book on Browning in 1902.

THE BRITISH

The British Empire consists of

- (1) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
- (2) The Empire of India, and
- (3) The British Dominions beyond the seas, including all Colonies, Protectorates, and Dependencies,

the whole forming one empire under Edward VII. (*q.v.*), King and Emperor, whose title rests upon the Act of Settlement, 1701, which settled the succession to the throne on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the "heirs of her body being Protestants." The supreme executive authority is vested nominally in the Crown, but really in the Cabinet, or Ministry; and the supreme legislative authority in Parliament.

We furnish below a table showing the geographical distribution of the various parts of the Empire, their capitals, area, population, public revenue and expenditure, imports and exports, the dates at which they were acquired, and their political status and government. The dependencies are classified thus:—(*a*) Colonies possessing a full constitution, with responsible government; (*b*) colonies in which the legislature is partly elective and partly controlled by the governor, styled representative government; (*c*) Crown colonies, which are ruled directly by the Imperial Government, through their respective governors and local officials; (*d*) dependencies subordinate to the government of others, provinces and parts of colonies, administered by functionaries appointed by the governments on which they are dependent; (*e*) protectorates, internally in-

dependent, but more or less subject to British control, by treaty and otherwise; (*f*) places nominally belonging to Great Britain, but either unoccupied or not under authority. Territories occupied by troops, but not declared to be actually British possessions (*e.g.*, Egypt, Soudan), have not been included in this table, and many small possessions, like the numerous islands in the Pacific, are not given a place.

Following the table will be found fully descriptive articles upon India and the Colonies and Dependencies. The figures given in the table are as far as possible the latest received in England.

The area of the British Empire was estimated in the General Report on the 1901 Census (*Cd.* 2174, 1904) at 11,876,745 sq. m., and the population at 400,543,713, made up thus—

| | Area in sq. m. | Estimated or enumerated pop. 1901. | Natives of U.K. |
|---|-------------------|---|-----------------------|
| United Kingdom | 121,089 | 41,458,721 | |
| Isle of Man and Channel Isles | 303 | 150,370 | |
| Colonies, Dependencies, Protectorates, etc. | 11,755,353 | 358,934,622 | 1,652,050 |
| | 11,876,745 | 400,543,713 | 1,652,050 |

| | Name and Date of Acquisition. | Capital. | Area, Square Miles. | Population. |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. | London . . | 121,115 | 43,219,788 |
| | England . . . . . | .... | 50,939 | 32,344,230 |
| | Wales . . . . . | .... | 7,376 | 1,808,747 |
| | Scotland . . . . . | .... | 29,785 | 4,676,603 |
| | Ireland . . . . . | .... | 32,583 | 4,390,208 |
| In the Irish Channel . | (<i>b</i>) Isle of Man, or Mona (1765) . | Douglas . . | 227 | 54,752 |
| In the English } Channel | (<i>b</i>) Jersey I. (1066) | St. Helier . . | 45 | 52,796 |
| In the Mediterranean. | (<i>b</i>) Guernsey, etc., Is. (1066) . . | St. Pierre . . | 31 | 43,045 |
| | (<i>c</i>) Gibraltar (1704) | Gibraltar . . | 18 | 25,572 |
| | (<i>b</i>) Maltese Is. (1800) | Valetta . . | 117 | 184,742 |
| | (<i>b</i>) Cyprus I. (1878) | Nikosia . . | 3,584 | 237,022 |
| In the Gulf of Aden . | (<i>d</i>) Aden (1839), Perim I. (1855), Kuria-Muria Is. (1854) | Aden | 101 | 41,406 |
| | (<i>d</i>) Socotra I. (1886) | Tamarida . . | 1,382 | 12,000 |
| In the Indian Ocean . | (<i>c</i>) Mauritius I. (1810) | Port Louis . . | 705 | 377,364 |
| | (<i>c</i>) Seychelles Islands (1810) . . | Victoria . . | 148 | 20,275 |
| | (<i>c</i>) Ceylon (1795) | Colombo . . | 25,333 | 3,740,562 |
| In Asia | (<i>c</i>) Empire of India. (Empire, 77) (<i>e</i>) Native States | Calcutta . . | 1,766,642 (total) 679,393 | 294,381,056 62,769,795 |
| | (<i>c</i>) Straits Settlements | Singapore . . | 1,542 | 595,782 |
| | (<i>e</i>) The Protected Malay States . | .... | 24,951 | 678,595 |
| | (<i>c</i>) Wei-hai-wei (1898) | Wei-hai-wei . | 2857 | 150,000 |
| | (<i>c</i>) Labuan I. (1847) | Victoria Harb . | 31 | 8,411 |
| In Asiatic Archipelago. | (<i>e</i>) North Borneo (1877) | Sandakan . . | 31,000 | 200,000 |
| | (<i>e</i>) Sarawak (1888) | Kuching . . | 41,000 | 500,000 |
| | (<i>c</i>) Hong-Kong I., with Kowloon and Lema Is. (1841) | Victoria . . | 32 | 446,217 |

* Exclusive of coin and bullion.

† London sterling and local silver debts.

EMPIRE.

The Colonies, Dependencies, Protectorates, etc., were thus distributed—

| | Area in sq. m. | Estimated or enumerated pop. 1901. | Natives of U.K. |
|------------------|-------------------|---|-----------------------|
| In Europe . . . | 3,703 | 472,502 | 31,854 |
| In Asia . . . | 1,849,297 | 300,604,864 | 117,669 |
| In Africa . . . | 2,689,259 | 45,146,972 | 222,118 |
| In America . . . | 4,036,871 | 7,525,815 | 395,113 |
| In Australasia . | 3,176,223 | 5,184,469 | 885,296 |

In '37 the area of the British Empire was estimated at 8,329,000 sq. m., and in '61 it was about the same figure; so that, in the last forty years, it has increased by nearly 50 per cent. Of the total 9,115,000 sq. m. are under settled government, the self-governing colonies alone covering about 7,000,000 sq. m.

In '37 the population of the British Empire was 168,000,000; in '61 it was estimated at 175,000,000; in '71 at 235,000,000; in '81 over 254,000,000; in '91 nearly 372,000,000; and in 1901 it had reached over 400,000,000.

In '37 there were about 25,750,000 British in the United Kingdom and about 1,500,000 in the Colonies, making a total of 27,250,000. In 1902 there were 41,950,000 British in Great Britain and 10,500,000 in the Colonies, giving a total of 52,500,000.

The total revenues of the Empire amounted to about £75,000,000 in 1837, the United Kingdom having a revenue of £50,000,000, and India and the Colonies about £25,000,000. In 1903 the revenue of the United Kingdom was, roughly, £141,000,000; India, £83,000,000; Aus-

tralasia, £47,000,000; Canada, £13,500,000; Cape Colony and Natal, £15,000,000; other Colonies, £17,500,000; making a total of £317,000,000.

The total imports, including bullion and specie, of the British Empire from all foreign countries rose from £398,214,000 in '89 to £549,357,000 in 1903.

The total exports, including bullion and specie, of the British Empire to all foreign countries rose from £302,266,000 in '89 to £387,795,000 in 1903.

Valuable information as to the trade, shipping, and production of the Empire is given in the "Statistical Abstract for the British Empire, 1889-1903" [Cd. 2395; 6d.].

Sir Robert Giffen, at the meeting of the British Association in Sept. 1903, put forward the following estimates as to the aggregate income and wealth of the people of the British Empire:—

| Aggregate Income. | £ |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| United Kingdom . . . | 1,750,000,000 |
| Canada . . . | 270,000,000 |
| Australasia . . . | 210,000,000 |
| India . . . | 600,000,000 |
| South Africa . . . | 100,000,000 |
| Remainder of Empire . . | 200,000,000 |
| Total . . . | £3,130,000,000 |

| Capital or Wealth. | £ |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| United Kingdom . . . | 15,000,000,000 |
| Canada . . . | 1,350,000,000 |
| Australasia . . . | 1,100,000,000 |
| India . . . | 3,000,000,000 |
| South Africa . . . | 600,000,000 |
| Remainder of Empire . . | 1,200,000,000 |
| Total . . . | £22,250,000,000 |

| Public Revenue. | Public Expenditure. | Imports. | Exports. | Public Debt. | Government. |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| 143,370,401 | 141,953,497 | 551,038,628 | 371,015,321 (including £302,711,040 British Produce and £70,304,281 Foreign and Colonial Produce) | 796,736,491 (See article FINANCE NATIONAL) | Constitutional Monarchy. |
| 88,535 | 74,187 | .... | .... | 259,952 | Lt.-Governor. Tynwald. |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | { Lt.-Governor. Court. States. |
| 87,545 | 64,924 | .... | .... | .... | { Lt.-Governor. Court. States. |
| 464,591 | 410,837 | 1,318,430 | 123,776 | 79,168 | Military Governor. |
| 215,360 | 147,284 | 385,661 | 387,541 | 314,000 | Governor. Councils. |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | High Commr. Councils. |
| 200,929 | 24,347 | .... | .... | .... | Resident. (Sub. Govt. Bombay.) |
| 614,770 | 638,345 | 2,680,656 | 2,407,700 | 1,379,784 | Military Officer. (Sub. Aden.) |
| 125,540 | 20,860 | 55,280 | 48,280 | 16,062 | Governor. Councils. |
| 1,961,554 | 1,780,988 | 6,820,000* | 6,726,700* | 5,391,209† | Governor. Councils. |
| 84,699,000 | 81,213,000 | 95,948,000 | 116,092,000 | † | Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils. |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Viceroy. Council. Departments. |
| £1,018,644 | 1,067,091 | 31,229,021* | 24,279,536* | 283,520 | Native Princes. Various systems. |
| £1,983,849 | 1,419,238 | 3,625,894 | 6,867,000 | .... | Governor. Councils. |
| 15,032 | 16,311 | .... | .... | .... | Resident. Sub. Straits Settlements. |
| 4,440 | 5,445 | 154,275 | 94,915 | .... | Governor. |
| 75,954 | 52,215 | 305,884 | 317,099 | .... | Governor. Council. |
| 94,370 | 90,193 | 392,645 | 617,229 | .... | Governor. (Brit. North Borneo Co.) |
| 680,904 | 637,623 | .... | .... | 341,799 | Government. H.H. Rajah Brooke. |
| | | | | | Governor. Councils. |

† £81,529,070 in India, £132,887,000 in England

§ § @ 1s. 11d.

Table of the British Empire

| | <i>Name and Date of Acquisition.</i> | <i>Capital.</i> | <i>Area, Square Miles.</i> | <i>Population.</i> |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| In Australasia . . . | The Commonwealth of Australia . . . . . | .... | 2,972,918 | 3,925,000 |
| | (a) New South Wales (1788) | Sydney | 310,700 | 1,417,870 |
| | (a) Victoria (1851) | Melbourne . . | 87,884 | 1,205,513 |
| | (a) South Australia (1836) | Adelaide . . . | 903,690 | 389,727 |
| | (a) Queensland (1859) | Brisbane . . . | 668,497 | 523,266 |
| | (a) Western Australia (1829) | Perth | 975,920 | 254,309 |
| | (a) Tasmania (1825) | Hobart | 26,215 | 174,233 |
| In the Pacific Ocean . | (d) New Guinea (part) and Isles (1888) | Port Moresby | 90,540 | 350,000 |
| | (a) New Zealand (1840) | Wellington . . | 104,471 | 851,063 |
| | (c) Fiji Isles (1874) | Suva | 7,435 | 121,074 |
| | (d)&(e) Western Pacific Islands, including the Tonga, Solomon(part of), Gilbert, Ellice, New Hebrides (part of), Union, Cook and Monahiki Islands, and smaller groups | .... | .... | .... |
| | (a) The Dominion of Canada (1763) (See pp. 69-71, for Provinces, Newfoundland (1497) and Labrador | Ottawa | 3,653,946 | 5,371,315 |
| In America | (a) British Guiana (1814) | St. John's . . | 42,200 | 216,615 |
| | (c) British Honduras (1786) | Battle Harbour | 120,000 | 4,000 |
| | | Georgetown . . | 104,000 | 302,172 |
| | | Belize | 7,562 | 39,688 |
| In the North Atlantic | (b) Bermuda Is. (1609) | Hamilton . . . | 18 | 25,019 |
| | (b) Bahama Is. (1783) | Nassau | 4,466 | 53,735 |
| | (b) Leeward Is. (Fed. 1871) | St. John . . . | 704 | 127,434 |
| | (b) Windward Is. (Fed. 1871) | St. George . . | 524 | 163,000 |
| | (c) Jamaica (1655), Turk's and Caicos Is. (1783) | Kingston and Grand Turk | 4,431 | 785,434 |
| | (b) Barbados (1625) | Bridgetown . . | 166 | 198,792 |
| | (c) Trinidad (1797) and Tobago (1763) | Port of Spain and Scarbro' | 1,754 114 | 255,148 18,751 } |
| | (c) Ascension I. (1815) | Georgetown . . | 35 | 266 |
| | (c) St. Helena (1673) | Jamestown . . | 47 | 3,882 |
| In the South Atlantic. | (f) Tristan D'Acunha (1815) | New Edinburgh | 18 | 100 |
| | (c) Falkland Is. (1771) and South Georgia (1833) | Stanley | 7,500 | 2,009 |
| In Africa | (a) Cape Colony (1815) | Capetown . . . | 276,995 | 2,409,804 |
| | (c) Basutoland (1868) . . . . . | .... | 10,293 | 348,848 |
| | (a) Natal (1856) | Pietermaritzburg | 29,434 | 1,108,754 |
| | (c) Bechuanaland Protectorate . . . . . | .... | 386,200 | 120,776 |
| | (c) Orange River Colony (1900) | Bloemfontein . | 48,326 | 385,045 |
| | (c) Transvaal (1900) | Pretoria . . . | 113,642 | 1,354,200 |
| | (b) Rhodesia — British South Africa Co.'s Territory | Salisbury . . . | 750,000 | 575,894* |
| | (c) British Central Africa Protectorate (1889) | Blantyre . . . | 42,217 | 3,000,500 |
| | (c) East Africa Protectorate ('88) | Mombasa . . . | 200,000 | 2,500,000 |
| | (c) Uganda Protectorate (1894) | Entebbe . . . | 86,000 | 4,000,000 |
| | (d) Somali Coast Protec. ('85) | Berbera . . . | 68,000 | 153,000 |
| | (e) Zanzibar and Pemba (1888) | Zanzibar . . . | 640 & 380 | 200,000 |
| | (c) Nigeria, Northern | Zungeru . . . | 320,000 } | 35,000,000 |
| | (c) Nigeria, Southern | Old Calabar . . | 48,000 } | |
| | (c) Gold Coast Colony (1868) . . . . . | .... | 120,000 | 1,500,000 |
| | (c) Lagos (1861) | Lagos | 26,700 | 1,500,000 |
| | (c) The Gambia (1664) . . . . . | .... | 3,700 | 163,718 |
| | (c) Sierra Leone (1791) . . . . . | .... | 34,000 | 1,100,000 |

and its Dependences (continued).

| Public Revenue. | Public Expenditure. | Imports. | Exports. | Public Debt. | Government. |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------|------------|---------------------|--|
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| 11,460,315 | 3,984,710 | 70,118,898 | 90,587,270 | 228,775,395 | Governor-General and Federal Parliament, each State having also its own Governor and Parliament. |
| 11,336,918 | 11,195,075 | 27,285,958 | 33,007,835 | 82,321,998 | |
| 7,509,000 | 6,982,000 | 17,859,171 | 19,707,068 | 52,141,000 | |
| 2,725,724 | 2,693,495 | 7,450,714 | 8,665,000 | 28,907,195 | |
| 4,249,385 | 3,607,863 | 6,052,164 | 11,153,383 | 39,069,227 | |
| 3,698,703 | 3,745,224 | 6,672,480 | 10,271,511 | 16,244,208 | Sub. Governor-General Australia. |
| 866,630 | 857,846 | 2,554,454 | 3,007,460 | 9,307,456 | |
| 39,107 | 38,041 | 62,367 | 62,891 | .... | Governor. Parliament. |
| 7,282,870 | 6,635,902 | 13,290,604 | 14,748,348 | 59,912,000 | Governor. Officials. |
| 138,166 | 124,948 | 489,095 | 554,707 | 186,515 | |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | [Pacific. High Commissioner of Western |
| 14,236,125 | 12,661,861 | 52,923,021 | 43,593,918 | 53,260,493 (net) | Governor-General. Parliament. |
| 502,726 | 478,657 | 1,929,175 | 2,119,650 | 4,450,000 | Governor. Parliament. |
| 557,351 | 501,704 | 1,444,084 | 1,632,000 | 1,104,000 | Governor. Court of Policy. Com- |
| 61,494 | 54,316 | 358,786 | 380,540 | 34,735 | Governor. Councils. [bined Court. |
| 63,457 | 61,133 | 589,979 | 130,305 | 46,500 | Governor. Council. Assembly. |
| 72,442 | 74,613 | 294,500 | 210,493 | 104,226 | Governor. Council. Assembly. |
| 124,148 | 138,028 | 377,700 | 311,469 | 284,121 | Governor. Council. Assembly. |
| 173,079 | 158,589 | 732,573 | 638,886 | 330,560 | Governor-in-Chief. Council. Assembly. |
| 926,163 | 822,875 | 2,000,095 | 1,543,267 | 3,489,198 | Governor. Councils. |
| 180,831 | 176,309 | 1,069,312 | 627,678 | 425,600 | Governor. Council. Assembly. |
| 788,404 | 737,045 | 2,672,087 | 2,472,181 | 1,104,032 | Governor. Councils. |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Administrator. |
| 14,102 | 18,551 | 75,978 | 740 | .... | Naval Governor. (Admiralty.) |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Governor. |
| 15,689 | 14,249 | 49,501 | 125,690 | .... | No recognised authority. |
| 8,505,270 | 9,033,501 | 19,985,245 | 29,862,535 | 39,379,104 | Governor. Councils. |
| 106,794 | 72,393 | 298,140 | 127,057 | .... | Governor. Parliament. Magistrates. |
| 4,160,145 | 4,071,439 | 11,078,650 | 9,400,771 | 16,019,143 | Resid. Com. under High Com. S. A. |
| 32,443 | 82,938 | .... | .... | .... | Governor. Parliament. |
| 786,049 | 780,535 | 3,251,098 | 2,263,925 | .... | Resid. Com. under High Com. S. A. |
| 4,465,000 | 4,358,000 | 19,451,048 | 12,969,912 | .... | Governor and Legis. Council. |
| 457,201 | 858,572* | 1,858,569 | 26,739 | .... | Governor and Legis. Council. |
| 62,100 | 117,518 | 212,500 | 46,500 | .... | Administered by Brit. S. A. Co. |
| 163,000 | 403,360 | 752,315 | 236,191 | .... | Commissr. under Imperial Govt. |
| 51,474 | 186,881 | 123,198 | 52,848 | .... | Administrator under Impl. Govt. |
| 39,888 | 35,836 | 372,200 | 193,100 | .... | Commissr. under Impl. Govt. |
| .... | .... | 1,131,760 | 1,171,240 | .... | Commissioner. (Sub. For. Office.) |
| 520,400 | 510,646 | .... | .... | .... | Sultan and Brit. Consul-General. |
| 579,475 | 582,348 | 1,792,468 | 1,718,717 | .... | High Commissioners and Residents. |
| 683,365 | 681,001 | 2,082,544 | 980,942 | 2,252,975 | Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils. |
| 401,331 | 409,397 | 864,147 | 1,146,323 | 1,261,000 | Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils. |
| 49,795 | 76,024 | 306,149 | 311,283 | none. | Administrator. Ex. and L. Councils. |
| 275,479 | 270,493 | 700,827 | 418,631 | 589,447 | Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils. |

† Exclusive of specie and Government stores.

† Includes grant of £20,000.

I. THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The plan of the ANNUAL is such that it has been found advisable to place under separate headings the articles which describe the parliamentary, local government, military, naval, educational, financial, legal, mercantile and commercial, religious, industrial and general constitution and activities of the United Kingdom, and a reference to the Index will enable these articles to be consulted with ease.

Isle of Man. Lies in the Irish Channel, equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. **Area**, 220 sq. m.; pop. 54,752. Divisions are 6 sheadings (or counties) and 17 civil parishes. **Castletown** is the ancient capital, but **Douglas** (pop. 19,149) is the chief town and the seat of government. There are peculiar breeds of ponies, cattle, cats, etc. **Government** is "home rule" under a Governor, who, with Council and House of Keys of 24 members, makes up the Tynwald Court. Acts, after assent of the Crown, must be proclaimed on Tynwald Hill. The Deemsters are Judges of the Common Law Division of the High Court. **Industries** are farming, fishing, mining of lead, copper, iron, zinc, and reception of tourists. The land is in a high state of cultivation. Railways exist between the various towns. The Manx people are mostly of Celtic nationality. Their language and old customs are gradually disappearing.

Lieutenant-Governor, Lord Raglan.—*Clerk of the Rolls and Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice*, Thomas Kneen.—*First Deemster*, Stewart Stevenson Moore.—*Second Deemster*, C. T. C. Callow.—*Attorney-General*, George Alfred Ring.—*Receiver-General*, Col. Anderson.

The Channel Islands lie in the southern part of the English Channel, 10 to 30 miles from the French coast. Anciently an appanage of the Duchy of Normandy, they have belonged to England since the Conquest. Total area about 76 sq. m.; pop. 95,841. Divided into two separate governments, called **Bailiwicks**, that of **Jersey** (area 45 sq. m., pop. 52,796), and that of **Guernsey** (area, with Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, etc., 31 sq. m., pop. 43,045). The capitals are respectively St. Helier and St. Pierre. Each Bailiwick enjoys a kind of autonomy. The Crown appoints a Lieutenant-Governor and a Bailiff to each, and each has its representative legislature called the **States**. The English Church is the established religion, and the islands are included in the see of Winchester. Relics of Norman customs survive in the administration. The people are an intermixture of French and English. Granitic rock is the foundation of the islands. They are extremely fertile and picturesque. Agriculture is largely carried on, fruit and vegetables being raised for export. Industries are farming, market gardening, and fishing. The fisheries are important, embracing lobster, oysters and cod.

Jersey: *Lieutenant-Governor*, Major-Gen. Hugh S. Gough, C.B., C.M.G.—*Bailiff*, Sir William H. Venables Vernon, Kt.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Geo. Orange Balleine, M.A.—*Attorney-General*, A. Hilgrove Turner, Esq.—*Vicomte*, R. R. Lemprière, Esq.—*Solicitor-General*, H. Le V. dit Durell, Esq.—*Government Secretary*, W. Whitaker Maitland, Esq.—*H.M. Receiver-General*, Capt. C. E. Malet-de-Carteret.—*Greffier*, E. Le Sueur, Esq.

GUERNSEY, SARK, ALDERNEY, ETC.: *Lieutenant-Governor and Commanding Troops*, Maj.-Gen. B. B. D. Campbell, C.V.O., C.B.—*Bailiff*, Sir Henry Giffard, K.C.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Thos. Bell, M.A., Hon. Canon of Winchester.—*H.M. Procureur*, E. C. Ozanne.—*H.M. Comptroller*, A. Wm. Bell.—*Gov. Secretary*, Col. Wm. Bell, C.B.—*Receiver-General*, Col. A. H. Collings.—*H.M.'s Greffier*, Q. le Pelley, Esq.

II. THE EMPIRE OF INDIA.

India is a dependency of Great Britain, consisting partly of territory under the direct administration of British officials, and partly of native states, all subordinate, in varying degrees of relationship, to the suzerain power. The nine great provinces are Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Central Provinces, and the North-Western Frontier Province. The British territory in India was acquired by the East India Company, by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757). As a result of the mutiny of the Sepoy army (1857-8), the East India Company ceased to exist; and the direct sovereignty was vested by the Government of India Act, '58, in the Crown. In accordance with the Royal Titles Act of '76, the King of Great Britain and Ireland assumes the additional title of Emperor of India. The Parliament of the United Kingdom is, of course, supreme over India; but this supremacy is enforced rather by means of Ministerial responsibility than by direct legislation. Practically, all the statutes relating to India are in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions.

The Act of Parliament that abolished the Company also created a **Secretary of State** for India, together with a **Council** of twelve members, selected for a period of ten years from among Indian ex-officials for the most part, whose names are given on p. 50. The main duty of the Council is to control the expenditure of the Indian revenues, both in India and elsewhere, and generally to conduct the business done in England in regard to the government of India. In England every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State; and he alone is responsible to Parliament. In practice he is always a Cabinet minister of the first rank.

In India the supreme authority, both executive and legislative, is vested in the **Governor-General in Council**. The Governor-General, or Viceroy, who is generally appointed for five years, and receives a salary of £16,720 a year, has power to overrule his Council in cases of emergency. For ordinary purposes the Council is composed of eight members, all appointed, like the Governor-General himself, by the Crown for a period of five years. These members preside over the departments of Finance, Commerce, Home Affairs, Revenue and Agriculture, Army, Military Supply, Legislation, and Public Works. The Foreign Department is under the special care of the Viceroy. For *personnel* of Governor-General's Council see p. 50. For purposes of legislation this Council is augmented by sixteen additional members, nominated by the Governor-General, of whom one-half must be non-official persons, and of whom some are always natives. The seat of the Supreme Government is Calcutta,

with an annual migration to the hill station of Simla for the hot season.

As to the Indian Army see pp. 22, 23, and History below.

As regards the work of administration, Madras and Bombay, which boast a historic existence for two centuries, are styled Presidencies, and enjoy a certain precedence, are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with legislative and executive councils modelled on those of the Governor-General. They each possess an army and a civil service of their own. Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, and Eastern Bengal and Assam are each under a Lieut.-Governor appointed by the Viceroy with the approval of the Crown, and have each a legislative council. The Central Provinces are under a Chief Commissioner appointed by the Viceroy in Council. A Chief Commissioner presides over each of the following: Coorg, Ajmere-Merwara, British Baluchistan, the Andaman Islands, and the N.W. Frontier Province. In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Within the provinces, and under the control of the secretariat, or central provincial bureau, the actual unit of administration is the District, which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled Collector or Deputy-Commissioner. His principal duties are executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police, jails, schools, public works, forests, etc. The Districts, of which there are 259 in British India, are combined into Divisions under Commissioners. As to justice, the Collector in each District is usually judge both of first instance and appeal. Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces have each a High Court, from which there is an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Punjab has a Chief Court, and Burma, the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind have each a Judicial Commissioner, Burma having also a Chief Court. For local government purposes there are the municipal bodies, numbering about 764, in all towns of sufficient size, appointed on the elective principle as to the majority, but with some Government members in all cases, and having charge of municipal business generally, including the care of roads, fairs and markets, open spaces, water supply, drainage, education, hospitals, etc. In the rural districts there are about 700 district and local boards, having charge of local roads, sanitation, education, hospitals, etc. Port Trustees have charge of harbour works, pilotage, etc.

The staff of administration consists of: (1) the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; (2) the statutory civil service, selected from among natives; (3) military officers of the staff corps in civil employ; (4) a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives.

The Indian Civil Service, besides the ordinary departments of civil administration, includes judicial posts, the medical service, the forest department, and officers of the staff corps in civil employ. Candidates are required to pass a competitive examination in England—which examinations are as a rule held annually during August in London. Candidates must be above 21 and under 23 on the 1st of January preceding the date of the examination; but in and after

1906 candidates must be above 22 and under 24 on Aug. 1st of the year in which the examination is held. Application for admission to the examination must be made on or before July 1st in each year to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. Applications for information as to the India Forest Service and India Police Force should be addressed to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London, S.W.

Religion. The Hindu religion is professed by over 207,000,000, or nearly three-fourths of the whole population. The Mohammedans number about 62,500,000 adherents, the Buddhists about 9,500,000 (chiefly in Burma), and Christians (in 1901) 2,923,349. The number of Christians in '91 was 2,284,380, and the increase in the ten years amounted to 28 per cent., a much greater rate than that shown by the general population. The majority of the native Christians are to be found in the Madras Presidency. The Parsis numbered 94,200 in 1901.

Educational institutions are of two kinds—public, which are under the Department of Public Instruction, and private, which are not. There are five universities, with 194 affiliated colleges for arts, Oriental learning, and professional courses; 5,741 secondary schools, with 662,287 scholars; and 105,735 primary schools, with 3,513,156 pupils. Including the private institutions, the number of scholars is about 4,883,000, of whom 515,300 are girls.

The large majority of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, nearly 200,000,000 being either engaged in tilling the soil or dependent upon those so engaged; and the land-tax is, next to the income from railways, the chief source of Indian revenue. There is an Agricultural Department in every large province, for the purpose of improving agricultural methods and disseminating information, with an Inspector-General of Agriculture appointed by the Supreme Government. Metal and textile workers, glass and pottery workers, with their dependants, number close on 20,000,000, and there are large numbers employed in service. Great irrigation works have been carried out, the area irrigated being over 14,000,000 acres. The principal crops cultivated are rice, wheat, millet, pulse, and other food grains, oil-seeds, tea, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and indigo. The cultivation of opium is a Government monopoly, and is restricted to Bengal and the United Provinces, with a small cultivation for local use in the Punjab and Ajmere-Merwara and on the frontier of Upper Burma. The Government receive the crop and manufacture it at the factories at Patna and Ghazipur for the foreign market. Malwa opium is grown in Baroda and in some of the Native States, and heavy duties are levied on the exports of this opium, a duty being also paid to the Indian Treasury. All salt imported into or manufactured in India has to pay duty. There are 15,756,000 acres under cotton. See article on TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

There are two kinds of tenure under which the land is held. The first, the Zamindari tenure, prevails principally in Bengal, the Punjab, and the United Provinces, while it also exists in the Central Provinces, Madras, and Assam. Under this system the land is held in large estates, averaging about 800 acres, by zamindari and by village communities, and the state revenue is assessed and paid on each estate as a whole for stated periods. About 318,000,000

acres are held under this system. The *rāyat-wārī* system prevails in Bombay, Madras, Sind, Burma, Assam, and to some extent in the Central Provinces. Under this system the land is held by petty proprietors direct from the Government, and the revenue is assessed with each holding, and is paid directly to the State. About 278,000,000 acres are held under this system. The land revenue in 1903-4 amounted to £19,234,388.

Special attention is paid to afforestation, and huge forest tracts have been demarcated and reserved in recent years, while the Forest Department has a less complete control over the "protected" and "unclassified" forests. The country is rich in coal, though little mining has as yet been done. The production in 1904 was 8,216,706 tons, of which more than four-fifths came from Bengal. The railways of India have been constructed either by private companies to which the State guarantees interest, or directly by the State. The total number of miles open for traffic in 1905 was 27,749, and 3139 miles were under construction. The chief exports are wheat, rice, jute, cotton, hides and skins, opium, indigo, tea, and oil-seeds.

The principal Indian journals are largely the organs representative of the services or the English trading classes living at the centres of government. In Calcutta, the leading dailies are the *Englishman*, which claims to be the oldest English paper in India, the *Indian Daily News*, and the *Statesman*, which advocates a Liberal policy. In Madras there are the *Mail*, *Times*, and *Standard*; at Bombay the *Times of India* and the *Gazette*; at Allahabad the *Pioneer*, at Lucknow the *Daily Telegraph*, at Lahore the *Civil and Military Gazette*, at Delhi the *Morning Post*, and in Burma the *Rangoon Times*. There are a large number of vernacular papers published in India.

Indian National Congress. Some twenty years ago a movement took definite shape, among the educated classes of India of all races, religions, and provinces—to meet together and discuss their political wants. Hitherto the people of India had been widely separated from one another by differences of language, creed, and caste; and these differences had been intensified by distance. It was the English Government that for the first time made it possible for them to unite in a common object. The original stimulus came from the education in English, which is given in all the colleges and higher schools, and in many of the common schools; but the scheme could never have been realised if it had not been for the development of the railway system. The first Indian National Congress was held at Bombay in Dec. '85; the president was Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, a Bengal Brahmin. The twenty-first Congress was held in Benares in December 1905, under the presidency of the Hon. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E. The Chairman of the British Committee is Sir W. Wedderburn. The official report of the various sessions of the Congress may be obtained from the British Committee, 84 and 85, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. A weekly journal, named *India*, "a record and review of Indian affairs," is published at the same address. *India* publishes a full report of all proceedings in Parliament relating to Indian affairs.

The area of British territory alone (excluding native states) is 1,087,249 sq. m., and the popu-

lation (1901) 231,899,507. The total area of India, including Burma and the native states, is given as 1,766,597 sq. m., and the total population, according to the census taken in 1901, numbers 294,361,056. The population of Calcutta is 1,125,400, Bombay 776,006, Madras 509,346, Haidarabad 448,466, Lucknow 264,049, Rangoon 234,881, Delhi 208,575, Benares 209,331. The revenue for 1902-3 was £77,434,915; 1903-4, £83,756,155; 1904-5, £84,699,000. The expenditure was: 1902-3, £74,365,366; 1903-4, £80,759,755; 1904-5, £81,213,000. The public debt is £81,520,000 in India, and £132,887,000 in England. The imports for 1903-4 were £87,412,254, and for 1904-5 £95,948,000. The exports were, 1903-4, £112,374,027; and 1904-5, £116,002,000. Of the imports on private account 65·2 per cent. come from the United Kingdom, and the balance from the colonies and from foreign countries; of the exports 27·5 per cent. go to the United Kingdom, 28·5 to European countries, and the balance to other foreign countries and the colonies. There is a general duty of 5 per cent. on the value of goods imported, the chief exceptions being railway material, industrial and agricultural machinery, food-grains, some raw materials, etc., which are admitted free; cotton goods which pay 3½%, and iron and steel which pay 1%.

Government of India.

Office of the Secretary of State in Council.

Secretary of State, The Right Hon. St. J. Brodrick, M.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Arthur Godley, K.C.B.

Parliamentary Under Secretary, Marquess of Bath.

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Sir Horace G. Walpole, K.C.B.

Council: Gen. Sir A. R. Badcock, K.C.B., C.S.I. (Vice-Pres.); F. C. Le Marchant; Gen. Sir J. J. H. Gordon, K.C.B.; Sir D. Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I.; Sir J. L. Mackay, K.C.I.E.; Sir John Edge, Kt., K.C.; Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.; Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I.; J. F. Finlay, C.S.I.; Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.; Sir D. W. K. Barr, K.C.S.I.—Clerk of the Council, Sir Horace G. Walpole, K.C.B.—Private Secretaries to Secretary of State, F. A. Hirtzel, A. H. E. Allhusen, M.P., and Lord Stavordale.

Secretaries of Departments: *Financial*, L. Abrahams.—*Military*, Gen. Sir E. Stedman, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.—*Judicial and Public*, Sir Charles James Lyall, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.—*Political and Secret*, Richmond Ritchie, C.B.—*Public Works*, F. C. Thompson.—*Revenue and Statistics*, T. W. Holderness, C.S.I.

Supreme Government, Calcutta.

Viceroy and Governor-General, Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. (For biography see *Peerage* under PARLIAMENT.)

Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Visct. Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G.

Governor-General's Council.—*Ordinary Members*, Major-Gen. C. H. Scott, C.B. (Military Supply); Sir A. T. Arundel, K.C.S.I.; Sir D. C. J. Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.; H. E. Richards (Legal); J. P. Hewett, C.S.I. (Commerce and Industry); E. N. Baker, C.S.I. (Finance).—*Army Member*, Gen. Visct. Kitchener, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G.—*Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations*, L. A. S. Porter; A. D. Young-husband; L. Hare C.I.E.; H. A. Sim, C.I.E.;

T. G. Walker, C.S.I.; Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur; Sir Rameshwara Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga; Rai Sri Ram Bahadur; Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Kazilbash, C.I.E.; G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E.; A. A. Apcar.

Secretaries to the Government for India: *Home*, H. H. Risley, C.S.I., C.I.E.—*Revenue and Agriculture*, J. Wilson, C.S.I.—*Finance*, W. S. Meyer, C.I.E.—*Foreign*, Sir L. W. Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.—*Military*, Major-General E. De Brath, C.I.E.—*Irrigation, Roads and Buildings*, L. M. Jacob, C.S.I.—*Legislative*, J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I.

Provinces of India.

Madras, with the native states of Mysore, Travancore, etc., occupies the entire south of the Indian peninsula. The seat of government is Madras city, on the east coast. The Laccadive Islands (pop. 10,274) for administrative purposes form a part of the Presidency. There are few manufactures, but the sea coast has helped to create a widely diffused trade. *Area*, 141,726 sq. m.; *pop.* 38,209,436.

Governor, Lord Amphilh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Governor's Council: Sir J. Thomson, K.C.S.I., and Gabriel Stokes, C.S.I.—*Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations—Officials:* M. Hammick, C.I.E., R. V. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A., A. Gibbs Bourne, D.Sc., Herbert Bradley, A. E. Castle Stuart Stuart, J. E. P. Wallis, J. Twigg, G. S. Forbes, W. B. de Winton, L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar, K. Vasudeva Aiyangar, G. Srinivasa Rao, M. Krishnan Nayar, K. Venkata Rao, Ghulam Muhammad Ali (Sahib Bahadur, Prince of Arcot), H. P. Hodgson, C. Muttukumaraswami, Mudaliyar (Zamindar of Chunampet), P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, V. C. Desikachariyar, A. J. Yorke.

Secretaries to Government: *Chief Secretary*, G. S. Forbes, C.S.I.—*Revenue Department*, Murray Hammick, C.I.E.—*Local, etc., Departments*, A. G. Cardew, M.A.—*Public Works*, W. B. de Winton, C.I.E., A. H. Garrett, A. Morse.

Bombay is the western Presidency: capital Bombay. It is the home of the Mahrattas and of the Mahometans of Gujarat and Sind. Manufactures include cotton cloth, silk weaving, pottery and brass ware. *Area*, including Sind and Aden, 123,064 sq. m.; *pop.* 18,559,561.

Governor, Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.
Council of the Governor: E. Mc G. Hope Fulton; J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie.—*Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations*, Basil Scott (*Advocate-General*), Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh, Sir Pheroze Shah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Daji, Abaji Khare, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Sardar Muhammad Yakub Sheikh Ismail, C.I.E., Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, Meherban Chintamanrao Raghunath (Chief of Kurundwad), Khan Bahadur Darasha Ratanji Chichgar, C.H. Armstrong, Montagu de Pomeroy Webb, Edward Giles, John Lewis Jenkins, Amphlett Lamb, C.I.E., Dr. Rhamkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Leslie Crawford W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., G. O. W. Dunn, S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E.

Secretary, G. D. French.

Secretaries to the Government: *Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments*, Richard A. Lamb, C.I.E.—*Political, Special, Judicial,*

and Legislative Departments, S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E.—*Educational, etc., Departments*, H. O. Quin.—*Public Works*, W. H. White.

Commissioner in Sind: A. D. Younghusband.

Bengal comprises the deltas and lower valleys of the Ganges, and includes the three provinces of Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, with those districts of the old province of Bengal Proper which lie west of the Ganges. The districts east of the river have, together with Assam, been recently erected into a separate administration, known as the Lieutenant-Governorship of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Capital Calcutta. The soil is very fertile, and the staple crops are rice, jute, indigo, and tea. Opium is a Government monopoly. There are flourishing manufactures, and trade and commerce prosper. *Area*, 110,054 sq. m.; *pop.* 50,723,318.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I.

Council: L. Hare, Krishna Govinda Gupta, Behari Lal Gupta, P. O'Kinealy (*Advocate-General*), R. W. Carlyle, C.I.E., F. W. Duke, W. A. Inglis, H. W. C. Carnduff, C.I.E., E. A. Gait, R. T. Greer. Babu Kali Pada Ghosh, M.A., Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, M.A., Charles Frederick Larmour, Apcar Alexander Apcar, Babu Ambika Mazumdar, Babu Nalin Behari Sircar, C.I.E., Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Asif Kadr Saiyid Wasif Ali Mirza of Murshidabad, Raja Ban Behari Kapur, C.S.I.

Secretaries to Government: *Chief Secretary*, W. C. Macpherson, C.S.I.—*General and Revenue*, A. Earle.—*Financial and Municipal*, L. P. Shirres.—*Public Works*, D. B. Horn and W. A. Inglis.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh occupy the upper basin of the Ganges and the Jumna. Capital Allahabad. It is the richest wheat-growing country in India, and the natural fertility has been increased by a magnificent series of irrigation works. Millet, rice, indigo, cotton, sugar, tobacco, etc., are also grown. Manufactures include sugar, indigo, and cotton cloth. *Area*, 107,164 sq. m.; *pop.* 47,691,782.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I.

Legislative Council: J. Hooper, A. McRobert, Babu Sri Ram, Rai Bahadur, M.A., Rai Nihal Chand, Bahadur, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, LL.B., Munshi Madho Lal, J. M. Holms, R. G. Hardy, H. Marsh, R. Greeven, Rai Sundar Lal Bahadur, Raja Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan, H. W. Reynolds.

Secretaries to Government: *Chief Secretary*, E. F. L. Winter; *Financial*, J. M. Holms; *Judicial*, S. H. Butler.—*Buildings and Roads, and Railway Branches*, A. R. Sutherland.—*Irrigation Branch*, H. Marsh, C.I.E.

The Punjab is bounded by Kashmir on the north, the North-West Provinces on the east, Afghanistan and Kelat on the west, and the Sutlej and Rajputana on the south. Capital, Lahore, but the chief city is Delhi. The Sikhs are found in this province, and agriculture is the main industry. Artificial irrigation is almost universal. There are rich deposits of rock salt. *Area*, 97,209 sq. m.; *pop.* 20,330,339.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.

Legislative Council: Miyan Muhammad Shah Din, James McC. Douie, J. Benton, C.I.E., Sir David Parkes Masson, C.I.E., Sir Kunwar

Ranbir Singh, K.C.S.I., Major Raja Jai Chand, Sir Lewis Tupper, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., T. G. Walker, C.S.I. *Secretary*, H. A. B. Rattigan.

Secretaries to the Government: Chief Secretary, A. H. Diack.—*Judicial and General Secretary*, A. B. Kettlewell.—*Secretary Irrigation Branch*, J. Benton, C.I.E.—*Secretary Buildings and Roads Branch*, E. D. Smith, M.I.C.E.—*Revenue Department Financial Commissioner*, Sir C. L. Tupper, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Burma comprises a vast tract of country in southern Asia, bounded on the north and west by the mountainous ranges of Tibet, Assam, and Manipur, on the east by Chinese territory, and partly on the south-east by Siam. There are three great tribal families in the country, the chief of which is the Mran-má (from which the word Burma is derived); and while distinct from the Aryans in India and the Chinese on the other side, the natives to some extent partake of the peculiarities of both. **Area**, 236,738 sq. m.; pop. 10,490,624. The Chins or Kaehins are inhabitants of the outlying highlands of the Bhamo and Katha districts of Upper Burma. The Shan States lie between Burma and Indo-China.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir H. Thirkell White, K.C.I.E.

Legislative Council: Maung Po, L. M. Jacob, F. C. Gates, C. G. Bayne, C.S.I., H. S. Hartnoll, J. G. Reddie, Maung Shwe Waing.

Secretaries to the Government: Chief Secretary, F. C. Gates.—*Revenue Secretary*, H. Thompson.—*Financial Commissioner*, W. T. Hall.—*Public Works Department*, H. W. V. Colebrook.

Eastern Bengal and Assam is a Lieutenant-Governorship constituted in 1905 from those districts of Bengal Proper which lie east of the Ganges together with the province of Assam. Capital, Dacca, in Eastern Bengal. The population is entirely rural, and almost every kind of useful vegetable product is grown. In Assam the cultivation and manufacture of tea is the great commercial industry of the country. **Area**, 101,147 sq. m.; pop. 30,788,134.

Lieut.-Governor, J. B. Fuller, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Central Provinces contain much wasteland and jungle. Coal is found at Warora, and the only important manufactures are weaving and the working of iron ore. **Area**, 100,396 sq. m.; pop. 11,990,419. The Berars (area, 17,710 sq. m., pop. 2,754,016), are attached to the Central Provinces for administrative purposes.

Chief Commissioner, J. O. Miller, C.S.I.

Secretaries to the Government: Chief Secretary, B. Robertson.—*Second Secretary*, F. S. A. Slocock.—*Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture*, B. P. Standen.—*Judicial Commissioners*, S. Ismay, C.S.I., J. K. Batten.—*Public Works Department*, B. Parkes.

The North-Western Frontier Province was created in November 1901 out of the four trans-Indus districts of the Punjab, including the districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, with the tribal country beyond them, and the political agencies of Dir, Swat, Chitral, the Khaibar, the Kuram, Tochi and Wana. The province was put under a Chief Commissioner resident at Peshawar, aided by a Revenue and a Judicial Commissioner. **Area**, 16,466 sq. m.; pop. 2,125,480.

Chief Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. H. A. Deane, C.S.I.—*Judicial Commissioner*, C. E. F. Bunbury.—*Revenue Commissioner*, M. F. O'Dwyer.—*Inspector-General of Police*, H. G. Rotton.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (area, 3188 sq. m., pop. 24,649, including 1882 Andamanese, 6511 Nicobarese, and 16,256 resident in the convict settlement) lie in the Bay of Bengal. They are administered by a Chief Commissioner. The Andamans contain valuable forests, and the Nicobars produce cocoanuts. The convict settlement is in the Andaman Islands.

Chief Commissioner, W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I.

Ajmere-Merwara (area, 2711 sq. m., pop. 476,912) (in Rajputana) has a population consisting mainly of Hindus, though there are 72,000 Mahometans.

Chief Commissioner, E. G. Colvin.

Coorg (area, 1582 sq. m., pop. 180,607) is another minor district. *Chief Commissioner*, Sir J. A. Bourdillon, K.C.S.I. (Resident at Mysore).

Baluchistan is a country in southern Central Asia, lying to the south of Afghanistan, and extending to the Persian Gulf. Persia is on the west and British India on the east. It includes

(1) **British Baluchistan**, consisting of Quetta and the Bolan, held on a perpetual lease from the Khan of Khelat since '83, Sibi, Pishin and other districts assigned to Britain by the treaty of Gundamak, etc.; (2) the Native States of Khelat and Las Bela; and (3) the Tribal Areas inhabited by the Marri and Bugti tribes. The total area is about 132,315 sq. m.; population some 1,050,000 tribesmen. The British territory is now administered from Quetta as the headquarters by the Agent to the Governor-General. It has an area of 45,804 sq. m.; pop. 308,246. There are five administrative districts under Political Agents, one of whom is also Agent for Khelat. The principal chief of the native states is Sir Mir Mahmoud Khan, G.C.I.E., Khan of Khelat, who receives an annual subsidy from the Indian Government of 100,000 rupees a year. He succeeded his father in '93. The ruling chief of Las Bela is Jam Mir Kamal Khan, who succeeded in '96. Khelat has an area of 73,025 sq. m.; pop. 637,127. **Area of Las Bela** 6441 sq. m.; pop. 56,109. **The Tribal Areas** 7129 sq. m.; pop. 39,000. The country is of great strategic importance, commanding the numerous passes to the south of the great caravan route through the Gomal to Ghuzni, Kabul, and Kandahar.

The construction of the Quetta-Nushki Railway line was sanctioned in 1902. It is about 82 miles long, and was estimated to cost in all 70 lakhs of rupees. The route selected involved passing through three mountain barriers—viz., the Chiltan, the Mashelak, and the southern tail of the Khwaja Amran range, which separate the Quetta Plateau from the Nushki Plain, by the intermediate steps of the Mastung and Sharud Plains. It was completed in the autumn of 1905.

Agent to the Governor-General, Col. A. H. McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Bhutan is a small independent state in the Eastern Himalayas, bounded on the north-east and north-west by Tibet and on the south by British India. The population is mostly Bhuddist and Mongolian. Part of Tibet runs between Sikkim and Bhutan, and forms the valley of Chumbi, through which is the best route from India to Tibet. The Indian Government pay the leading chiefs, the principal of whom is the Tongsa Penlop, Sri Offen Wang Chuk, K.C.I.E., a subsidy of 50,000 rupees. **Area**, 17,000 sq. m.; pop. about 25,000.

Nepal. A kingdom in the Himalayas, with Tibet on the north, Sikkim on the east, and

British India on the south and west, which is independent, but maintains friendly relations with the Indian Government, who have a Resident at the capital, **Katmandu** (pop. 50,000). The population is of mixed character, but the Ghoorkas predominate. The ruler is the Maharajah Dhiraj, born August 8th, '75, and succeeded in '81. Area about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. estimated at from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000.

Resident (at *Katmandu*), Lieut.-Col. C. W. Ravenshaw.

Sikkim is a feudatory state in the Himalayas, bounded on the north and east by Tibet, on the south by Darjiling, and on the west by Nepal. It is under the protection of Great Britain, which controls both its foreign relations and internal affairs, a Political Agent advising the Maharaja and his Council. Trade with Tibet is carried on through Sikkim. Area, 2818 sq. m.; pop. 59,014.

Native States in India.

The native or feudatory states occupy more than one-third of the country. The British Government has control over them, but not of the direct character which it exercises over the wholly British territory. Some, but not all, of these states pay tribute to the supreme Government. The nature of British control over these states varies, and is exerted chiefly through a Political Resident, who assists the native prince. These princes can manage their internal affairs, but have no power to make war or peace. Their external relations are in the hands of the Supreme Government, and they can only maintain a limited military force. The area and population of these states are as follows:—

| | Area. | Pop. 1901. |
|---------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| Haidarabad . . . | 82,698 | 11,141,142 |
| Barodā . . . | 8,099 | 1,952,692 |
| Mysore . . . | 29,444 | 5,539,399 |
| Jammu and Kashmir . . . | 80,900 | 2,905,578 |
| Rajputana . . . | 127,541 | 9,723,301 |
| Central India . . . | 78,772 | 8,628,781 |
| Bombay States . . . | 65,761 | 6,908,648 |
| Madras " . . . | 9,969 | 4,188,086 |
| Central Provinces . . . | 31,168 | 1,631,140 |
| Bengal States . . . | 31,526 | 3,373,488 |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam States . . . | 5,393 | 748,299 |
| United Provinces . . . | 5,079 | 802,097 |
| Punjab " . . . | 36,532 | 4,424,398 |
| Baluchistan . . . | 86,511 | 308,246 |
| Total . . . | 679,393 | 62,769,795 |

Residents: At *Baroda*, Lieut.-Col. M. J. Meade, C.I.E., I.A.; at *Hyderabad*, C. S. Bayley, C.S.I.; at *Kashmir*, —; at *Mysore*, Sir J. A. Bourdillon, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

History, 1905.

A severe earthquake caused great and widespread damage throughout a vast district between Agra and Simla (April 4th). Lahore, Mussooree, Dalhousie, Kangra, and Dharmasala, especially suffered, 500 deaths being reported from the last-named station, where the Gurkha barracks buried alive most of the soldiers in them.

In the House of Commons, on the presentation of the Indian Budget, Mr. Brodrick said the revenue for 1904-5 was the largest ever received. He referred to the growing visitation of the plague, the scarcity in some districts

owing to the partial failure of the monsoons, and the earthquake; but set on the other side the growth of trade, the growth of manufactures and the extension of the railways. Of the total trade of £174,748,000 in 1904-5, £77,000,000 was directly with Great Britain. He said there would be an increase of £2,440,000 in the charge for military services, making it a little over £20,500,000, and announced the decision of the Government as to the question of the military administration: (1) that an Army Department should be established under the Commander-in-Chief, who should be directly responsible to the Governor-General in Council for the command, staff, discipline, training, and distribution of the Army, the Intelligence Department, mobilisation, schemes of offence and defence, preparations for war (excluding the supply of material) and the conduct of war; and (2) that a Military Supply Department should be set up under the Military Member of the Council, controlling army contracts, purchase of stores, ordnance, remounts, management of Military Works, the Clothing and Manufacturing departments, the Indian Medical Service, and the Indian Marine.

This decision was the result of a great deal of correspondence and consideration of proposals made by Lord Kitchener for the alteration of the existing system of military administration in India. Lord Kitchener declared that the system was one of dual control, involving enormous delay and endless discussion between the Commander-in-chief, who was nominally responsible for the Army, and the Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, who was really omnipotent in military matters. He urged that this dual control should be abolished, and that one head of the Army and War Department in India should be appointed, with the official title—"Commander-in-Chief and War Member of the Council." The Military Member, Sir E. R. Elles, dissented, and the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, also disapproved, on constitutional grounds, of Lord Kitchener's proposals. A despatch from the Indian Government, dated March 23rd, and approved by every member of the Council except Lord Kitchener, described Lord Kitchener's scheme as "a proposal not so much to improve the efficiency of the army, either in peace or war, as to revolutionise the government of India, and to substitute for the control of the army by the Governor-General in Council, which we regard as a fundamental principle of our constitution, control by a single individual—i.e., the Commander-in-Chief himself." Lord Kitchener, in a minute of dissent, said he did not "contemplate any weakening of that absolute control of all military matters which is—and must remain—vested in the Governor-General in Council," but recommended "that that control should be exercised through a different channel."

The Imperial Government's decision was conveyed in a despatch from the Secretary of State to the Indian Government dated May 31st. It laid down the principle that in the opinion of H.M. Government, fortified by the advice of a strong committee, which included Lord Roberts and Sir George White, it was undesirable that there should be two officers appointed to the Viceroy's Council for giving expert opinions on military questions, or two departments equipped for the purpose of dealing with purely military problems. A clear distinction should therefore be drawn between

the purely military services, which should be controlled by the Commander-in-Chief, and the services of supply and manufacture, which should be under the control of a separate officer, An Army Department and a Military Supply Department should therefore be created, as outlined by Mr. Brodrick in the statement given above. Neither the Member in charge of the Military Department, nor his Department, should have the power to veto any proposal put forward by the Commander-in-Chief, that power resting exclusively with the Governor-General in Council. The Viceroy was asked to submit in detail the arrangements which would be necessary to carry out these changes in principle.

Speaking in the Viceregal Council, Lord Curzon, referring to this despatch, said they must be pardoned if they were somewhat surprised at the manner in which it was thought necessary to convey these orders. He was unable conscientiously to assume the responsibility of introducing an organisation in the practicability of which he and his colleagues did not believe. He had therefore urged upon H.M. Government, in a despatch dated July 6th, certain modifications in their proposals, and revised proposals had been submitted, in agreement with Lord Kitchener, to H.M. Government, all of which were accepted on July 14th. Their acceptance, indeed, was made the condition of Lord Curzon remaining in office. These proposals had special reference to the position of the Military Supply Member, who was to be available for consultation by the Viceroy on all military questions without distinction, and also strengthened the guarantees for civil supervision and control. A disagreement, however, arose as to the choice of the first Military Supply Member, in succession to General Sir E. Elles, who had resigned. The Viceroy's choice was not approved by Mr. Brodrick, and this fact led Lord Curzon to doubt whether the principle of the modifications proposed by him and accepted by H.M. Government was clearly recognised. He summarised, in a telegram to Mr. Brodrick dated Aug. 10th, proposals put forward by Lord Kitchener for carrying out the instructions of H.M. Government, proposals which Lord Curzon held would reduce the Military Supply Department to impotence, and were wholly inconsistent with his (Lord Curzon's) conception of the functions of the Military Supply Member. Failing to obtain a satisfactory assurance from H.M. Government on this point, Lord Curzon resigned (Aug. 12th), the Earl of Minto being appointed to succeed him (21st).

Lord Kitchener published a Minute (Aug. 17th) protesting that the Viceroy's summary of his proposals seriously misrepresented them, and attributed to him other proposals which he never made. The Viceroy, in a Minute dated Aug. 23rd, replied to this protest, in which he said, "I gladly welcome the opportunity of substantiating every statement that I made, and of establishing conclusively the correctness of the inferences that I drew from them." The conclusions which the Viceroy deduced were, "that in the organisation proposed by the Commander-in-Chief all power would be concentrated at Army Headquarters, that the Military Supply Department would be reduced to impotence, that the creation of a Military Supply Member would therefore be an unpardonable waste of public money, and that it

would be better to dispense with both altogether." Lord Kitchener's grievance was that the summary would leave "the Secretary of State under the impression that I am trying to substitute my own views for his orders, and have failed to accept those orders loyally where they differed from my original proposals."

The deepest regret was expressed throughout India at the Viceroy's resignation. The Indian Press generally had supported the Viceroy, and taken his view throughout the discussion on the Army Reform proposals.

Considerable opposition was manifested to the partition of Bengal in order to make the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, which was proclaimed on Sept. 1st. The Bengali-speaking population found themselves divided by this partition into two provinces under separate Governments.

See Anglo-Japanese Treaty under JAPAN for the provisions relating to the defence of India.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left London (Oct. 10th) for India in order to make a tour through the country, and so complete their personal visit to all the important parts of the British possessions. They landed at Bombay (Nov. 6th), and were received by the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, drove through the native city (10th), and the Prince received ten native chiefs in formal audience, and laid the foundation stone of a new museum intended as a memorial of the visit (11th).

III. COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, ETC.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

The authority of the Crown throughout our colonial dependencies is exercised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, now the Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P., who took office in Mr. Balfour's Government in Oct. 1903. Governors of colonies are selected from those whose names he submits for the King's approval; the enactments of all colonial legislatures come before him for approval or disallowance, and in some cases the veto has been exercised; and in his office the constitution of new colonial legislatures is planned. The direct executive action of the department is mainly confined to Crown colonies, protectorates, etc. (for a full list of which see table, pp. 52-5). In the self-governing colonies the department is the channel of communication in regard to all matters arising in the Colonies affecting foreign powers and matters of general Imperial concern. An Emigrants' Information Office (*q.v.*) is attached to the department. Colonies having responsible governments are represented in London by Agents-General. The names and offices of the various Agents-General will be found under the alphabetical headings of the various colonies which they represent. The British Settlements Act '87 enables His Majesty in Council to provide for the government of his possessions acquired by settlement, and by Order in Council to establish all such laws and institutions, and constitute such courts and officers, and make such provisions and regulations for the administration of justice, as may appear to be necessary.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, The Duke of Marlborough, K.G.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Frederick Graham, C.B.; C. P. Lucas, C.B.; (Legal) Hugh B. Cox, C.B.; R. L. Antrobus, C.B.

Librarian, C. Atchley, I.S.O.

Chief Registrar, W. F. Westbrook.

Crown Agents for the Colonies.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies act as commercial and financial agents in the United Kingdom for all the Crown Colonies, for the government of which the Colonial Secretary of State is by the necessities of their constitution ultimately responsible. They receive instructions directly from the Colonial Governments, only referring to the Colonial Secretary when they have reason to think that he has it under consideration to suspend or modify a particular work or service. The expenditure for articles supplied by the Crown Agents requires the sanction of the Colonial Secretary, but the responsibility for this rests upon the Colonial Governments and not upon the Crown Agents. The following are the Colonies and Protectorates for which the Crown Agents transact business in this country: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Central Africa Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Dominica, East Africa Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Newfoundland, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, Orange River Colony, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles Islands, Sierra Leone, Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang and Malacca, and Native States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang, Negri Sembilan); Transvaal, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Uganda Protectorate, Virgin Islands, and Wei-Hai-Wei. The Crown Agents also act as Agents for the South African Constabulary, the Uganda Railway, the Central South African Railways, the King's African Rifles, the West African Frontier Force, and the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board, Singapore.

The Crown Agents are—

Sir E. E. Blake, K.C.M.G.,

Major M. A. Cameron, C.M.G., late R.E.

W. H. Mercer, Esq., C.M.G.,

Offices, Whitehall Gardens, S.W., and 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

Secretary, P. H. Ezechiel.—*Chief Clerk and Accountant*, E. G. Antrobus.—*Registrar of Inscribed Stocks*, C. F. R. H. Urquhart.—*Chief Cashier*, L. Adams.—*Head of Engineering and Works Branch*, Capt. J. F. Carmichael, R.E.—*Head of Engineering Inspection Branch*, A. M. Heath, A.M.I.C.E.—*Head of General Stores Branch*, H. F. Smith.—*Head of Shipping Branch*, N. Hardingham, I.S.O.—*Head of Apointments Branch*, H. Martin.

Colonial Officers and Trade Inquiries.

Officers have been designated in most of the Colonies to receive and answer commercial inquiries addressed to them, either by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, or by British merchants and traders who may seek advice. It is suggested that, in all cases, commercial inquiries should go through the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London,

E.C., as the information may sometimes be already available at that Branch. Special Trade Inquiry offices are also located at 73, Basinghall Street in regard to India, Canada, Queensland, and Cape Colony.

COLONIES IN EUROPE.

Gibraltar. Ruled as a Crown colony by the military Governor. The name is a corruption of Jebel el Tarik, the Mount of Tarik. A rocky promontory, 2½ miles long and with an extreme breadth of ¾ mile, on the south of Spain, connected with Andalusia by a low isthmus, and is a British fortress and the "key" of the Mediterranean. Area, 1½ sq. m.; pop. 25,572, including a garrison of 6470 men. The rock rises to 1439 feet, and is impreguably fortified. The town lies within the bay, on the western side. Anchorage is bad. The port is free, and is the *entrepôt* of a considerable trade between North Africa and the United Kingdom. An enclosed harbour and graving docks are being constructed. (See ENGINEERING.) It is also a coaling station of first-rate importance.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, General Sir F. W. E. F. Forestier-Walker, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, Fred. Evans, C.M.G., C.V.O.—*Treasurer and Collector*, A. C. Greenwood.—*Chief Justice*, H. R. P. Schooles.—*Attorney-General*, A. M. Coll, K.C.

Malta. A Crown colony. Anciently Melita. Situated in the Mediterranean, 56 miles south of Sicily. With smaller islands, Gozo and Comino, area 117 sq. m., pop. 184,742, excluding the garrison of about 10,115. Malta itself contains about 158,000 inhabitants. Capital, Valetta, pop. 50,000, a fine city, impreguably fortified, commanding a noble harbour. It is the chief naval and coaling station in the Mediterranean. Executive in the hands of a military Governor and Executive Council. The Council of Government consists of the Governor and the Vice-President, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary, 9 official and 8 elected members, and chooses its own president. The Maltese, who speak Italian or English in the upper classes and a dialect of Semitic origin (derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues) in the lower, are nearly all Roman Catholics, and the Government schools, which provide free primary education for children are Roman Catholic also. The chief products are cotton, wine, and corn.

Governor and Commander of the Troops, Gen. Sir C. M. Clarke, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.—*Lieut. Governor and Chief Secretary to Government*, E. M. Merewether, C.V.O., C.M.G.

Cyprus. An island and Crown colony in the Levant, 60 miles south of Asia Minor and 40 west of Syria. Area, 3584 sq. m.; pop. 237,022, of whom 182,739 are Greek Christians and 51,309 Mahometans, and 130 military. Divided into six districts. Capital, Nicosia, pop. 14,752, inland. Chief produce, cotton, wine, caroubs, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, raisins. The island is administered, under the agreement concluded between Great Britain and Turkey in '78, by a High Commissioner, with an Executive Council of 4 and a Legislative Council of 18, of whom 12 are elected. Under the same agreement an annual tribute of £92,800, with 4,166,220 oke of salt, is payable to the Sultan. There are 469 schools of all classes, with 23,760 scholars.

High Commissioner, Sir C. King Harman, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council: *Chief Secretary*, Capt. A. H. Young, C.M.G.—*King's Advocate*, W. Rees Davies.—*Receiver-General*, Lt.-Col. J. C. Gore.—*Additional Members*, the Bishop of Kitium, Theophanis Theodotou, and the Chief Cadi.

COLONIES IN ASIA.

Aden. A town and territory on the south coast of Yemen, Arabia, 110 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. Total area, 80 sq. m.; pop. 41,222. A Resident acts as military and civil governor, subject to the Government of Bombay. The harbour, a very fine one, touched at by 1500 ships annually, is the *entrepôt* of trade between Europe and America on the one hand, and India, Southern Arabia and the east coast of Africa on the other. It is a coaling station for the British Navy, and as such is strongly fortified. In Nov. 1901 an agreement between Turkey and Great Britain was arrived at for the delimitation of the frontiers and spheres of influence between Yemen and Aden. The islands of Perim and Kuria-Muria off the coast of Arabia, and Socotra off the coast of Africa, are dependencies of Aden. Perim has an area of about five sq. miles, and is used as a coaling depôt for the Mercantile Marine. Socotra has an area of 1382 sq. miles, and a population of 12,000 of Arab descent. Capital, Tamarida. Products, aloes, dates, figs, etc.

Political Resident, Major-Gen. H. M. Mason.

Bahrein Islands. These islands in the Persian Gulf have been under British protection since 1847. The chief town is Moharek, on the island of that name, pop. 22,000; but the commercial capital is Manamah, pop. 25,000. The ruling chief is Sheikh Esa. The British Political Resident resides at Bushire. The chief industry is pearl fishing, but dates and grain are also exported.

British North Borneo (area 31,000 sq. m., pop. 150,000) is not an official dependency, but is the property of the British North Borneo Company, to whom a royal charter was granted in '82. In '88 a formal protectorate was proclaimed over British North Borneo. The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor, assisted by a Council, and by Residents appointed to preside over provinces and districts; the machinery being similar to that in Crown colonies. The British North Borneo Company sells or leases its lands to planters, and derives its revenues from the proceeds of sales and taxes. About 1,000,000 acres have been leased for the cultivation of tobacco, and the industry is rapidly developing. The cultivation of cotton is being encouraged, and the coconut and timber trade is extending. The chief town and seat of the administration is Sandakan; pop. 9500. A railway 57½ miles long, exclusive of sidings, runs from Jesselton, Gaya Bay, on the west coast, to Beaufort Junction in the interior. Thence another railway some 20 miles long runs to Weston, Brunei Bay. Beyond Beaufort another length of railway, 30 miles, is in progress to Fort Birch, farther in the interior.

Court of Directors: *Chairman*, Sir C. J. Jessel, Bart.; *Rear-Admiral* Sir Bouverie Clark, K.C.B.; *Frederick C. Stoop*, Esq.;

W. C. Cowie (Managing Director); E. Dent; J. A. Maitland; Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, K.C.B.; and G. H. Hildyard.—*Secretary*, Harrington G. Forbes.—*London Office*, 15, Leadenhall Street.

Establishment: *Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Labuan, and Principal Representative of the Company in North Borneo*, Edward Peregrine Gueritz.

Consul-General, (Singapore), Sir J. Anderson, K.C.M.G.

Brunei, or Borneo Proper, is an independent state in the island of Borneo lying north-east of Sarawak. Area about 3000 sq. m. Capital, Brunei, with a population of about 12,000. It is ruled by a Sultan, Hassim Jalud Alam Akamadin; but his authority is fast diminishing, and outside the capital the natives are generally in a state of passive rebellion. A protectorate was proclaimed over Brunei by England in '88. The internal administration is left to the Sultan, but all foreign relations are conducted by His Majesty's Government.

Ceylon. An island almost joined to the southern extremity of India by a chain of reefs and sandbanks called Adam's Bridge. Its extreme length is 266 miles, and its width 140 miles. It is a Crown-colony. Area, 25,333 sq. m.; pop. 3,740,562 at end of 1903. Divided into nine administrative provinces. Capital, Colombo, pop. 158,228. Bulk of population Cingalese, then Tamil coolies, Moormen (Arabs), Eurasians, and Malays. Europeans about 9000. An aboriginal nomadic race, the Veddahs, occupy the interior, but they only number about 2000. The Government is in the hands of a Governor nominated by the Crown, an Executive Council of 5, and a Legislative Council of 17 members, which is composed of the Executive Council, 4 other official members, and 8 non-official members. Colombo, Kandy, and Galle have municipal government, and there are 18 local boards. The basis of the law is Roman Dutch, but the criminal law has been remodelled from the Indian Penal Code. There is an Imperial garrison of about 1800 men. Trincomalee is a fortified naval station, forming the headquarters of the British fleet in East Indian waters, and Colombo harbour is strongly fortified. The chief newspapers are the *Observer* and the *Times*. More than half of the population are Buddhists. The Hindus number 828,622, and the Mahometans and Christians number about 248,000 and 362,000 respectively. Education is unsectarian, and in the case of vernacular schools free. Coffee was formerly Ceylon's principal product for export; but tea and the cocoanut palm are now the chief staples, and rubber has rapidly grown to a position of the highest importance. Other products are grain, rice and cinnamon. Experiments are being made with cotton in the dry zones. Railways, owned and worked by the Government, extend 392 miles. On Nov. 1st, 1904, a railway, 68 miles long, to Anuradhapura was opened. The *Maldivé Archipelago* is tributary to Ceylon. It consists of groups of islets 500 miles west of Ceylon, inhabited by a Mahometan population estimated at 30,000. Mali is the chief island. The produce consists of millet, fruit, and cocoanuts. For Adams's Bridge Railway and Colombo Harbour Works, see **ENGINEERING**.

Governor, Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G.
Executive Council: *Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary*, Sir A. M. Ashmore, K.C.M.G.—

Commanding the Forces, Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) R. C. B. Lawrence.—*Attorney-General*, A. G. Lascelles.—*Auditor-General*, F. R. Ellis, C.M.G.—*Treasurer*, H. C. Nicolle.

Hong Kong. An island and Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern coast of China by the Ly-ee-moon pass. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1841, at the close of the opium war. The peninsula of Kowloon, opposite the island, and the small adjacent Stonecutter's Island, now strongly fortified, with other islets, appertain to the colony. Capital, Victoria (commonly called Hong Kong, pop. 300,000). Area, 32 sq. m.; pop. 341,206. In '98 a portion of territory adjacent to Kowloon, together with Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan-tao, were leased to Great Britain by the Chinese Government for ninety-nine years. The area leased is 376 sq. miles, and is administered as part of the colony: pop. 105,011. Government is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter including 7 official and 6 unofficial members, 4 of whom are nominated by the Governor. The island is our "Eastern Gibraltar," and is both a military and naval station. There is an Imperial garrison of 4359 officers and men, including the Hong Kong Regiment. It is also the great emporium for the European trade with China, and for the local coast trade, and is a free port. Imports, chiefly goods for China, cottons, and other manufactured articles; exports, tea, silk, and other Chinese produce. Of the total tonnage entered and cleared in 1904—viz. 24,754,042 tons—54·3 per cent. was British.

Governor, Sir M. Nathan, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council: Officer commanding the Troops, Major-Gen. Villiers Hatton, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, F. H. May, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, Sir H. Berkeley.—*Treasurer*, A. M. Thomson.—*Director of Public Works*, W. Chatham.—*Principal Civil Medical Officer*, Dr. J. M. Atkinson.—Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G.; C. W. Dickson.

Labuan. An island and Crown colony, situated in a bay on the north-west coast of Borneo. Area 31 sq. m.; pop. 8411. The port and town is Victoria, pop. 1500. There are only about three score of Europeans resident, the population being composed mainly of Malays. By an arrangement between H.M. Government and the British North Borneo Company, the island has been administered since '89 by the Governor of the Company. The rainfall in Labuan is extraordinary, being 168 in. during the year. Extensive beds of coal exist in the island.

Sarawak lies on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. Its area is 41,000 sq. m., and pop. 500,000; and in '88 it was constituted an independent state under the protection of Great Britain, all its foreign relations being conducted by H.M. Government. Capital, Kuching; pop. 25,000. Seaboard extends 380 miles. The government was handed over by the Sultan of Brunei in '42 to Sir James Brooke, who ruled as Rajah till '68, when he was succeeded by his nephew, His Highness the Rajah Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G. The Rajah married, in '69, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, and his heir is Charles Vyner Brooke, b. Sept. 26th, '74. Under the just and equitable rule of the Brookes, Sarawak has been reclaimed

from barbarism. The chief exports are rubber, pepper, and sago flour. Coal is mined on a considerable scale, and gold is also worked.

Wei-hai-wei, which was leased to Great Britain by China by a Convention signed at Peking, July 1st, '98, is a city situated in a deep bay about 18 miles in circumference. The city is on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles east of Chefoo, and lies nearly opposite Port Arthur. Wei-hai-wei Harbour is sheltered, and can accommodate a large number of vessels. Forts command the entrances to the harbour. With the city and harbour there passed under British jurisdiction the island of Liu-Kung, on the north side of the bay, and all other islands and waters in the bay, together with a belt of land 10 miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay. The area is 285 sq. m., and the Chinese population is about 150,000, while the sphere of influence over which the British Government holds military rights has an area of 1500 sq. m. Gold and other minerals exist, but have not yet been worked to any extent. The only export is salt fish, sent to Southern China. The territory is administered by a Commissioner under the Colonial Office, residing at Port Edward, on the mainland. The garrison consists of a Chinese regiment with a strength of about 550.

Commissioner, J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Esq., C.M.G. Government Secretary, R. Walter.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

A Crown colony in the Malay Peninsula, deriving its name from the Straits of Malacca, which form the great trade route between India and China. Area about 1542 sq. m.; pop. 595,682, including 281,933 Chinese, 215,058 Malays, and 57,150 natives of India. The capital of the colony and seat of government is Singapore. The Governor is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, the first consisting of nine official members, and the second of these with seven non-official members, two of whom are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang. There are municipal boards partly elected and partly nominated by the Government at Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. The strength of the Imperial garrison is about 2500. The chief exports are tin, tapioca, copra, sago, rice, sugar, gambier, gums, and spices.

The constituent parts are as follows:—**Singapore**, an island off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, area 266 sq. m., pop. 228,555. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. Chief local products, pepper and gambier. The city of Singapore is a great commercial centre for the East. It has a commodious harbour, protected by fortifications. It is the headquarters of H.M. military and naval forces in these regions. The garrison consists of two battalions of infantry and two garrison companies of artillery. The colony also maintains an armed police force of 2000 officers and men.—**Penang**, or **Prince of Wales' Island**, lies 360 miles north of Singapore, and about two miles off the coast of Province Wellesley. Area 107 sq. m., pop., including Province Wellesley and the Dindings, 248,207. The port and capital is Georgetown, better known as Penang. A Resident Councillor controls the administration. **Province Wellesley** is politically one with Penang. It stretches 45 miles along the coast of the mainland. Area 288 sq. m., pop. 108,117. The Dindings, about

80 miles south of Penang, consist of the island of Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland, where is Lumut, the headquarters, with a fine harbour. Politically this settlement is a part of Penang. Area about 265 sq. m.—**Malacca** is a town and territory 240 miles south of Penang. Its coast, rocky and barren, extends 42 miles. Area 659 sq. m., pop. 95,487. It is ruled by a Resident Councillor, subject to the Governor of the colony. The chief export is tapioca. Included in the administration of the Straits Settlements are the **Cocos (or Keeling) Islands**, a small coral group lying some 700 miles S.W. of Java (area 9 sq. m., pop. 669), annexed to Singapore in 1903, and **Christmas Island**, which lies 200 miles S.W. of Java, and was annexed to Singapore in 1900.

The Protected Malay States.

On the mainland there are several protected Malay States, which, though not part of the colony, are subject to the supervision of a **High Commissioner** (the Governor of the Straits Settlements), which is exercised through British Residents, who assist the native rulers in the administration of the States. **Perak**, **Selangor**, **Pahang** and **Negri Sembilan** agreed to form one administrative federation under a British Resident-General in July '96. These countries are rich in natural resources, and for several years **Perak** and **Selangor** have exported the greater part of the Straits tin, which now accounts for about 46,000 out of the world's annual output of 75,000 tons of tin. The greater part of the Straits output is smelted at Singapore and goes to America, and an attempt to buy and ship the ore to New York, and smelt it there, was met in 1903 by the imposition of a duty on all tin ore exported without such guarantee as the Resident might require that it would be smelted in the Colony. The soil is fertile, and there are vast areas of forest land available for conversion into plantations; but mining at present makes agriculture a secondary consideration. There are about 300 miles of railway, chiefly in **Perak** and **Selangor**. **Perak**, on the western coast of the peninsula; area 7751 sq. m., pop. 329,665. Capital **Taiping**. The ports are **Teluk Anson** and **Port Weld**. **Selangor** adjoins **Perak** along its southern frontier; area 3200 sq. m., pop. 168,789. The capital is **Kuala Lumpur** (pop. 77,234), the largest town on the mainland of the Peninsula. Coffee and rubber are grown. **Sungei Ujong** and **Jebebu**, together with **Negri Sembilan**, the name given to a federation of nine small states lying to the north and east of Malacca, are administered by one Resident, who resides at **Seremban**. Area 4000 sq. m., pop. 96,028. Planting, especially of coffee, is progressing here. **Pahang**, the latest acquired and largest of the Malay States, contains a lot of gold, but needs funds for its development. Area 10,000 sq. m., pop. 84,113. **Johore** is an independent Malay State under Sultan Ibrahim, at the southern extremity of the peninsula. The foreign relations of the State, however, are in the hands of the British Government. Area 9000 sq. m., pop. about 200,000. Capital **Johore Bharu**. See table, pp. 44-5.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir J. Anderson, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council: The Governor; Major-Gen. commanding H.M. Troops, Sir A. R. F. Dorward, K.C.B., D.S.O.—Colonial

Secretary, F. G. Penney.—Resident Councillor of Penang, J. K. Birch.—Resident Councillor of Malacca, R. N. Bland.—Attorney-General, W. R. Collyer.—Treasurer, —.—Auditor-General, E.C. Hill.—Colonial Engineer, A. Murray.

Resident-General for Protected States, Sir W. T. Taylor, K.C.M.G.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of **High Commissioner** in and for South Africa was created by Letters Patent in 1878. He represents the Crown in all matters occurring in South Africa beyond the limits of the colonies therein. He is Governor of **Basutoland**, and controls the administration of the **Bechuanaland Protectorate** and of **Rhodesia**. In 1900 it was arranged that the office of High Commissioner should be held with that of Governor of the **Transvaal** and **Orange River Colony**. The expenses of the High Commissioner are borne partly by Imperial funds. Census returns issued in 1904 showed that in British South Africa, south of the **Zambesi**, the white population numbered 1,135,016, and the coloured population 5,198,175.

The **South African Intercolonial Conference**, representing **Cape Colony**, **Natal**, the **Orange River Colony**, the **Transvaal**, and **Southern Rhodesia**, held at **Bloemfontein** in March 1903, confirmed the principle of the total prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor to natives.

A **Customs Convention** for the five Colonies was also agreed to, providing for preferential treatment to the extent of a 25 per cent. reduction in the general *ad-valorem* rates on British goods and the goods of such British colonies and possessions as should grant reciprocal privileges to the products and manufactures of South Africa. On all goods liable to an *ad-valorem* rate of only 2½ per cent. the reduction provided for was the whole of such rate. It was stipulated, however, that the goods should be *bona-fide* manufactures of the United Kingdom. The Natal Government denounced the Convention in order to secure a revision of its terms in May 1905.

High Commissioner, The Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G., appointed to succeed Lord Milner March 2nd, 1905.

General Officer Commanding, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. J. T. Hildyard, K.C.B.

General Manager of Central South African Railways, T. R. Price, C.M.G.

Basutoland. A native province of British South Africa, situated to the north-east of Cape Colony. It lies inclosed between Natal, the **Orange River Colony**, and **Cape Colony**. **Basutoland** was disannexed from Cape Colony in 1884, and has since been administered by a Resident Commissioner, under the High Commissioner for South Africa. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, appeals lying to the Magistrates' Courts, in which all cases between natives and Europeans are heard. A hut tax of £1 per hut is levied, and in 1903 was paid on 603,561 huts. Area, 10,293 sq. m.; pop. 348,848 in 1904, including 895 Europeans. Capital, **Maseru**; pop. 862. There are 217 schools, with 13,660 scholars. The country includes the finest grain-producing land in South Africa, gold and other minerals are believed to exist, and the climate is magnificent. The chief products are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. The natives keep large herds of

cattle. The province is included in the South African Customs Union.

Paramount Chief, Letsen, elected in 1905 on the death of Lerothodi.

Resident Commissioner, H. C. Sloley, C.M.G. **Bechuanaland Protectorate**. The Protectorate (area about 386,200 sq. m., pop. 129,776, including 1004 whites, in 1904) extends from the Molopo river in the south northwards to the Zambesi, and is bounded on the east by the Transvaal colony and Matabeleland, and on the west by German South-West Africa. The administration is carried on by a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Mafeking, under the High Commissioner, with two Assistant Commissioners, one at Palapye and another at Gaborones. A mounted police force maintains order. There is also a small force of native police. The Protectorate includes the lands of Khama, chief of the Bamangwato, lying south-west of Matabeleland, of Sebele, chief of the Bakwena, of Bathoen, chief of the Bangwaketsi, of Linchwe, chief of the Bakhatla, and of Motegosi, chief of the Bamalete. The boundaries of the territory assigned to each chief have been carefully designated, and a hut tax is levied. The railway from Cape Town to Kimberley is continued through Vryburg and Mafeking to Palapye, Tati, and Bulawayo.

Resident Commissioner for the Protectorate, R. C. Williams, C.M.G.; *Assistant Commissioners*, J. Ellenberger; Major Panzera.

CAPE COLONY.

Cape Colony occupies the extreme southern portion of Africa. Its boundaries are: west, the Atlantic Ocean; north, the Orange river and the Bechuanaland Protectorate; east, the Orange River Colony, Basutoland, and Natal; south, the Indian Ocean. The area of the colony is 276,995 sq. m., and the pop. 2,409,804. Whites number 579,741, and those of other than European or white races 1,830,063. Capital, Cape Town, pop. 87,483; other chief towns, Port Elizabeth, pop. 23,266, the chief commercial port; Grahamstown, pop. 10,498, the capital of the eastern province; Kimberley, pop. 28,718, the seat of the diamond trade; Queenstown, King Williamstown, and Panmure, or East London. Simon's Bay is an Imperial naval station 22 miles south of Cape Town. The Transkeian Territories and Walfisch Bay have some separate provincial status. The Transkeian Territories are ruled by resident magistrates under the direct control of the Government of the colony; and Walfisch Bay (pop. 1015), an isolated port on the coast of Damaraland, is also administered by a resident magistrate. Pondoland, which up till then had been a protectorate, became an integral portion of the colony in March '94, and the Crown colony of Bechuanaland in '95.

The Executive is in the hands of a Governor with a responsible Ministry of five principal ministers. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of 26 members, and a House of Assembly of 107 members. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for seven years, and of the Assembly for five years. The members of both Houses are paid £1 rs. per day. The electors are the same in each case, and are qualified as occupiers of property worth £75, or receiving a salary equivalent to £50. The laws are founded on a modification of the Roman-Dutch Law. Both English and Dutch

languages are used in Parliament and the Courts. The Colony possesses a complete system of local self-government, 74 elective councils maintaining the roads, and having powers as to public works, licensing and police in all the 77 divisions. There are also 112 municipal councils and 80 village management boards.

The permanent military forces are the Cape Mounted Rifles (790) and Cape Police (1700). There are also 49 Volunteer Corps, numbering 7643, with 12 guns. There is an important Admiralty establishment at Simon's Bay, and Table Bay is strongly fortified. As to Education, there is a University at Cape Town (Royal Charter 1877), and there are more than 2600 State-aided elementary schools, besides private and religious institutions. There is no State Church. The principal denominations are Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Independent, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The colony possesses 2594 miles of Government railway open, 587 miles of privately owned lines worked by Government, and 291 miles of line privately owned and worked. Government lands are granted, leased, or may be rented on easy terms. The chief minerals worked in the colony are copper, coal, and gold. The chief diamond fields are at and near Kimberley, in Griqualand West, and their export in 1902 was valued at £5,427,360. Agricultural operations include the production of wool, wine, wheat and other cereals, and the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, and ostriches. There are valuable forests. The principal exports are gold, diamonds, wool, mohair, ostrich feathers, hides and skins, copper ore, and aloes. The chief newspapers are the *Cape Times* (London office: 14, St. Mary Axe); the *Argus* (which supports the Government, and is published by a company that also publishes the *Johannesburg Star*, the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, etc.), the *South African News*, the *Diamond Fields Advertiser*, and *OnsLand* (published tri-weekly) which is the paper of the Dutch colonists. The *Owl* is a 3d. weekly humorous paper. At East London is published the *East London Despatch* and at Port Elizabeth the *Cape Daily Telegraph* (evening).

The British Association met at Cape Town on August 16th, 1905. See under SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Revenue, 1903-4, £9,910,141; 1904-5, £8,505,270; **expenditure**, 1903-4, £10,849,904; 1904-5, £9,033,501. **Imports**, 1903-4, £27,658,132; 1904-5, £19,885,245; **exports**, 1903-4, £27,019,913; 1904-5, £29,862,535. **Public debt**, 1904, £39,379,104.

Government.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G.

Ministry: *Premier*, The Hon. Dr. L. S. Jameson, C.B., M.D., M.L.A.—*Treasurer*, The Hon. E. H. Walton, M.L.A.—*Colonial Secretary*, The Hon. Col. C. P. Crewe, C.B., M.L.A.—*Attorney-General*, The Hon. Victor Sampson, M.L.A., K.C.—*Commissioner for Public Works*, The Hon. Dr. T. W. Smartt, M.L.A.—*Secretary for Agriculture*, The Hon. A. J. Fuller, M.L.A.

Commandant-General of Cape Colonial Forces, Colonel H. T. Lukin, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Agent-General in London, Sir Thomas E. Fuller, K.C.M.G., 100, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary*, T. Slingsby Nightingale.—*Emigration Agent*, H. H. Erskine.

NATAL.

A British colony situated on the south-east coast of Africa, discovered by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day 1497, and hence named *Terra Natalis*. Seaboard extends a distance of about 376 miles. Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal border the colony on the north, Orange River Colony and Basutoland on the west, and Cape Colony on the south-west. Area, including Zululand, Amatongaland, and the Vryheid, Utrecht and Wakkerstroom districts transferred from the Transvaal in 1902, 36,434 sq. m.; pop. (1904) 1,108,754, including 97,109 whites, 100,918 Indians and Asiatics, 6686 mixed races, 79,978 natives in service, and 824,063 natives in locations and areas. Capital, Pietermaritzburg, pop. 31,199; the only port is Durban, with a pop. of 79,000.

Zululand and British Amatongaland, which had formerly been administered as a dependent protectorate, were in Dec. '97 made an integral part of the colony. The area of Zululand is about 10,500 sq. m.; pop. 181,000, including 1100 whites. It has 210 miles of seaboard. Gold and other minerals have been found in no inconsiderable quantities, but they have not been worked as yet.

The Transvaal Districts transferred, in 1902, as mentioned above, had an area of 7234 sq. m., and a pop. of 80,250.

Natal is administered by a Governor, a Ministry of 6, a Legislative Council of 12 members, appointed for ten years by the Governor, with the advice of the Ministry, and a Legislative Assembly of 43 members, elected for four years by voters having a property qualification of £50, or paying £10 rent per annum, or having an income of £96. For local government there are municipal corporations at Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Newcastle, Ladysmith and Dundee, and local boards at Verulam, and Greytown.

The military forces are mounted rifles (1000), a field battery (100 men), a composite regiment of 200 men, and an infantry battalion of 500, besides about 1000 Europeans as an armed and mounted police. The naval corps numbers 199.

Many natives live apart in locations provided for them by the Government, about 2,250,000 acres of land being vested for this purpose in the Native Trust. A Native High Court administers civil justice, and deals with all political crimes and crimes arising out of native law and custom—ordinary crimes falling under the ordinary criminal law. Natives can acquire the franchise under certain conditions.

An Act providing for a Poll Tax of £1 on all adult males, including Europeans, natives and Asiatics, was passed in August 1905.

Religion is well provided for by denominational bodies, but no State aid. There are 32 Government primary schools; and a large number of other primary and secondary schools, for both European and native children, are aided and inspected by the Government. The chief products of the colony are wool, cereals, coal (a rapidly growing industry), iron, and sugar. The coal deposits are in the northern portion of the colony, the Dundee district being the best developed area. The output in 1904 was 858,298 tons. There are 710 miles of railway constructed, and worked by the Government. The chief newspapers are the *Natal Mercury* and the *Natal Advertiser*.

Revenue, 1903-4, £4,160,145; expenditure, £4,071,439; exports, 1904, £9,400,771; imports, £11,078,650; debt, 1904, £16,019,143.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Henry McCallum, G.C.M.G.

Ministry: *Premier and Colonial Secretary*, Hon. C. J. Smythe.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. G. A. de R. Labistour.—*Railways and Harbours*, Hon. J. E. Maydon.—*Treasurer*, Hon. T. Hyslop.—*Justice*, Hon. T. Watt.—*Native Affairs and Public Works*, Hon. H. D. Winter.—*Agriculture*, Hon. W. F. Clayton.

Legislative Council: Messrs. Crawford (*President*), Jameson, A. M. Campbell, F. T. Angus, C. J. Labuschagne, D. C. Uys, M. Campbell, Sutton, Kirkman, Turner, Baynes, W. A. Hutchinson, and C. J. A. Birkenstock.

Agent-General in London, The Hon. Sir William Arbuckle, 26, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—*Secretary to Agency*, R. Russell, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Founded by Boers who trekked from Cape Colony in 1836, and recognised in '54 as an independent Dutch republic under the title of the Orange Free State. Under the terms of a treaty made with the Transvaal in '97, and the pressure of President Steyn, the Government of the Free State threw in their lot with the Transvaal Government in Oct. '99, and the first act of hostility in the Boer war was committed by Free State forces. The country was, on May 28th, 1900, formally annexed by Great Britain after its occupation by Lord Roberts, proclaimed as the Orange River Colony, and put under military rule, Lord Milner being appointed as Governor both of the Orange River and the Transvaal Colonies, with a Lieutenant-Governor at Bloemfontein. Executive and Legislative Councils were also established, the latter containing 6 official and 8 unofficial members; but the Boers in the Colony demand a constitution like that of the Transvaal, and indeed press for full self-government. Roman-Dutch law prevails, and there is an Appeal Court independent of that in the Transvaal. The predominant religion is that of the Dutch Reformed Church, supported by the State. By the end of 1904 12,507 children were under instruction in the schools established by the Government. The country is not well suited for agriculture, but good grazing is afforded by the rolling plains, of which it chiefly consists, and stock and sheep farming are extensively carried on. Coal is abundant in the north of the colony, and diamond mines exist. The railways are placed under the control of the Intercolonial Council. See under TRANSVAAL, pp 62-3. The chief newspaper is the *Bloemfontein Post*. The South African Constabulary police the country (London office: King's Court, Broadway, Westminster).

Area estimated at 48,326 sq. m.; pop., according to the 1904 census, 385,045, of whom 143,419 were whites and 241,626 coloured persons. Of the whites 81,761 were males and 61,658 females. Capital, Bloemfontein, pop. 33,890, including town 25,873, troops 3487, and 4530 civilians, etc., with troops. Other chief towns are Harrismith (5306), Kroonstad (5797), Jagersfontein (5650), and Ladybrand (3207). Revenue, 1904-5, £786,049; expenditure, £780,535; imports, 1904-5, £3,251,098; exports, £2,203,925.

Governor, Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G., appointed 1905.

Executive Council: *Lieutenant-Governor*, Brigadier-Gen. Sir H. J. Gool-Adams, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, H. F.

Wilson, C.M.G.—*Treasurer*, A. Browne, I.S.O.—*Collector of Customs*, J. H. Meiring.—*Attorney-General*, H. F. Blaine, K.C.—*Director of Agriculture*, C. W. Palmer.—*Chief Justice*, Sir A. F. S. Maasdorp.

TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal lies N. of the Vaal river and S. of the Limpopo river. It is bounded W. by Bechuanaland; E. by Portuguese East Africa and Zululand; S. by Natal and Orange River Colony. **Area**, 113,642 sq. m.; **pop.** (1904) 1,354,200, of whom 300,225 were whites, 1,030,029 aboriginal natives, and 23,946 of other coloured races. The population of the Johannesburg municipality in 1904 was returned as 75,924, and of Pretoria municipality as 15,539. The population of the Transvaal, excluding Swaziland, was, in 1904, 1,268,716, and of this number 991,383 were resident in rural, and 263,184 in urban areas, 14,149 being accounted for by the regular military forces.

Swaziland, which passed with the Transvaal under British rule in 1900, and now forms part of the Transvaal, is bounded on the east by the Delagoa Bay territory of Portuguese East Africa and Tongaland, which intervene between it and the coast. **Area**, 8,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 84,586. **Capital**, Embabaa. It is a mountainous tract stretching along the Limpopo range, with richly fertile valleys, valuable fields of gold and coal, and considerable agricultural and pastoral resources. The Swazi are a section of the Zulu race, and the native ruler is the Queen Regent, Naba Tibeni. By an Order in Council, Aug. 7th, 1903, the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, with Assistant Commissioners, judges, and other officers to administer justice and collect taxes, was authorised. A Proclamation was issued (Oct. 3rd, 1904) providing for the administration of the country and for the establishment of magistrates' Circuit Courts. The jurisdiction of the paramount and other chiefs is retained in all civil disputes in which only aboriginal natives are concerned, but with an appeal to a resident magistrate. The agricultural and grazing rights of the natives were protected. A Commission was appointed to inquire into the concessions that had been granted, and provision was made for expropriation where that should be found necessary. It was provided that the money required for the settlement of the country should be raised by a loan on the security of the country.

The Transvaal was founded in 1831 by Boers, who journeyed thither from Cape Colony, and gradually formed a settled Government, whose independence was acknowledged by Great Britain by the Sand River Convention in 1852. Serious difficulties with the natives arose from time to time, and in 1877 the country was annexed by the British Government. In 1880 the Boers took up arms to regain their independence. Majuba and the 1881 Convention followed, giving the Transvaal complete self-government subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain. Another Convention was signed in 1884, under which the country was renamed the South African Republic, the control over foreign relations, except with the Orange Free State, being reserved to the British Crown. In '86 gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand range of hills, and these have since, after the first rush and the inevitable collapse, proved to be of immense value (see

GOLD FIELDS AND PRODUCTION). The centre of the gold fields is Johannesburg, which had in '99 a population of over 100,000, including over 50,000 whites. It was the discontent amongst the "Outlanders" of Johannesburg which ultimately led to the war between the Transvaal and Great Britain. Fighting began in Oct. '99, and after some initial successes the Boers were driven back, Lord Roberts reaching Bloemfontein March 13th, and Pretoria June 5th, 1900. On Sept. 1st, 1900, the country was formally annexed to the British Empire, though terms of peace were not signed till May 31st, 1902. Lord Milner then assumed office as Governor of the Transvaal, and Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted. See History below.

The judicial system set up since the annexation includes resident J.P.'s, resident magistrates at all populous centres, the Witwatersrand High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the Supreme Court of the Transvaal with original and appellate jurisdiction. Circuit courts are also held. The South African Constabulary form the main police force, and are now 5000 strong (London office: King's Court, Broadway, Westminster). The educational system provides for free elementary education, and in accordance with the terms of peace, for the teaching of the Dutch language where parents desire it, and on the same conditions for denominational instruction in school hours, though the general religious instruction is undenominational. In 1904 there were 373 primary schools with 24,972 scholars. The number of farm schools was 269 with 9016 scholars. The Boers generally belong to the Dutch Reformed Church, but the English Episcopal and Free Churches have a large number of adherents. For local administration there are elective municipalities in Pretoria and Johannesburg, and all the larger towns and villages. The regular military forces in 1904 had a total strength of 14,149, according to the census. They are under the command of the Commander-in-Chief at Pretoria, who also commands the forces throughout British South Africa. A Volunteer force, 4644 strong, has also been formed.

The country offers great facilities for agriculture and stock-rearing, but wants developing. The number of farms before the war was estimated at rather more than 12,000. The chief exports were gold, wool, cattle, hides, grain, and ostrich feathers. Coal is found of fair quality, and the output is steadily rising. It amounted to £877,976 in 1903. The chief newspapers are the *Rand Mail*, *Johannesburg Star*, and *Transvaal Leader*, all published at 3d.

The revenue 1902-3 was £4,682,000; 1903-4, £4,465,000; expenditure, 1902-3, £4,578,000; 1903-4, £4,358,000. Imports, 1902-3, £13,067,671, exclusive of public and Government stores; 1903-4, £19,451,048; exports, 1902-3, £7,431,632; 1903-4, £12,969,912. Public Debt: The Imperial Government, by the South African Loan and War Contribution Act, 1903, guaranteed interest at 3 per cent. and the sinking fund payments on a loan of £35,000,000, to be repaid within 50 years from April 1st, 1904. Another loan, called the War Contribution Loan of £30,000,000, is to be the contribution of the Transvaal towards the cost of the war. There is no Imperial guarantee, and the loan is to be treated as a war debt secured on the assets of the Transvaal, and paid off in three annual instalments. A

group of South African financiers agreed in Jan. 1903 to underwrite the first £10,000,000. The depression in 1904, however, prevented the raising of the first instalment. The instalments on the War Contribution Loan are directed by the South African Loan Act 1903 to be paid to the British National Debt Commissioners, and by them applied in reduction of the National Debt.

Governor, Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G.

Executive Council: *Lieutenant-Governor*, the Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Patrick Duncan, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, Sir R. Solomon, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.—*Treasurer*, W. L. Hichens.—*Secretary for Native Affairs*, Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G.—*Commissioner of Mines*, H. Weldon.—*Commissioner of Lands*, A. Jameson, M.D.—*Postmaster-General*, J. F. Brown.—*Director of Customs*, J. W. Honey.—*Director of Agriculture*, F. B. Smith.—*Director of Education*, J. E. Adamson.

Chief Justice, Sir J. Rose-Innes, K.C.M.G.

History, 1903.

In January the air was full of discussion of the question of self-government. The **Progressive Association** favoured representative government, but a **Responsible Government Association** was formed (14th), which advocated the immediate grant of self-government on the ground that no other measure would satisfy the colony. Mr. E. P. Solomon, brother of the Attorney-General, became chairman of the Association, and said they would resist representative government, and if it were forced upon them, return men pledged to support responsible government and block all legislation and withhold supplies till their demands were granted. A Boer political organisation was also formed (20th), entitled **Het Volk or The People's Union**, with General Botha as chairman and the other Boer leaders as its principal officers. It also demanded full responsible government, and refused to co-operate with the Administration under any other form of government. The two latter bodies came to an agreement for common political action in April. Loyalty to the Imperial connection was the basis of the agreement, which also provided that the Boers should not oppose Chinese labour for five years, that the franchise should be exclusively white, that the one vote one value principle should be accepted, that the Dutch language should be permitted in Parliament, and that there should be local control of education under departmental safeguards.

A despatch from the Colonial Secretary to Sir Arthur Lawley, transmitting Letters Patent and an Order in Council settling the Transvaal Constitution, was published simultaneously in the Colony and in England (April 25th). It was dated March 31st. H.M. Government expressed the view that some time, though not, they hoped, a very long time, must pass before full self-government could be granted, because such government implied party government, and the Transvaal was not ripe for that, which would really mean race government. They had accordingly decided to establish a Legislative Assembly in which all the members, except the executive officers, should be elected. The Letters Patent set out that the Legislative Assembly shall consist of not less than 6 nor more than 9 official members, and not less than 30 nor more than 35 elected members. Voters

entitled to be registered are all white male British subjects over 21 who are qualified persons, including (a) enrolled burghers on the latest list of the S.A. Republic; (b) occupiers for 6 months of premises of the annual value of £10 or freehold value of £100; (c) employees receiving not less than £100 a year. Persons convicted of treason since May 31st, 1902, or murder, or sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine, unless pardoned, and persons in receipt of poor relief, are disqualified. No person can be registered, or vote, in more than one district. Provision was made for the division of the Colony into districts, each returning one member. Registration of voters is biennial. In September it was reported that there were 80,406 registered voters. As to the powers of the Legislative Assembly, it has to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Colony, the Crown reserving the right to disallow any law within 2 years; the Assembly cannot appropriate any part of the Colonial revenue, or impose any rate, tax or duty unless it is first recommended in the Governor's Message. The Assembly sits for 4 years, unless dissolved sooner. The English language is used, and the Dutch by permission of the President. The Constitution was severely criticised in manifestos issued by **Het Volk** (May 2nd) and the **Responsible Government Association**, and denounced as being virtually Crown Colony government.

The appointment of Lord Selborne to succeed Lord Milner was generally well received. Lord Milner was entertained at a farewell banquet at Pretoria (March 22nd), and reviewed the work of his administration. H.M. Government, in a telegram dated March 29th, conveyed to his lordship their sense of the greatness of his services, which had "laid deep and strong the foundations upon which a United South Africa will arise to become one of the great States of the Empire."

The introduction of Chinese labour for the gold mining industry was sanctioned in 1904, and by the end of that year 21,462 coolies had been imported. The subject is one that has given rise to heated controversy. In August and September desertions from the mines and crimes committed by the deserters attracted public attention; but the Attorney-General stated (Sept. 4th) that the total importations numbered 46,895, and the convictions 2543, of which 1994 were for breaches of the labour regulations. An amending clause of the Labour Importation Ordinance was then passed, empowering whites to arrest Chinese found wandering outside the Witwatersrand area.

Intercolonial Council.

By an Order in Council, dated May 20th, 1903, an **Intercolonial Council** was established "to advise the High Commissioner and Governor on the financial administration of the South African railways and the employment of their revenue, the expenditure on the South African Constabulary, certain official expenditure common to the two Colonies which is placed by the Order under the administration of the Council, and any other common expenditure which may from time to time be placed under its authority by the Legislative Councils of the two colonies with the consent of a Secretary of State." The Council consists of the High Commissioner, the Lieutenant-Governors

of the two Colonies, the Inspector-General of the South African Constabulary, and members of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony Executive and Legislative Councils. There were 1540 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1904, 403 miles under construction and 711 projected. Estimated Revenue 1905-6: railways, £4,976,993; interest on loan advances, £40,000; contribution from the two Colonies, £983,919—total £6,005,912. Expenditure: service of the guaranteed loan, £596,906; railways, £4,311,030; constabulary, £989,180; minor services, £102,800—total £5,999,106.

RHODESIA.

On Oct. 29th, '89, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, conferring upon it large administrative powers in the region north of Cape Colony, now known as Rhodesia, which has an estimated area of 750,000 sq. m., and authorising it to promote trade and commerce and to work mineral and other concessions in those regions. After the Jameson raid the control of the military forces of the country was placed entirely in the hands of the Imperial Government. The authorised share capital of the Company amounts to £6,000,000. Rhodesia is divided into two portions by the river Zambesi.

Northern Rhodesia (divided into North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia) is the British sphere lying between the Portuguese settlements, German East Africa and the Congo Free State, excepting the British Central Africa Protectorate. North-Eastern Rhodesia has an area of about 120,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 350,000. Ivory and rubber are exported, and cotton is being grown with some success (see article on **TEXTILE INDUSTRIES**). North-Western Rhodesia is also called Barotseland, and contains the country ruled by King Lewanika, whose headquarters are at Lealui. The King of Italy's award as to the delineation of the Barotseland boundary was published in July 1905, settling the British and Portuguese spheres of influence in the Zambesi region. The boundary follows up the Kwando river as far as the 22nd meridian E., turns east at the 13th parallel, and follows the 24th meridian E. to the boundary of the Congo Free State. The headquarters of the Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia are at Fort Jameson, and of the Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia at Kalomo. There is a High Court of North-Eastern Rhodesia, of which Mr. Leicester P. Beaufort is the Judge.

Southern Rhodesia includes the two provinces of Matabeleland (area 70,835 sq. m., pop. 7706 whites, 187,000 natives) and Mashonaland (area 72,995 sq. m., pop. 4917 whites, 377,000 natives). In addition there are 1944 Asiatics and other coloured persons. It lies between the northern boundary of the Transvaal on the south, and the Zambesi on the north, with the Portuguese provinces of Manica and Sofala as the eastern boundary. The seat of government is Salisbury (pop. 1726), which is also the capital of Mashonaland; the chief town of Matabeleland is Bulawayo (pop. 3840). On Nov. 4th, '97, the railway from Vryburg to Bulawayo was formally opened. On May 1st, 99, the first train from Beira, the eastern port, entered Salisbury, a distance of 375 miles, and the railway from Salisbury to Bulawayo, *via* Gwelo, a distance of 300 miles, was completed on Oct. 6th, 1902. During 1903 railways were built

from Bulawayo to Gwanda, from Bulawayo to the Matopos, and from Gwelo to Selukwe. In 1904 the extension northward reached the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi; on Sept. 12th, 1905, the Victoria Falls Bridge was opened, and by November railhead was over 200 miles north of the Falls. A new township, Livingstone, has been established on the north bank of the Zambesi, 6 miles from the Falls (see **Cape to Cairo Railway under ENGINEERING**). The total railway system open for traffic is now nearly 1900 miles. The output of gold from the mines in 1902 amounted to 194,169 oz., and in 1904 to 267,715 oz. A banket reef was discovered in 1904 in the Lomaganda district and a large alluvial area in the Victoria district. There has been and is an inadequate supply of native labour, owing to the disinclination of the natives of Southern Rhodesia to work of any kind, and the directors of the B. S. A. Co. advocate the introduction of Asiatic labour.

The Government is conducted by the Executive Council of Southern Rhodesia, consisting of the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia (Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G.) and four members appointed by the Company, with the approval of a Secretary of State, and by a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner, and fourteen other members, of whom seven are appointed by the Company with the approval of a Secretary of State and seven elected by the registered voters of Mashonaland and Matabeleland. The duration of each Legislative Council is for three years. The ordinances of the latter are subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner and to disallowance by the Secretary of State. There is a resident Commissioner appointed and paid by the Crown, who sits on the Executive and Legislative Councils, without a vote. Native affairs are administered, under the Administrator, by a Chief Native Commissioner in each province, assisted in each case by Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. Land has been reserved for tribal settlements, and an annual hut tax of £1 is imposed. The Judicial Establishment consists of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia with two judges, the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and local magistrates. The territories are divided into magisterial districts, and appeal lies from the magistrate to the judges, and from the High Court to the Supreme Court of the Cape. There are magistrates at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Victoria, Umtali, Gwanda, Gwelo, and Melsetter. Civil cases between native and native are tried in accordance with native law, with certain restrictions. The control of the military forces of Southern Rhodesia, known as the British South Africa Police, is in the hands of the Imperial Government, acting through the High Commissioner for South Africa, though the cost is paid by the Company. The chief newspapers are the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, *Rhodesia Herald*, and *Rhodesia Times*.

Board of Directors: The Duke of Abercorn, K.G. (*President*), A. Beit (*Vice-President*), Lord Gifford, V.C., Sir Lewis Michell, J. Rochfort Maguire, P. Lyttelton Gell, Dr. L. S. Jameson, C.B., H. Birchenough, Esq.—*London office*, 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.—*Manager*, H. Wilson Fox.—*Joint Manager and Secretary*, D. E. Brodie.—*Assistant Secretary*, A. P. Millar.

Administration: *Administrator of Southern*

Rhodesia, Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G. (Salisbury). — *Resident Commissioner*, Lieut.-Col. R. Chester Master. — *Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia*, R. Codrington. — *Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia*, R. T. Coryndon.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

British Central Africa Protectorate. A portion of British Central Africa lying round the shores of Lake Nyasa, and extending to the banks of the Zambesi. It includes all British Nyasaland, as well as the Shiré Highlands and the greater part of the basin of the river Shiré. The administration is in the hands of a Commissioner acting under the Colonial Office, to which department it was in 1904 transferred from the Foreign Office. The Protectorate is divided into 12 Districts, and these are managed by a number of Collectors and Assistant Collectors, Judicial Officers, etc. By an Order in Council of 1902 a High Court was established in and for the Protectorate. The armed forces of the Protectorate consist of a naval force on the Zambesi, the Upper Shiré, and Lake Nyasa, including 5 gunboats, 140 Sikhs and about 1000 native troops, forming the 1st and 2nd C.A. battalions of the King's African Rifles, which are under the control of the Foreign Office. The 2nd battalion is a reserve force, available for service in any African Protectorate. The port is Chinde, at the mouth of the Zambesi, where a small concession has been granted by the Portuguese Government. The area of the Protectorate is 42,217 sq. m.; the European inhabitants number about 500, and the native inhabitants about 3,000,000. The principal occupation of the European settlers is planting; and many thriving plantations of coffee, sugar, cinchona, and tobacco, have been established. Cotton cultivation is now being developed with every prospect of success (see article on TEXTILE INDUSTRIES). Rubber and ivory are also exported. The chief towns are: Blantyre (pop. 6500), Zomba (headquarters of the Administration), Fort Johnston (the principal port on Lake Nyasa and naval depôt), Karonga (north end of Lake Nyasa), the starting-point for Tanganyika, and Kotakota (west coast of Lake Nyasa). Almost the entire trade of British Central Africa is with the United Kingdom. A concession for the construction of a railway between Chiromo and Blantyre was granted to the Shiré Nyasaland Co. on Dec. 31st, 1902, and the line is slowly progressing. The British Central Africa Co. (office, 20, Abchurch Lane, E.C.) supplies information to settlers.

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B. — *Deputy-Commissioner*, Major F. B. Pearce, C.M.G. — *Agent at Chinde*, S. H. Fletcher. — *Chief Judicial Officer* (Blantyre), — — — *Secretary to the Administration*, A. J. Williams. — *Senior Naval Officer on Lake Nyassa*, E. L. Rhoades. — *Surveyor*, T. I. Binnie.

Inspector-General of Protectorate Forces, Brigadier-Gen. Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B.

East Africa Protectorate. This extends about 400 miles along the coast northwards from Umba, at the mouth of the Umba river, and inland to the borders of Uganda. It adjoins the Italian and Abyssinian spheres on the north and German East Africa on the south. The Imperial British East Africa Company opened up the country, having in 1887

obtained a concession of territory from the Sultan of Zanzibar and in '88 a charter from the British Government. An arrangement for buying them out was, however, come to in '95, and the direct administration of the country was undertaken by H.M. Government. The Protectorate, which is administered by a Commissioner and Consul-General, who is also British Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, is divided into the following districts, each under a sub-commissioner: the Coast Province, capital Mombasa; Ukamba, capital Nairobi; Tanaland with Witu, capital Lamu; Jubaland, capital Kismayu; Kenya, capital Fort Hall; Naivasha; and Kisumu. The chief ports are Mombasa (which is also the capital of the whole Protectorate), pop. 27,000; Lamu, Vanga, and Kismayu. A hut tax is imposed upon the natives. The military forces consist of the 3rd or East Africa battalion of the King's African Rifles. The establishment has a strength of 29 officers and 1258 rank and file. There is also an armed native police force about 1600 strong. A railway of 582 miles' length has been constructed from Mombasa to Lake Victoria Nyanza. The East Africa Syndicate Ltd. have found considerable mineral deposits. Agricultural operations are also increasing. It was proposed to settle a Jewish colony in East Africa, in connection with the Zionist movement (see JEWS); but in Aug. 1905 the Zionist Congress resolved not to proceed further with the matter. The principal products of the country are cloves, ivory, indiarubber, copra, hides, etc. Area estimated at 200,000 sq. m.; pop. 4,000,000, including 450 Europeans and Eurasians. Revenue, 1903-4, £108,857; expenditure, £330,958; Imports, 1903-4, £604,500; exports, £160,000.

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, — — —.

Uganda Protectorate. The, includes not only Uganda proper, but Unyoro, Busoga, and other countries westwards up to the boundary of the Congo Free State, and northwards to the Egyptian Sudan. It lies between the Congo Free State on the west and the East Africa Protectorate on the east, the southern boundary being 1° S. lat. and the Anglo-German frontier, and the northern an undetermined line from a point near Lado on the White Nile to the watershed of Lake Rudolf, separating it from the Egyptian Sudan. The native capital of the country is Mengo, but the British administration, under a Commissioner and Consul-General, has its headquarters at Entebbe, on the N.W. shore of Lake Victoria. The Imperial Government took over the administration from the Imperial British East Africa Company in '94, and made the country a Protectorate. A High Court for the Protectorate was established in 1902, with an Appeal Court at Zanzibar. The King, or "Kabaka," is H.H. Daudi Chua, who, being a minor, is now under a regency of three chiefs. He receives a stated allowance from the Government. There is also a Lukiko, or native council of 80 chiefs. The trade, which is increasing, is mainly in ivory, cattle, wild coffee, and rubber. Iron ore abounds, and wheat grows well. The development of the country has progressed wonderfully in the last year or two, and will doubtless go on still faster now that the railway from the coast is completed. The line runs from Mombasa, on the coast, to Port Florence, on the north-east corner of the Victoria Nyanza, a distance of 584 miles. The net

loss on the working from April 1902 to March 1903 was £49,690. Several mail, passenger, and trading steamers are now plying on the lake. The military force includes the 4th battalion King's African Rifles, the total strength being about 1500 officers and men. There is a native police force about 1100 strong. The prosperity of the country is threatened by the terrible "sleeping sickness," which has destroyed thousands. Area about 86,000 sq. m., pop. about 4,000,000, including some 300 Europeans. Revenue, 1903-4, £49,501; expenditure, £186,884; imports, 1903-4, £123,198; exports, £52,848.

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-Col. J. Hayes-Sadler, C.B.

Zanzibar Protectorate. The, consists of the island of Zanzibar (area 640 sq. m., pop. 150,000) and the island of Pemba (area 380 sq. m., pop. 50,000). Capital, Zanzibar, which has a fine port, and is used as a coaling station for H.M. Navy. The Sultan is Seyyid Ali bin Hamoud, b. '85, succeeded July 18th, 1902. A Regent acts till the Sultan is 21. A regular Government is constituted under British control, exercised through the British Political Agent and Consul-General. Germany, by the Samoa Agreement (Nov. 14th, '99), renounced her rights of extra-territoriality in Zanzibar from such time as the similar rights possessed there by Great Britain should be abolished. Slavery was abolished in April '97. H.M. Court for Zanzibar forms the Court of Appeal from the High Courts of British Central and East Africa and Uganda. The products are mainly cloves (which form four-fifths of the entire clove crop of the world), copra, chillies, ivory, rubber, hides, and gum.

Agent and Consul-General, Basil S. Cave, Esq., C.B.

Somali Coast Protectorate. The British sphere of interest in Somaliland and on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which has existed since 1884, is known by this name. It is administered under the Foreign Office by a Commissioner and Consul-General. It has about 400 miles of coast, and extends inland 300 miles at its deepest point. Within this territory lie the ports Zaila, Bulhar, and Berbera, but their trade is affected by the railway being built from Jibutl in French Somaliland to Harar (see ABYSSINIA). The boundaries were fixed by agreements with Italy in '94, and with Abyssinia in '97. The Somaliland Battalion of the King's African Rifles forms the military force. The chief town is Berbera, pop. about 30,000. The products are chiefly cattle, coffee, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, ivory, and gum. Area 68,000 sq. m.; pop. 153,000. Imports, 1903-4, £372,200; exports, £193,100. From 1901 to 1904 the Mullah Haji Mahomed Bin Abdullah gave much trouble in Northern Somaliland, and several expeditions were sent against him at great cost. His power was broken in 1904, and in 1905 an Italian agent made an agreement with him to abstain from raids against Italian and British territory, to reside under the protection of the Italian Government in a district assigned to him in the Italian protectorate, between Ras Garad and Ras Gabbe, to prohibit the importation of arms and ammunition, and to prevent all commerce in slaves. Freedom of commerce was also provided for.

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-Col. (local Brig.-Gen.) E. J. E. Swayne, C.B.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

Gambia. A Crown colony on the Gambia river, the most northerly and the oldest of the British settlements on the coast of West Africa. Capital, Bathurst (pop. 8807). Consists of St. Mary's Island, with Combo on south, Albreda, Barra, and The Ceded Mile on north bank. Up the river are several stations, of which McCarthy's Island, 187 miles from the mouth, is the highest. The area of the colony proper is about 69 sq. miles, but a Protectorate exists in the interior, and the area of the whole colony is about 3700 sq. miles, and the population 163,718. The military force consists of the Gambia Company of the West African Frontier Force. A hut tax of about 4s. per annum is levied in the Protectorate. Products ground-nuts, hides, beeswax, indiarubber, etc. Ruled by an Administrator, a Legislative Council of 6 members, 2 non-official, and an Executive Council. By the Anglo-French Agreement, signed April 8th, 1904, the frontier was modified in such a way as to assure Yarbataenda, at the head of the navigable Gambia, 300 miles from the sea, and the landing-places belonging to that locality, to Senegambia. Access to the navigable portion of the river and transit for sea-going merchantmen up the river were granted to the French Government under arrangements subsequently made. The area transferred was about 50 sq. m.

Governor, Sir George C. Denton, K.C.M.G. Colonial Secretary, H. M. Brandford Griffith, C.M.G.

Gold Coast Colony. A Crown colony on the coast of West Africa, bounded on the east by Togoland (German), and on the west by the Ivory Coast (French). The colony has a coast-line of about 350 miles. The area, inclusive of Adansi, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, may be put at about 120,000 square miles, and the population at 1,500,000, of whom about 500 are Europeans. The territories in the hinterland to the north of Ashanti were made a separate district in '97 under the name of the "Northern Territories" (area about 38,000 sq. m., pop. 317,954), and are administered by a Commissioner. The Niger Convention, drawn up by the Anglo-French Commission sitting at Paris, and signed June 15th, '98, and the agreement with Germany of Nov. 15th, '99, settled the boundaries of the hinterland to the west and the north. The native state of Ashanti lies inland, at the back of the central portion of the colony. Accra is the administrative centre of the colony, and has a population of 17,892. The Government includes a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 9, 5 of whom are non-official. For defence there is an infantry regiment of two battalions, with two batteries of artillery. The products are chiefly palm-oil, gold, palm kernels, rubber, cocoa, timber, etc. The country is very rich as regards both minerals and agriculture. The gold export in 1903 was £254,791, nearly the whole coming from the mines of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation. Cotton is grown, and its cultivation is now encouraged. A railway runs from Sekondi *via* Tarkwa and Obuassi to Kumassi, a distance of 168 miles. See GOLD FIELDS.

Governor, Sir J. P. Rodger, K.C.M.G. Executive Council: Colonial Secretary, Major H. Bryan. — Attorney-General, Willoughby

Osborne. — *Treasurer*, C. Riby Williams, C.M.G. — *Officer Commanding Gold Coast Regiment West African Frontier Force*, —

Chief Commissioner Ashanti, F. C. Fuller.

Chief Commissioner Northern Territories, Lt. Col. A. H. Morris, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lagos. A British colony, consisting of Lagos, town and island, on the coast of the Bight of Benin, 150 miles east of the Gold Coast, together with a strip of land along the coast that reaches from Dahomey on the west to Southern Nigeria on the east. The eastern boundary of the Protectorate was defined by the Lagos Protectorate Order in Council (Dec. 27th, '99), by which the whole of the Yoruba country was given to the Lagos Protectorate, and the Ilorin country to Nigeria. It is in contemplation to unite Lagos and Southern Nigeria into one administration. The town of Lagos is the largest on the West African coast, and has a population of 42,000. **Area**, including the protectorate, about 26,700 sq. m.; pop. over 3,000,000. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council of 10 members, the latter including 5 unofficial members. Resident officers are stationed at Ibadan and other towns in the interior, with a Superintendent of Native Affairs at Abeokuta. The population of the latter town is estimated at 150,000, and of Ibadan at 200,000. There is a civil police force of 420, together with a battalion 550 strong of the West African Frontier Force. Much has been done of late to open up the interior to British commerce, and a new rubber industry and cotton planting are being actively developed. The chief exports are palm oil and kernels, mahogany and rubber. The railway from Lagos to Abeokuta and Ibadan (126½ miles) was completed and opened by the Governor on March 4th, 1901. It is to be extended to Oshogbo, 72 miles farther.

Governor, Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council: Colonial Secretary, J. J. Thorburn. — *Chief Justice*, W. Nicoll. — *Attorney-General*, E. A. Speed. — *Treasurer*, F. C. Anson.

Officer Commanding the Lagos Regt., West African Frontier Force, Major E. C. Tidswell, D.S.O.

Northern Nigeria. A British Protectorate constituted Jan. 1st, 1900, over territories up till then in the occupation of the Royal Niger Company. The northern boundary, settled by the Anglo-French Agreement 1904, is the French Soudan, from Barua on Lake Chad to a point on the Niger ten miles north of Ilo. The western boundary is the French territory in the hinterland of Dahomey. The southern boundary is formed by the Lagos Protectorate and Southern Nigeria. The eastern boundary is that of the Cameroons, running north-east to Lake Chad. The Protectorate includes the old Fulah Empire, of which the Sultan of Sokoto is the head. The Hausa states of the Fulah Empire are Mahometan, but many of the tribes in the Protectorate are pagans. "The Niger Company, Ltd.," carry on trading, mining, and banking operations, the working of forests, and the cultivation of indigo, tobacco, and other indigenous products. A High Commissioner controls the administration of the Protectorate, which has been divided into 16 provinces—viz., Borgu, Ilorin, Kontagora, Bida, Kappa,

Lower and Upper Benue, Middle Niger, Muri, Sokoto, Katsena, Kano, Yola, Bautshi, and Basas, each under a Resident. The Government utilises the native chiefs, and establishes Native Courts, wherever possible, under the supervision of the Residents. There are also Provincial Courts held by the Residents themselves, with a Supreme Court which serves as a Court of Appeal for both Northern and Southern Nigeria. The 1st and 2nd Battalions West African Frontier Force, consisting of Haussas and Yorubas with a few other natives, constitute the military force, and have a strength of 2400 infantry, 3 batteries of artillery, with sappers, and medical and transport staff. The principal station is Lokoja, at the junction of the Benue and the Niger, but the headquarters are at Zungeru, up the Kaduna River. A port for the Protectorate is reserved at the mouth of the Forcados river in Southern Nigeria, with Burutu, which is used as a depot and transshipment station. The chief towns in the Protectorate are Wurno (capital of Sokoto), Gando, Sokoto, Kano, Bida, Yola, Yakuba, Zaria, and Ilorin. The country is fertile, and its agricultural resources are undoubtedly great. The inland regions are said to be fairly healthy, and produce cotton, indigo, rubber, hides, and ivory, while minerals are stated to abound in certain parts. It is said that Northern Nigeria alone could produce all the raw cotton that Lancashire requires, provided the transport difficulty were met by the construction of railways. **Area** about 320,000 sq. miles.

High Commissioner, Brigadier-General Sir F. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. — *Resident and Deputy High Commissioner*, W. Wallace, C.M.G. — *Secretary to Government*, M. Beresford. I.S.O. — *Treasurer*, S. T. Harrison. — *Chief Justice*, M. R. Menendez. — *Commandant of Northern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force*, Col. A. W. G. L. Cole, D.S.O.

Southern Nigeria. A British Protectorate, constituted Jan. 1st, 1900. Its southern boundary is the sea from Ogbo to the mouth of the Cross river. The Cameroons form the eastern, Lagos the western, and Northern Nigeria the northern boundary. Lagos and Southern Nigeria are to be united into one administration. **Area** about 48,000 sq. miles; the population is not known. There are 500 Europeans in the Protectorate. It is administered by a High Commissioner. The Southern Nigeria Regt. of the West African Frontier Force is about 1380 strong. The inhabitants are negroes, all of more or less cannibalistic tribes. The chief products are palm-oil and kernels, rubber, gums, ivory, and coffee. Old Calabar (pop. 15,000) is the headquarters of the administration. Asaba, Idda, and on the coast Bonny, Opobo, Brass and Akassa are important towns, while Benin, about sixty miles up the Benin River, has a population of about 50,000. The customs' revenues of the whole of Nigeria and Lagos are collected on the seaboard, and allocated afterwards.

High Commissioner, Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G. — *Secretary to Government*, J. J. Thorburn. — *Senior Divisional Commissioner*, W. F. W. Fosbery. — *Treasurer*, C. E. Dale. — *Chief Justice* H. G. Kelly. — *Puisne Judges*, J. Winkfield, A. H. Marshall. — *Officer Commanding the Southern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force*, Brevet-Major H. C. Moorhouse, R.A.

Sierra Leone, a British colony on the West African coast, founded in 1807. Sierra Leone proper is a peninsula, containing about 300 sq. miles, but the colony has a coast-line of 210 miles in length. Area, with the Protectorate in the hinterland, 33,100 sq. m.; pop. about 1,100,000. It is bounded on the north by the Grand Scarcies river, which separates it from Casamance, a part of Senegal, and on the south by Liberia. On the east the frontier was settled by an agreement made between Great Britain and France in Jan. '95, by which the colony relinquished all control of the head waters of the Niger, and became inclosed on every side. By the Anglo-French agreement, April 8th, 1901, the *Lus Islands* (pop. 1,422) were ceded to France to form part of French Guinea. The interior is divided into 5 districts—Karene, Ronietta, Bandajuma, Koinadugu, Pangama, each under a District Commissioner. A house tax is levied on the natives. The leading tribes are the Timmanis in the north, the Mendis in the south, and the Yonnis in the middle districts. A railway runs from Freetown *via* Songotown, Rotifunk, Morjamba and Bo to Balima, a total distance of 222 miles. It was completed in August 1905. The capital is Freetown, with a population of over 34,000 and municipal government. It is the local headquarters of a battalion of the West African Frontier Force, about 500 strong, besides engineers and artillery. There is also an armed police force 265 strong, and an establishment for victualling and coaling ships of the Royal Navy. The chief exports are palm oil, palm kernels, kola nuts, hides, and rubber. Cotton grows freely, and its cultivation is now being encouraged. The bulk of the palm kernels and oil go to Germany, which took 34.7% (the United Kingdom 30.5%) of the exports in 1903, while Germany sent 10.3 (the U.K. 73.5%) of the imports. The colony is administered by a Governor, an Executive Council of 6 members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Executive and 4 nominated members.

Governor, Leslie Probyn, C.M.G.

Executive Council: The Governor, *President*.—*The Officer commanding the Troops*.—Colonial Secretary, G. B. Haddon-Smith, C.M.G.—Treasurer, E. O. Johnson.—Attorney-General, E. T. Packard.—Collector of Customs, A. P. Viret.

COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada consists of the upper portion of the North American continent except part of Labrador, which belongs to Newfoundland, and Alaska, which belongs to the United States. Its area is 3,653,946 sq. miles. In 1867 the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick united under one federal government; in '70 Manitoba and North-West Territories were added, the latter by purchase in '69 from the Hudson Bay Company; British Columbia joined in '71, and Prince Edward Island in '73. In '80 an Order in Council was issued, annexing to the Dominion such British possessions in North America, other than Newfoundland, as were not previously in the Dominion. Federal capital, Ottawa, in Ontario, pop. 59,902. The population of the Dominion

at the 1901 census was 5,371,315. The French-speaking part of the population number 1,649,371, and the large majority of them reside in Quebec; the Germans, 309,741. The Indians number 108,112.

The Federal Parliament is modelled after that of the United Kingdom, with a Senate whose members are nominated for life, 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 4 from Alberta, and 4 from Saskatchewan. The House of Commons consists of 213 members elected quinquennially on a low suffrage, 86 coming from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 18 from Nova Scotia, 13 from New Brunswick, 7 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 10 from Manitoba, 10 from the North-West Territories, and 1 from the Yukon Territory. The basis on which the number of members is allotted to each province is that Quebec shall always have 65 and the other provinces a proportional number according to their population at each decennial census. Election is by ballot, and the franchise is regulated by the Provincial Legislatures. Senators and representatives are paid £500 per annum, with a deduction of £3 for every day that a member is absent. The Governor-General, representing the King, receives £10,000 yearly, and is assisted by a Privy Council chosen by himself. The Prime Minister receives £2400, and Cabinet Ministers and the Leader of the Opposition £1400 each. In each of the provinces a Lieut.-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, represents the executive authority, and details as to the provincial administration are given below. The territory not comprised within any province—e.g. the North-East Territory and the Arctic Islands—is administered by the Minister of the Interior. The limits of federal and provincial jurisdiction are regulated by the British North America Act '67. The Dominion Parliament has exclusive legislative power in all matters, including finance, trade, postal service, currency, banking, navigation, defence, etc., except those specifically delegated to the provincial legislatures. Bills passed by the Dominion Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General, and may be disallowed within two years by the King.

There is no State church, but the Roman Catholic Church in the province of Quebec has secured to it the privileges enjoyed by it previous to British rule, of collecting tithes, etc. The estimated strength of the chief religious bodies is: Roman Catholics, 2,228,997; Methodists, 916,862; Presbyterians, 842,301; Church of England, 680,346; Baptists, 316,714. Elementary education is free, and is liberally supported by grants from the provincial Governments, aided by local taxation. There are altogether 19,891 public schools of all grades, with 29,542 teachers and 1,112,120 pupils. Besides these there are many private schools, and each province has one or more universities. The Governor-General appoints the judges of the Superior Courts and county courts in the provinces, and over all is the Supreme Court at Ottawa, with appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the Dominion.

The permanent troops of Canada consist of 2 squadrons of cavalry, 2 field batteries, 2 garrison companies of artillery and 4 companies

of infantry; and the North-West Mounted Police are practically a fine military force. The Permanent Militia numbers 1366, and the Active Militia 46,158. Under the Militia law all British subjects in the Dominion between 18 and 60 may be called out to serve in four classes of the Militia Reserve. There is a Royal Military College at Kingston, and the Dominion is divided into twelve military districts. The new scheme for reorganising the Militia upon a strong military basis provides for a permanent military establishment of 104,618 men, with complete auxiliaries, including medical corps, army service corps, intelligence department, and transport; 50,000 on a peace footing, one-half of the force to drill every year, and another 50,000 to be held as a reserve, the annual drill being optional, but the men being supplied with rifles and ammunition and encouraged to make themselves proficient in the use of firearms.

Canada is the largest of all the British possessions. The climate varies, being in the east cold but clear in winter, warm in summer; while the climate of the British Columbia coast resembles that of England. The winter is dry, healthy, and invigorating. The mineral deposits are practically inexhaustible, particularly coal, iron, nickel, copper, and gold. The mineral output of 1904 included gold, \$16,400,000; nickel, \$4,219,153; silver, \$2,127,859; copper, \$5,510,119; coal, \$14,599,090 (7,599,860 tons). The fisheries on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are extremely valuable, and the timber supply is very rich. Manufactures are carried on extensively, and employ about 400,000 persons. Agriculture is, however, the main industry of the Dominion, and in Manitoba and the Territories the wheat-growing as well as general farming capabilities are immeasurable. Ranching has in late years also proved profitable. There has been a tremendous tide of immigration flowing into the N.W. Territories, especially during the last few years. For the year ended Dec. 31st, 1904, the immigrants numbered 134,223, including British, 55,913; Continental, 35,392; United States, 42,918.

There are 1249 papers, of which 117 are daily papers, published in the Dominion, including the *Toronto Globe*, the Government organ; the *Montreal Star*; the *Toronto Telegraph*, a smart evening paper, owned by Mr. Ross Robertson; the *Montreal Gazette*, which represents the old type of Canadian Conservatism; the *Montreal Herald*, a Laurier journal; and the *Montreal La Presse*, issued daily and weekly for French readers.

There were in 1904 sixty-five railway lines working in the Dominion of Canada, with a total mileage of 19,611. The Government own about 1511 miles of railway, and a magnificent system of canals. In 1904 there were 689 miles of electric railways. The two principal railway systems are those of the Canadian Pacific, with 8062 miles, and the Grand Trunk of Canada, with 3153 miles. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which was approved by Parliament in 1904, and is being built with Government aid, will extend across the Dominion from Moncton, New Brunswick, on the east coast, to a terminus on Karen Island, at the mouth of the Skeena River, on the Pacific Coast. Its total length will be 3500 miles. The contract between the Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Co. is that the Company shall construct in 8 years the western division of the line, from Winnipeg

to the Pacific, the Government guaranteeing the principal and interest of three-fourths of the bond issue necessary for construction, and paying a cash subsidy for the mountain section, which will eventually amount to between £1,600,000 and £2,000,000. The Company guarantees the remaining one-fourth of the bond issue, and becomes proprietor of this section. As to the eastern division, from Winnipeg to Moncton, the Government will construct it, and when complete it is to be leased to the Company (who are to have free use of the line for the first 7 years) for 50 years, when it reverts to the Government, though the Company are then to retain the terminals and such branch lines as they may select, with running rights, for a further 50 years. The Company will work both sections when they are completed.

By the Tariff Act '97 a rebate of 12½ per cent. of the Customs Duties was granted to countries whose tariff was judged as favourable to Canada as the Canadian tariff so reduced, and the United Kingdom and New South Wales were at once given the benefit of the reduction, with the result that the concession had to be extended to all countries entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in Canada. The Commercial Treaties of the United Kingdom with Germany and Belgium were, however, denounced in view of this, and on Aug. 1st, '98, a rebate of 25 per cent. was given to the United Kingdom and the West Indies, and to such other countries in the British Empire as accorded reciprocal treatment to Canada. In 1900 the preferential treatment was increased from 25 per cent. to 33½ per cent. See also History, 1905.

Revenue, 1904-5, £14,236,125; expenditure, £12,661,861; exports, 1903-4, £43,593,918; imports, £52,923,021; net debt, £53,260,493.

Governor-General, The Right Hon. Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.

Ministry: Premier and President of Privy Council, Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G.. K.C.—Justice, Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, K.C.—Trade and Commerce, Right Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, G.C.M.G., P.C.—Postmaster-General, and Minister of Labour, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth K.C.—Secretary of State, Hon. R. W. Scott, K.C.—Finance, Hon. W. S. Fielding.—Marine and Fisheries, Hon. R. Prefontaine.—Railways and Canals, Hon. H. R. Emmerson.—Public Works, Hon. C. S. Hyman.—Militia and Defence, Hon. Sir F. W. Borden, K.C.M.G.—The Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Hon. Frank Oliver.—Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher.—Customs, Hon. W. Paterson.—Inland Revenue, Hon. L. P. Brodeur.—Without portfolio, Hon. Wm. Templeman.—Solicitor-General, Hon. R. Lemieux.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., 17 and 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.—Secretary, W. L. Griffith.

Political Parties.

The two chief political parties are known as Conservatives and Liberals. From the date of confederation, in 1867, the Liberals were only in power once till their signal victory in '96. The late Sir John Macdonald, the leader of the Conservative party, held office from '67 to '91, with the exception of five years, when a Liberal administration under Mr. Mackenzie was in power. When Sir John Macdonald died he

was succeeded by Sir John Abbott, and he by Sir John Thompson, on whose death Sir Mackenzie Bowell followed him (Dec. 12th, '95). The Manitoba Schools question and other questions shook the Government's position during '95 and '96, and after some internal dissensions Sir Charles Tupper became Premier on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament in April '96. At the general election which followed there were finally elected 118 Liberals, 86 Conservatives, and 8 Independents, the latter being on the whole supporters of the Liberals. A wave of Imperial and loyal feeling at the time of the Jubilee in '97 had as one of its results the institution of a preferential tariff in favour of the mother-country, which ultimately gave British goods an advantage of 33½ per cent. over other imports. The result of the general election in 1900 was the return of the Liberals to power with an increased majority. When the 1904 general election came on, Sir Wilfred Laurier's Government had a majority of 52 in a House of 214. The chief issue was the railway policy of the country. The returns showed that the result of the election was to give the Government a large majority. Ontario continued to return a majority of Conservatives, but Quebec and the other provinces gave overwhelming support to the Ministry.

History, 1905.

Lord Grey opened the tenth Parliament of the Dominion (Jan. 12th). One of the chief questions before the House was the proposal of the Government, introduced by Sir W. Laurier (Feb. 21st) to give autonomy to Alberta and Saskatchewan, two of the districts comprised in the North-West Territories; and in the discussions on this the question of Roman Catholic separate schools came to the front. The Prime Minister argued that under the N.W. Territories Act, 1875, the creation of separate schools was provided for, and therefore the Government measure proposed that both public and separate schools should receive grants from the public fund established by the Dominion Lands Act, without discrimination. On the other hand, the settlers in the new provinces were opposed to State recognition of Roman Catholic separate schools, of which there were only 10, the public school system being almost universally adopted in the Territories. In consequence of his disagreement with his colleagues, Mr. Sifton, Minister of the Interior, resigned in March, and the Premier found himself compelled to modify the educational clauses in the Bill. The Opposition proposed to leave educational matters absolutely to the new provinces themselves, but the Government would not accept this. Finally a compromise was arrived at, under which the provisions of the 1875 Act were modified by the provisions of the N.W. Territories Ordinances of 1901, reducing the religious element in separate schools to half an hour of optional religious instruction at the close of each school day, with the right of employing denominational teachers in separate schools. This was carried (May 4th) by 140 votes to 59, and the Bill duly became law (July 5th). Lord Grey with the Premier and other Ministers were present at the ceremony of proclaiming the new provinces at Edmonton, the capital of Alberta (Sept. 1st), and at Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan (4th).

Sir F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia, in

introducing his estimates (July 11th) declared his opinion that Canada should have a militia force self-controlled and self-reliant. His object was to raise the force to a strength of 60,000 on a peace footing, and ultimately to 100,000. The House was informed of the negotiations with the Imperial Government as to the assumption by Canada of the defences of Halifax and Esquimalt. The former were handed over on Sept. 1st, and the latter is to be taken over by the Dominion on July 1st, 1906.

Before closing the Session resolutions were carried (July 17th) increasing the sessional allowances to members of both Houses, and the salaries of the Prime Minister and the Judges, and granting a salary to the Leader of the Opposition, and annuities to ex-Ministers who had been head of a department for 5 consecutive years.

The Second Cruiser Squadron, under Prince Louis of Battenberg, visited the Dominion in August, and the Prince and his officers were welcomed by some of the chief cities. A Tariff Commission consisting of 3 Ministers began (Sept. 7th) an inquiry into the trade conditions of the country with a view to a revision of the tariff.

A number of members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and their friends visited England in June, and were received by the King at Windsor (19th), afterwards going on a tour through the country.

In September a Parliamentary paper was published containing correspondence as to the importation of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom. The Senate suggested that the Act preventing such importation should be repealed, but His Majesty's Government were unable to agree to this, urging that the slaughtering of all imported cattle at the port of landing was no obstacle to trade, but operated as a valuable safeguard against the introduction of disease.

A movement to secure the confederation of the British West Indies with Canada was set on foot by the three eastern provinces of the Dominion in August. Trade with the West Indies has considerably increased of late.

Provinces of Canada.

British Columbia lies between the Rocky Mountains and the North Pacific Ocean, and extends from the United States boundary to 60° N. lat. Area, 383,000 sq. m.; pop. 178,657, including about 29,000 Indians, 15,000 Chinese, and 5000 Japanese. Minerals consist chiefly of coal, silver, and gold. Vancouver Island contains large deposits of good steam coal, and there are other large deposits in the inland parts of the colony. Gold has been found in the Kootenay, Cariboo, and Cassiar districts, near the Columbia river, in great abundance. The town of Rossland became the centre of the district. An important industry is carried on in tinned salmon. There are also valuable timber and fruit-growing industries established. Capital, Victoria, on Vancouver Island, pop. 20,816. Vancouver City (pop. 26,133), on the mainland, is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The government of the colony is administered by a Lieut.-Governor and a responsible Ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 38 members. Manhood suffrage prevails in provincial elections.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière, K.C.M.G.—Premier, The Hon. Richard McBride.—Attorney-General,

The Hon. Charles Wilson.—*Mines*, The Hon. R. F. Green.—*Provincial Secretary*, The Hon. F. J. Fulton.—*President of Council*, Hon. A. E. McPhillips.—*Finance*, Hon. R. G. Tatlow.

Manitoba was formerly known as the Red River Settlement, and entered the Dominion in 1870. It takes its name from Lake Manitoba, which is situated 60 miles S.W. of Lake Winnipeg. Area, 73,956 sq. m.; pop. 255,211. Capital, Winnipeg (pop. over 90,000), at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red-rivers. The climate is healthy, but there are great extremes of temperature. Soil very fertile, and yields abundantly, being peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. Coal abounds, gold is worked in the east, iron ore on the islands of Lake Winnipeg, and the northern part is heavily timbered. In 1900 there were 31,812 farms, and farm property was valued at nearly £30,000,000. Executive vested in a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and a Ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly, numbering 40 members, elected by districts for four years. The district of Keewatin (area, 470,416 sq. m., pop. 5000) is under the government of the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council: *Premier*, Hon. R. P. Roblin.—*Treasurer*, Hon. J. H. Agnew.—*Public Works*, Hon. R. Rogers.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Colin H. Campbell.—*Prov. Sec.*, Hon. D. H. McFadden.

New Brunswick lies along the Bay of Fundy. Area, 27,700 sq. m.; pop. 331,120. Capital, Fredericton, pop. 7000; chief commercial centre St. John, with a population of 40,711. Divided into fifteen counties. The chief rivers are the St. John and the Miramichi, which are navigable in part. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a Legislative Assembly of 46 members. Coal, iron, and antimony abound, and there are fine timber forests. Cereals are largely grown, and fruits, and the fisheries are remunerative.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. J. B. Snowball.

Executive Council: *Premier*, Hon. L. J. Tweedie.—*Chief Commissioner of Public Works* Hon. Chas. H. La Billois.—*Surveyor-General*, Hon. Albert T. Dunn.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. W. Pugsley.—*Commissioner for Agriculture*, Hon. L. P. Farris.—*Members without office*, Hon. H. A. McKeown and Hon. G. F. Hill.

Nova Scotia is a peninsula connected by a narrow isthmus with New Brunswick. Incorporated with it is Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct colony. Area 20,907 sq. m.; pop. 459,574. Capital, Halifax; pop. 40,832; a fine city and harbour, also an Imperial military and naval station. Divided into 18 counties. The coal mines near Halifax and Cape Breton turn out about 2,000,000 tons of coal per annum, and the whole of the Dominion Government railways are worked with coal from these mines. Iron and gold are also worked, but agriculture is the chief occupation. Fishing also employs many. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive. The people elect a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a House of Assembly of 38 members. The colony was originally a French one, and then called Acadia; ceded to England 1714.

Lieutenant-Governor: The Hon. A. G. Jones.

Executive Council: *Premier and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Geo. H. Murray.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. W. Longley.—*Commissioner of Works and Mines*, Hon. C. E. Church.—*Without office*, Hons. T. Johnson, A. H. Comeau, A. Macgillivray, T. R. Black, David McPherson, and W. T. Pipes.

Ontario (formerly called Upper Canada). Area, 222,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,182,947. It extends along the north shores of the River St. Lawrence and the great lakes, and is important as containing the Dominion metropolis, Ottawa (pop. 59,928). Provincial capital, Toronto, pop. 208,040, on Lake Ontario, the second city in Canada in wealth and population. Besides the two capitals, important towns are Hamilton (pop. 52,634), London (pop. 37,981), Guelph, St. Catherine's, Brantford, Belleville, and Chatham. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. There is only one chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which has 98 members elected by manhood suffrage for four years. The land is very fertile, and produces cereals, fruit, etc., in abundance. The lumber trade in the province is a very important one.

Lieutenant-Governor: His Honour W. Mortimer Clark, K.C.

Executive Council: *Premier and Attorney-General*, The Hon. J. P. Whitney, K.C.—*Treasurer*, Hon. A. J. Matheson.—*Education*, The Hon. R. A. Pyne.—*Minister of Agriculture*, The Hon. N. Monteith.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands*, The Hon. I. J. Foy.—*Provincial Secretary*, The Hon. W. J. Hanna.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, The Hon. J. O. Reaume.—*Ministers without portfolio*, Hon. Dr. Willoughby, Hon. J. S. Hendrie and A. Beck.

Prince Edward Island lies in St. Lawrence Gulf, north of Nova Scotia and between New Brunswick and Cape Breton. Area, 2133 sq. m.; pop. 103,259. Capital, Charlottetown, pop. 12,080. Divided into three counties. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a House of Assembly of 30 by manhood suffrage. Climate milder than neighbouring provinces. The adjoining waters include the most valuable fishing grounds of America.

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. Donald A. McKinnon, K.C.

Executive Council: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. A. Peters. *Provincial Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissioner of Agriculture*, Hon. Benjamin Rogers.—*Public Works*, Hon. J. H. Cumisky.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. James W. Richards, Hon. Peter McNutt, Hon. George Forbes, Hon. R. C. McLeod, Hon. J. F. Whear, Hon. G. Simpson.

Agent-General in the United Kingdom: Harrison Watson, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Quebec (formerly called Lower Canada) lies eastward of Ontario, occupying both banks of the St. Lawrence. Area, 347,350 sq. m.; pop. 1,648,898; mostly descendants of original French colonists. There are 1,291,669 Roman Catholics in the province. Capital, Quebec, pop. 68,840; a picturesque and very strong fortress, with historic associations. Montreal, a splendid city on the St. Lawrence, is the chief seaport and the most populous town in the Dominion, with 267,730 inhabitants. Other towns are St. Henri, Hull, and Sherbrooke.

Administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and responsible Ministry. A Legislative Council of 24 members appointed for life by the Lieut.-Governor. The Legislative Assembly has 74 members. All cereals and fruits are produced in abundance; there is a big lumber trade, and manufactures flourish.

Lieutenant-Governor: The Hon. Sir Louis A. Jetté, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council: *Premier, and Commissioner of Public Works,* Hon. Lomes Gouin.—*Treasurer,* Hon. J. C. McCorkill.—*Attorney-General,* Hon. H. Archambault.—*Lands, Mines, and Fisheries,* Hon. A. Turgeon.—*Commissioner of Agriculture,* Hon. Auguste Tessier.—*Provincial Secretary,* Hon. Rodolphe Roy.—*Without portfolio,* Hon. W. A. Weir.

Alberta, a new province proclaimed Sept. 1st, 1905, was carved out of the North-West Territories. It includes the former district of Alberta, the western half of Athabasca, and a strip of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. Area about 225,000 sq. m. Pop. 70,000. Capital: Edmonton. Executive vested in a Lieut.-Governor, with a responsible Ministry. The Legislative Assembly consists of 25 members. The Dominion Government retains control of the public lands, and pays an annual allowance to the Provincial Government in consideration thereof. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 4 members; in the House of Commons the representation remains 10 members for the whole of the old N.W. Territories.

Lieut.-Governor: Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea.

Premier: Hon. A. C. Rutherford.

Saskatchewan, a new province proclaimed Sept. 4th, 1905, was until that year a district of the North-West Territories. It comprises the eastern half of Athabasca and the greater part of the old districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. Area about 225,000 sq. m. Pop. 90,000. Capital, Regina. Executive vested in a Lieut.-Governor and a responsible Ministry. The Legislative Assembly consists of 25 members. The Dominion Government retains control of the public lands, and in consideration thereof pays an annual allowance to the Provincial Government. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 4 members; the old representation of 10 members in the House of Commons allotted to the whole N.W. Territories remains for the present.

Lieut.-Governor: Hon. A. E. Forget.

Premier: Hon. Walter Scott.

Territories.

The North-West Territories comprise those territories formerly known as *Rupert's Land* and the North-Western Territory (except the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the district of Keewatin, and the Yukon Territory), together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent to any such territories or possessions, except Newfoundland and its dependencies. Included in the territories are the districts of Mackenzie (area, 562,182 sq. m., pop. 5216), Ungava (area, 354,961 sq. m., pop. 513), and Franklin (area, 500,000 sq. m., pop. 900).

Commissioner: Mr. F. White, C.M.G.

The Yukon Territory was in '98 constituted a separate territory, and is administered by a Commissioner, with an Executive Council of 10 members, 5 of whom are elected. Klondike

is only a small section of Yukon. The gold-bearing area extends south-eastwards from the 141st meridian into British Columbia. Indications show that it is at least 500 miles long, and in places upwards of 100 miles wide. The arctic climate and the shortness of the summer season appear to be the great hindrances to mining operations, together with the scarcity of supplies caused by the remoteness of the district, and the great difficulty of the transit. Dawson City, which has sprung up at the junction of the Klondike and Yukon rivers, has a population of 9142. Area, 196,976 sq. m. pop. 27,219.

Commissioner: W. W. B. McInnes.

Senior Judge: Mr. Justice Dugas.

NORTH ATLANTIC COLONIES.

Bahama Islands. A chain of islands, 600 miles in length, lying between the S.E. corner of Cuba and Florida. Area, 4466 sq. m. Pop. 53,735, the majority being of the negro race. Twenty islands of the group are inhabited, but there are besides about 3000 islets and rocks. The chief island politically is *New Providence* (area, 58 sq. miles), on which is the capital, *Nassau*, pop. 12,000, a favourite winter health resort for Americans and West Indians. Other islands are *Andros*, *Eleuthera*, *Great* and *Little Bahama*, *Abaco*, *Inagua*, etc. Much forest and valuable timber. Cattle largely reared. *Saint Salvador*, where Columbus first landed in 1492, is one of the Bahamas. Chief exports: sponges, turtles, pineapples, oranges, and sisal fibre, mainly to the United States. The Government is representative. There is a Governor and an Executive, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly of 29 members. Education is free, compulsory, and unsectarian.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Grey-Wilson, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council: *Colonial Secretary,* W. Hart Bennett.—*Attorney-General,* Anton Bertram.—*Receiver-General,* W. R. Hunt.—*R. H. Sawyer,* C.M.G.; *W. E. Armbrister;* *Joseph Brown;* *J. H. Young;* and *J. P. Sands.*

Bermuda Islands. A group of small islands and coral reefs, situated in the North Atlantic, 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras. Area of group, 18 sq. m., the principal island containing 16 sq. m. Pop. 25,019, including military and naval forces. There are 6831 whites and 13,375 coloured persons in the civil population. Administered by a Governor with an Executive Council of 6 members, and Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members. It is a naval station, with a permanent Imperial garrison of 2866 men, and an Admiralty establishment of 1947; and is becoming a favourite winter resort for Americans and Canadians. The capital and seat of government is *Hamilton*. There is regular steam communication between Bermuda and New York, Halifax, Jamaica, etc. The chief products are early vegetables, lily bulbs, and onions, and practically all the exports go to the United States. For the floating dock being constructed see *ENGINEERING*.

Governor, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. M. Stewart, K.C.B.

Executive Council: The Governor.—*Colonial Secretary,* Eyre Hutson.—*Attorney-General,* R. Gray.—*Receiver-General,* F. W. Major.—*C. Peniston;* *J. H. Trimmingham,*

British Honduras. A Crown colony in Central America, bounded by Yucatan on N., Guatemala W. and S., and Caribbean Sea E. Area, 7562 sq. m. The population (39,688) includes whites, aboriginal Indians, Caribs, negroes, East Indians, and Chinese. The chief towns are Belize (6972), Corosal (1514), and Orange Walk (1967). Near the coast the country is swampy, with numerous lagoons abounding. The northern district is a flat plain; but on the west, away from the coast, hills and valleys, clothed with timber, abound, and rich grassy plains afford excellent pasturage. The chief rivers are the Hondo, the New River, and the Old or Belize River. A railway is being surveyed from Belize through the hinterland into the Peten province of Guatemala. The products are chiefly logwood and mahogany (which, however, is beginning to fail on the sea littoral), with bananas, coconuts, plantains, rubber, and gum. The Government is composed of the Governor, an Executive Council and a Legislative Council of three official and five unofficial members.

Governor, Sir Ernest B. Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council: The Governor.—*Colonial Secretary*, W. Collet, C.M.G.—*Treasurer*, H. B. Walcott.—*Attorney-General*, F. M. Maxwell.—Carlos Melhado; H. C. Usher, I.S.O.

Labrador. A great peninsula on the east coast of British North America, lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay. From Cape Chidley (Hudson's Strait) to Blanc Sablon (Strait of Belle Isle), including the basin of the Hamilton, it belongs to Newfoundland, the remainder of the peninsula forming part of Quebec and the North-West Territories. The area is about 200,000 sq. miles, and pop. 3634.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

This—the oldest British Colony—was discovered in 1497 by John Cabot with an English expedition. Area 42,200 sq. m.; pop., including both Newfoundland and Labrador, 220,249; capital St. John's (pop. 29,594). Newfoundland divides Labrador with Canada, her share being estimated at 120,000 sq. m., with a resident population of 4000. The Colony is ruled by a Governor, with a Legislative Council of 15 members appointed by the Crown, and a House of Assembly of 36 members elected for four years, from 18 districts, by manhood suffrage and the ballot. A branch of the Royal Naval Reserve has existed in the island since 1900. The religious bodies are: Church of England, 69,823; Church of Rome, 72,696; Wesleyan, 53,276; other denominations, 6245. Education is purely denominational. Representative Government was granted in '32. The railway was commenced in '81, and has now been extended across the island to Port aux Basques, and steamship connection with the American railway system is maintained. The railway has given great impetus to pulp manufacture, mining, lumbering, and general trade. Newfoundland abounds in copper and iron, particularly at Belle Isle, in Conception Bay. Coal is abundant, but the output is still inconsiderable. Newfoundland is a great place for sport. Caribou shooting is excellent, and there is good fishing for salmon and trout. The principal industries are the seal and cod fisheries, and agriculture by small farmers. The best land is in the Codroy valley and on the west coast.

By the Anglo-French Convention signed April 8th, 1904, France kept for her subjects, on a footing of equality with British subjects, and subject to all local laws and regulations, the right of fishing during the usual fishing season ending Oct. 20th, in the territorial waters of that part of the coast of Newfoundland comprised between St. John's Cape and Cape Ray going northward. The right of fishing retained for French subjects extends to every kind of fish, including bait, as well as shell fish. It was agreed that the French citizens engaged in fishing, or in the preparation of fish, on the "Treaty Shore," prior to the closing of the fishing season of 1903, should either abandon their establishments there or give up their occupation, receiving a pecuniary indemnity from the British Government, to be settled by an arbitration tribunal composed of an officer of each nation, with an umpire in case of disagreement. In further compensation for the surrender of her privileges a modification of the Gambia-Senegambia frontier was made in favour of France, giving Yarbataenda to Senegambia (see p. 65). The Los Islands, opposite Konakry Island, were also ceded to France, and a modification of the Anglo-French boundary line in the Niger and Lake Chad region was agreed upon.

Governor, Sir W. MacGregor, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Executive Council: *Premier and Colonial Secretary*, the Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond, K.C.M.G.—*Justice*, Sir E. P. Morris, K.C.—*Finance*, E. M. Jackman.—*Marine and Fisheries*, E. Dawe.—*Ministers without portfolio*, G. E. Knowling, J. S. Pitts, J. D. Ryan, and H. Gear.

History, 1905.

The Legislative Council passed a Bill (April 17th) excluding American fishermen from the right of fishing for or purchasing bait in Newfoundland waters. The Seal Fishery of 1905 resulted in the capture of 177,100 seals, of a gross weight of 447 tons and a net weight of 4189 tons, the value of the skins and fat sold to manufacturers being \$311,272. The Arbitration Tribunal, appointed under the Anglo-French Convention 1904, allocated a sum of £55,000 as indemnity to the 445 French shipowners, fishermen, etc., formerly engaged in fishing, etc., on the Treaty Shore, and excluded by the Convention (Aug. 9th). The Second Cruiser Squadron, under Prince Louis of Battenberg, visited the island early in September.

WEST INDIES.

The name of "West Indies" was given by Columbus to the islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divisible into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles. The last are also divided into Windward and Leeward groups; and to them may be added the islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total area is estimated at upwards of 90,000 sq. m., and the total pop. at 5,000,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes.

Barbados is geographically but not politically one of the Windward group. Area, 166 sq. m.; pop. 198,792. Capital, Bridgetown, pop. 30,000. It is administered by a Governor, with Executive Committee, consisting of 3 official and 7 unofficial members, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and a House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually. The chief exports,

which go very largely to the United States, are sugar and molasses.

Governor, Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council: The Governor.—*Officer commanding the Troops*, Major-General J. F. Hilton.—*Colonial Secretary*, S. W. Knaggs.—*Attorney-General*, W. H. Stoker, K.C.

British Guiana. A Crown colony in north of S. America, bounded on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and north-east by the Atlantic. Its area is estimated at about 104,000 square miles. Pop. 302,172. Capital, Georgetown (Demerara), pop. 48,192, a picturesque, well-built city and port, provided with various excellent modern institutions; second town and port, New Amsterdam (Berbice), pop. 7012. The population is mixed including whites, negroes, aboriginal Indians, East Indian coolies, and Chinese. Rich alluvial low-lying plains extend forty to seventy miles from the coast, and are the seat of cultivation and settlement. The staple article cultivated is sugar-cane. Gold mining is now attracting considerable attention, and there are promising diamond fields. The chief lack of the colony is labourers to develop its great agricultural and mineral resources. **Executive** in hands of Governor and Executive Council; legislation conducted by a Court of Policy of 15 members, 7 official and 8 elected. For finance measures 6 elected representatives are added, forming Combined Court. Civil law is modified Roman-Dutch; criminal law is English. Exports consist chiefly of sugar, rum, molasses, and gold.

Governor, Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.—*Government Secretary*, C. T. Cox, C.M.G.

Court of Policy: *President*, The Governor.—*Gov. Secretary*, C. T. Cox, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, Sir Thomas Rayner, K.C.—*Auditor-General*, N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G.—*Immigration Agent-General*, A. H. Alexander; and others.

Jamaica. The largest of the British West India Islands, lying 90 miles south of Cuba. Its length is 144 miles, and its greatest width 49 miles. Area 4207 sq. miles. The island is mountainous, and a range of hills, known as the Blue Mountains, runs from east to west, rising to 7423 feet in one place. **Turks and Caicos Islands**, southern islands of the Bahama group (area 169 sq. miles, pop. in 1901 5287), with important salt, sponge, and fibre industries, have been annexed to the colony, and **Grand and Little Cayman** (area 55 sq. miles, pop. 5919), **Pedro Cays** and **Morant Cays** are also dependencies. The capital of Jamaica is Kingston, pop. 48,500, with Spanish Town (the old capital) of next importance. The principal ports are Port Royal (harbour of Kingston), Montego Bay, and Falmouth. **Exports:** bananas, oranges, sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, and dye-woods. Of the exports 68 per cent. go to the United States and 19 per cent. to the United Kingdom; of the imports 53 per cent. are sent by the United Kingdom and 40 per cent. by the United States. The Government includes a Governor, a Legislative Assembly of 29 members, 5 official, 10 nominated by the Crown, and 14 elected, and a consultative Privy Council. There is an Imperial garrison of 1790 officers and men at Kingston, and a naval dockyard and coaling station at Port Royal. Total population of Jamaica and dependencies on March 31st, 1903, 785,434, consisting chiefly of negroes.

Captain-General and Governor, Sir J. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G.

Privy Council: *Senior Officer commanding the Troops*, Brigadier-Gen. Caulfield; *Colonial Secretary*, H. C. Bourne.—*Attorney-General*, —.—*Director of Public*

Works, Valentine G. Bell, C.M.G.; Dr. J. Pringle, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward.

Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad is an island of rectangular shape, with an area of about 1754 sq. m., pop. 255,148, separated from the mainland of Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria. In '89 the island of Tobago was separated from the Windward Islands and joined with Trinidad; and in '98 it was made a ward of the united colony of Trinidad and Tobago, the revenue, expenditure and debt being merged in those of the united colony. Tobago has an area of 114 sq. m., with a population of 8,751. Scarborough (pop. 1760) is the chief town. The capital of the colony is Port-of-Spain (pop. 54,100), in the north-eastern corner of the island, which possesses the best harbour in the West Indies. The products are cocoa, sugar, asphalte, coconuts, and fibre. The asphalte output, which is the product of the Pitch Lake, the property of the Crown, is about 100,000 tons per annum, and the payment to the Government by the company which leases the lake was in 1903 £53,103. The Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislature composed of the Governor, 11 official and 11 unofficial members, all appointed by the Crown. Cocoa planting is extending rapidly, and rubber in Tobago.

Governor, Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council: *Colonial Secretary*, H. C. Clifford, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, L. E. Agostini, K.C.—*Solicitor-General*, R. S. A. Warner, K.C.—*Auditor-General*, R. G. Bushe.—*Commandant*, Lieut.-Col. H. E. Brake, C.B., D.S.O.—*Receiver-General*, Denis Slyne, Walsh Wrightson, C.M.G., and R. H. McCarthy.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The westward section of the Lesser Antilles (so called in distinction from the Windward Islands, with reference to the trade winds). Of the whole group Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Bartholomew, and part of St. Martin belong to France; St. Eustatius, Saba, and part of St. Martin to Holland; and some of the Virgin Isles to Denmark. Those which belong to Great Britain are described below. The Leeward Islands Confederation has representative government, with a Governor, Executive, and Federal Legislative Council, though each presidency possesses its own constitution. The Legislative Council consists of 8 official and 8 elective members. There is an armed police force 187 strong. Number of scholars on the roll 1903-4, 23,952; average attendance only 10,787. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is St. John (Antigua). Total area of the colony 704 sq. miles; total pop. 127,434.

1903-4.

| | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------|
| Antigua . . . | £43,811 | £49,395 |
| Montserrat . . . | 7,599 | 9,361 |
| St. Kitts-Nevis . . . | 39,126 | 44,782 |
| Dominica . . . | 31,443 | 31,331 |
| Virgin Islands . . . | 2,166 | 2,342 |

Antigua. Area, 108 sq. m.; pop. 34,971. The capital, **St. John**, pop. nearly 10,000, is the seat of the federal government. **English Harbour** is a naval station. Products, sugar and pine-apples chiefly. Government is administered by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, and a Council, consisting of 8 official and 8 non-official members, all nominated by the Governor. Four delegates are sent to the Federal Council. **Barbuda** (pop. 775) and **Redonda** (pop. 120) are dependencies of Antigua. Exports: salt, phosphates of lime, and cattle. Area, 62½ miles; pop. 895.

Montserrat. Area, 32 sq. m.; pop. 12,215. Capital, **Plymouth**. Governed by a Commissioner and Executive Council nominated by the Sovereign, and a Legislative Council of 4 members appointed by the Crown. The chief exports are sugar, limes, coffee, and cocoa. Cotton is being grown with favourable results.

St. Christopher, or St. Kitts. Area, 65 sq. m.; pop. 29,782. There is an Administrator with an Executive Council for the Presidency, which includes Nevis and Anguilla, and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 unofficial members. Capital, **Basseterre**, pop. about 10,000. Sugar and sugar products are the chief exports, but cotton is now being grown with success. Nevis has an area of 50 sq. miles; pop. 12,774. Capital **Charlestown**, pop. 1500. The island is simply a single cone-shaped mountain, surrounded by a margin of low lands. **Anguilla** has an area of 35 sq. m.; pop. 3890. It is low and flat, deficient in wood and water. Produces salt from a lake, phosphate of lime, cattle, ponies, and garden stock.

Dominica lies between Guadeloupe and Martinique. Area, 291 sq. m.; pop. 28,894. Capital, **Roseau**, pop. 5764; second town **Portsmouth**. Cocoa, limejuice, coffee, fruits, and spices are the chief productions. Two-thirds of the people speak French, but the use of English is increasing. The Council consists of 12 members, 6 official and 6 non-official, all nominated by the Governor.

The **Virgin Islands** lie immediately to the west of **Puerto Rico**. Of the principal islands, **Denmark** possesses **Santa Cruz**, **St. Thomas**, and **St. John**; and **England** owns **Tortola**, **Virgin Gorda**, and **Anegada**. The latter, with smaller islands, form a presidency, under the administration of a Commissioner. The total area, embracing in all about 32 islands, is 58 sq. m.; total pop. 4908.

Governor of Leeward Islands, Sir C. C. Knollys, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council: The Governor.—*The Administrator of St. Kitts and Nevis; The Administrator of Dominica.—Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General.* E. St. J. Branch.—T. D. Foote, F. S. Wigley, I.S.O., B. S. Davis, J. J. Camacho, E. A. Foster, I.S.O., Francis Watts, C.M.G., W. H. Whyham, W. D. Auchinleck, Sir D. Morris, K.C.M.G.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward Islands, so called in distinction from the Leeward Islands, with reference to the trade winds, form part of the Lesser Antilles. All the islands are, for administrative purposes, under one Governor and Commander-in-Chief, but each has its own

Administrator and separate institutions. There is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff; but there is a common Court of Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justices of the Islands and of Barbados. The total area of the colony is about 524 sq. miles, and the total pop. about 163,000. Revenue, 1903-4: Grenada, £70,265; St. Lucia, £66,009; St. Vincent, £20,944. Expenditure, 1903-4: Grenada, £70,114; St. Lucia, £70,692; St. Vincent, £26,657.

Grenada is the largest of the group, and is the residence of the Governor of the Windward Islands. Its area is about 133 sq. miles, and the population 65,627. Capital, **St. George** (pop. 5188). The products are cocoa, fruits, cotton, coffee, and spices. The Government includes the Governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, an Executive Council of 6, and a Legislative Council of 13—6 official, and 7 nominated by the Crown.—The Grenadines are a cluster of islets lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, some of which are subordinate to Grenada and some to St. Vincent. Area, 25 sq. m., pop. 6400. The largest is **Carriacou**, with an area of 10 sq. m. and pop. 6497. Revenue (1902-3), £72,803; expenditure, £68,669; debt, £123,670; imports (1902), £239,108; exports, £310,602.

St. Lucia is the most northerly island of the colony. Area about 234 sq. m.; pop. 59,354. Capital, **Castries** (pop. 8000), the harbour of which is one of the best in the West Indies, and which is the chief coaling station for the fleet there. The whites are mostly French Creoles; the dominant religion is Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so; the law is based on old French codes. The scenery of the island is exceptionally beautiful. Products chiefly sugar, cocoa, tobacco, and spices. Government in the hands of an Administrator with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council.

St. Vincent lies about 21 miles south-west of St. Lucia. Area about 132 sq. m.; pop. 48,424, of whom about 32,000 are blacks. Capital, **Kingstown** (pop. 4547). Revenue, 1903-4, £26,516; expenditure, £28,115; debt, £5750; imports, 1903-4, £77,853; exports, £38,174. Chief exports: arrow-root, sugar, cocoa, live stock and poultry, fruit and vegetables. The fisheries are abundantly productive. Efforts are being made to establish a cotton industry. The Government includes an Administrator and a Legislative Council of 4 official and 4 unofficial members, all nominated by the Crown.

Governor (and Governor of Grenada), Sir R. B. Llewellyn, K.C.M.G.—Administrator of St. Lucia, P. C. Cork, C.M.G.—Administrator of St. Vincent, E. J. Cameron, C.M.G.

AUSTRALASIA.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, combined as Original States to form, as from Jan. 1st, 1901, a Federal Commonwealth under the title of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Australia is the largest island in the world—about one-fifth less than Europe, and about as large as the United States, excluding Alaska.

It extends 2400 miles west to east, and 1971 miles north to south. Area computed at 2,946,691 sq. miles, or twenty-six times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Present total population about 3,925,000. Australia is a great plateau, elevated on the east and inclined towards the west. The eastern half and most of the other territories bordering the coasts on north and west are extremely fertile, and well adapted for grazing. Wool still continues to be the staple export, but the trade in frozen and tinned meat is increasing, and a wine industry is rapidly growing up, especially in South Australia and Victoria. The great central depression is sterile, and almost impassable on account of want of water, together with prickly growths. Coal abounds in various districts, particularly in New South Wales and Queensland. Gold, silver, tin, iron, and copper are extensively worked. Climate varies from tropical to temperate. There are over 13,600 miles of railroad open, but, as will be seen below, they remain under the control of the States, and are not made a Commonwealth service. The black aborigines are few, and rapidly decreasing, but their present strength is probably about 200,000.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth is contained in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900, and provides for the admission of other Australasian colonies and British possessions. Any proposal to alter the Constitution must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, and submitted to the electors in each State. The legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the King, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. A Governor-General, with a salary of £10,000 per annum, represents the King. The Senate consists of 36 members, six for each Original State, directly chosen by the people of the State voting as one electorate (though Queensland has power to divide the State into divisions) for a term of six years. The Senate cannot originate or amend Bills appropriating revenue or moneys or imposing taxation, but, with this exception, has equal power with the House of Representatives. If the Senate thrice rejects a Bill passed by the House of Representatives, or insists on passing it with amendments to which the other House will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives. In the event of disagreement after the dissolution, the Governor-General has power to convene a joint sitting of the members of the two Houses, to vote together and decide the point or points at issue. The House of Representatives consists of 75 members directly elected for three years by the people of the Commonwealth, the number of members being, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. New South Wales has 26 members; Victoria, 23; Queensland, 9; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; and Tasmania, 5. A person entitled to become a member of the House or of the Senate must be twenty-one years of age, must be an elector or a person qualified to become an elector, must have resided within the limits of the Commonwealth for at least three years; and must be a subject of the King, either natural-born or for at least five years naturalised. Senators and members of the House of Representatives receive an allowance of £400 a year. The Federal Parliament has power to make laws

for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military matters, currency, banking, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, etc. The State Parliaments retain legislative authority in regard to all matters not transferred to the Federal Parliament. State Governors are still appointed by the Crown, and they still correspond on State business directly with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor-General being kept informed. When a proposed law is passed by both Houses of Parliament the Governor-General may assent, withhold assent, reserve the law for the King's pleasure, or return it to the House in which it originated, with any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation. The King may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is made known. A measure reserved for the King's pleasure is not to have any force unless and until, within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General, the Governor-General makes known that it has received the King's assent.

The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General, with an Executive Council of 7 Ministers, whose salaries may not exceed, in all, £12,000 per annum. The judicial power is exercised by a Federal Supreme Court, called the High Court of Australia, and other Courts vested with Federal jurisdiction. Trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States are absolutely free. The Commonwealth makes uniform customs and excise duties, and of the net revenue from such duties not more than one-fourth may be applied by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure. A State cannot coin money nor make anything but gold and silver coin as legal tender in payment of debts. The Commonwealth cannot make any law for establishing any religion, or for imposing any religious observance, or prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, and no religious test is required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

Primary Education is compulsory and secular in all the States, though in New South Wales and Western Australia secular instruction is held to cover general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatic instruction. In Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, and Western Australia public instruction is free, but in New South Wales a fee of 3d. is charged, and small fees are required in Tasmania from those able to pay. The school age is 6 to 14 years in New South Wales, 6 to 13 in Victoria, 6 to 12 in Queensland, and 7 to 13 in South Australia and Tasmania. Secondary Education is very generally provided and liberally assisted by the State; grammar, high, and technical schools do good work; all the States except Tasmania have agricultural colleges; and finally there are the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide. Abundant provision is made for elementary scholars to mount this educational ladder.

The various defence forces in the Australian States have been transferred to the control of the Federal Government. The following table shows the strength of each state and the numbers available, including the nucleus of paid troops, the force partially paid, the volunteers, rifle clubs, and cadets.

| | Officers. | Others.* |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Headquarters | 10 | 16 |
| New South Wales | 733 | 14,308 |
| Victoria | 768 | 28,225 |
| Queensland | 357 | 6,795 |
| South Australia | 192 | 5,287 |
| West Australia | 133 | 2,571 |
| Tasmania | 178 | 1,945 |
| Commonwealth } Military Forces } | 2,371 | 59,147 |

* In this total are included 28,721 members of rifle clubs.

The local naval forces consist of 242 permanent officers and men, and 1637 partially paid members of naval brigades, the maintenance of these forces costing £75,000 per annum. There is an Imperial naval force on the Australian Station (including New Zealand). The Colonial contribution towards maintenance is £240,000 a year (£200,000 being contributed by Australia).

The Immigration Restriction Act, which became law at the end of 1901, provided that no person shall be allowed to land in Australia who, "when asked to do so by an officer (the word 'officer' being defined as meaning an officer specially appointed or any Customs officer) fails to write out at dictation, and sign in the presence of the officer, a passage of fifty words in length in a European language directed by the officer." There are additional clauses providing that workers under contract are inadmissible unless skilled and absolutely required by the Commonwealth, this provision being intended to ensure that labourers should not be imported to take the place of men on strike, and administered to that end. See History below.

At present Parliament sits at Melbourne, but in 1904 both Houses of Parliament selected Dalgety, a township 206 miles south of Sydney, on the Snowy river, with a pop. of about 300, as the seat of government.

There are in all about 1200 papers published in Australasia, but the leading dailies may be counted on the fingers. Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, boasts the oldest paper in the Australian colonies—the *Sydney Morning Herald*. In point of circulation the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* probably stands first. The *Sydney Sunday Times* is the only journal which has special and exclusive cables from London. Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., has a large interest in the *Sydney Town and Country Journal* and the *Evening News*. The *Sydney Bulletin* is a 6d. weekly. At Melbourne are published the *Melbourne Argus*, the *Melbourne Age*, and the *Herald* (evening). In South Australia, Adelaide possesses the *Advertiser*, of which the editor and proprietor is Sir J. Langdon-Bonython, and the *Register*. Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, has the *Brisbane Courier*, the *Brisbane Telegraph*, *Daily Mail*, and *Evening Observer*; whilst in Western Australia the *West Australian* is published at Perth, and in Tasmania the *Hobart Mercury* is the chief paper. Cable news is supplied by the Australian Press Association, 80, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Revenue, 1902-3, £12,105,878; '03-4, £11,631,056; '04-5, £11,460,315; expenditure, 1902-3, £3,901,759; '03-4, £4,252,562; '04-5, £3,984,710. Surplus revenue paid to States, 1902-3, £3,200,457; 1903-4, £7,382,460; '04-5, £6,999,119. Imports,

1904, £70,118,896, of which £28,230,880 was Australian produce imported from one State to another, £4,867,174 external produce imported from one State to another, and £37,020,842 external produce imported from overseas. Exports, 1904, £90,587,270, of which £57,489,216 represented the exports of the Commonwealth to overseas countries, and £33,098,054 inter-state exports. The total State debts of the Commonwealth amounted in 1904 to £228,775,395.

Governor-General, Lord Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B.

Ministry: Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, Hon. Alfred Deakin.—Trade and Customs, Hon. Sir Wm. J. Lyne, K.C.M.G.—Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.—Home Affairs, Hon. L. E. Groom.—Attorney-General, Hon. Isaac A. Isaacs, K.C.—Postmaster-General, Hon. Austin Chapman.—Defence, Hon. Thomas Playford.—Vice-President of the Council, Hon. Thos. T. Ewing.—Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Keating.

Political Parties.

There have from the beginning been three parties in the Commonwealth Parliament. The first Cabinet was formed by Mr. (now Sir Edward) Barton, and the first election, in March 1901, turned on the Tariff question in most of the States, though in Queensland the chief issue was the question of black labour on the sugar plantations. In the result the Government secured a majority in both Houses, but the Labour party secured 76 seats in the House and 8 in the Senate. Mr. G. H. Reid became the leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Watson of the Labour party. In Sept. 1903 the Ministry was reconstituted, Sir E. Barton resigning the Premiership to become a Judge of the High Court, and Mr. Deakin succeeding him.

The second general election took place on Dec. 16th, 1903, and resulted in the return of 8 Conservatives, 14 Liberals, and 14 Labour members to the Senate; and 26 Liberals, 26 Conservatives, and 23 Labour members to the House of Representatives. The main feature of the election was the triumph of the Labour party. In New South Wales Mr. Reid and the Free Trade party won a great victory. Women voted for the first time, and went to the poll in large numbers.

In April 1904 Mr. Watson formed a Labour Ministry, having, with the aid of the Liberals, defeated Mr. Deakin's Government over a proposal to exclude State employees from the Arbitration Bill. He in turn was defeated in Aug. 1904, over a proposal giving preference to trade unionists over non-unionists, and Mr. Reid formed a Liberal Ministry. See History below. The aims of the Labour Party were in 1905 declared to be (1) the cultivation of an Australian sentiment, based upon the maintenance of racial purity, and the development in Australia of an enlightened and self-reliant community; (2) the securing of the full results of their industry to all producers by the collective ownership of monopolies, and the extension of the industrial and economic functions of the State and municipality.

History of Australia, 1905.

A conference of Federal and State Ministers, held at Hobart in February, accepted (subject to ratification by the State legislatures) Sir George Turner's modified proposals with regard to the State debts: that the Braddon clause

should be extended for thirty years from 1911, and the whole of the State debts in time be taken over by the Commonwealth. All future loans are to be raised through the Commonwealth Government. The conference considered that the time was not yet ripe for the appointment of a High Commissioner.

During the recess Mr. Reid, the Prime Minister, aroused much feeling by his denunciation of the "white Australia" policy, the anti-Kanaka laws, the exclusion of immigrants under contract, and the labour policy of preference to unionists. This awoke the opposition both of the Labour members and of the followers of Mr. Deakin. Thereupon the Government, foreseeing defeat, faced the new Session with a Redistribution Bill and the threat of dissolution. They were defeated on a motion expressing want of confidence moved by Mr. Deakin (June 30th), the Protectionists and Labour members combining against Mr. Reid's supporters. The Governor-General refused to sanction the dissolution proposed, and Mr. Deakin was entrusted with the formation of a new ministry, a task which he accomplished (July 5th).

Sir John Forrest introduced his Budget (Aug. 22nd), and estimated the revenue for the current year at £11,387,000, including £8,683,000 from Customs and £2,682,000 from the Post Office. The expenditure was estimated at £4,606,000. He declared in favour of the assumption by the Commonwealth of the State debts, amounting to £234,000,000. Looking at the prospects for the future, he said that in 1904 the gold yield was valued at £16,000,000, and that of other minerals at £8,000,000. The number of acres under cultivation was 12,000,000, and the value of exports of wheat £5,250,000; butter, £2,500,000; and wool, £17,000,000. The external trade for the year amounted to £94,500,000, 74 per cent. of which was with Great Britain and British possessions. There were sums of £96,000,000 on deposit in banks, £21,500,000 in coin and bullion, and £35,000,000 in savings banks. The shipping tonnage which entered Australian harbours during the year totalled 29,000,000.

In the autumn considerable attention was drawn to General Booth's emigration scheme, under which he proposed to place 5000 families in the Commonwealth during the winter. The Commonwealth and State Premiers approved the proposal, but Press criticisms were raised as to the financial status of the settlers, and General Booth accordingly did not proceed with the scheme, desiring not to create conflict or controversy about the matter. The House of Representatives and the Senate adopted motions in favour of Home Rule for Ireland by large majorities (Oct. 10th).

Mr. Deakin introduced Bills (Nov. 10th) amending the Immigration Laws, with special reference to Hindus and Japanese, allowing merchants and tourists to enter under passports, and providing that immigrants under contract may land in the Commonwealth if the contract is in writing and the terms are approved by the Minister concerned, such approval to be given unless the contract be made in view of affecting an industrial dispute, and provided that the employer be unable to obtain within the Commonwealth a worker equally skilled, and that his remuneration be the same as is current among workers of a similar class in Australia. If the contract is

not approved it will be made null and void and the employer made liable to a fine, according to the discretion of the Minister, not exceeding £50, for the purpose of maintaining the immigrant until he finds work, or of enabling him to return to his own country. The Act does not apply to domestic servants or to personal attendants accompanying an employer.

The Constituent States.

New South Wales is the oldest of these, and was founded as a penal settlement in 1788. It has Queensland on the north, and Victoria on the south. From the sea upon the east it stretches to about long. 140 E., which meridian divides it from South Australia. Total area, 310,700 sq. m.; pop. in 1903, 1,417,870. The capital is Sydney, on Port Jackson, pop. 488,968. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two houses. The upper, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 61 members (the number is unlimited, but is not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life. The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 90 members, elected triennially on a basis of manhood suffrage. Every male subject above twenty-one, having resided for one year in the colony and for one month in his electoral district, possesses a vote. The elections take place all on the same day. Members are paid the sum of £300 a year. For local government purposes the colony recognises 78 boroughs and 114 municipal districts, besides Sydney. The Church of England has by far the most adherents, next coming the Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians, the Wesleyans and the Congregationalists, in the order named. There is no state aid to religion. There are 3280 miles of Government railway open. Much grain is grown, and there are nearly 30,000,000 sheep in the colony. There are large forests, and gold, silver, lead, zinc, coal, and copper are mined. The staple export is wool. Silver and gold, coal, hides, tallow, and frozen meat are also exported.

Revenue, year ended June 30th, 1905, £11,336,918; expenditure, £11,195,075. Imports, 1904, £27,285,958; exports, £33,007,835. Public debt, June 30th, 1905, £82,321,998.

Governor, Sir H. H. Rawson, K.C.B.—*Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir Frederick M. Darley, G.C.M.G., P.C.

Ministry: Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. J. H. Carruthers.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. J. A. Hogue.—*Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry*, Hon. B. B. O'Connor.—*Public Works*, Hon. C. A. Lee.—*Attorney-General and Justice*, Hon. C. G. Wade.—*Mines and Agriculture*, Hon. S. W. Moore.—*Lands*, Hon. James Ashton.—*Vice-President of the Executive Council*, Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C.—*Members of Executive Council without portfolios*, Hon. W. Thomas Dick, Hon. J. N. Brunker, M.L.C.—*Acting Agent-General in London*, T. A. Coghlan, Esq., I.S.O., Westminster Chambers, 9, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary*, T. G. White, Esq.

Norfolk Island, 900 miles east from Australia (area 12 sq. miles, pop. 827), is administered as a dependency by a resident magistrate, assisted by an elected council of 12 members. The chief village is Kingston. **Lord Howe Island** (pop. 100) is also a dependency, administered by a visiting magistrate from Sydney.

Queensland was originally administered by New South Wales, as forming part of that

colony; but in 1859 it was given a separate status. It comprises the N.E. section of the continent, immediately N. of New South Wales. It is 1300 miles from N. to S., and 900 miles from E. to W., including 668,497 sq. m. of area. Population, 523,266. The capital is **Brisbane**, pop. 121,262, situated on the river of that name, 500 miles N. of Sydney. Other leading towns are Charters Towers, Gympie, Toowoomba, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville. The colony is separated into three divisions—Southern, Central, and Northern. In the first the bulk of the population reside, with 45 representatives in Parliament; the Central district has 11 representatives; and the Northern 16. The north yields tropical produce of all kinds, and in many of the seaboard districts a most important sugar industry is established, with small proprietors farming limited areas. There are about 9000 Kanakas and other Polynesians in the sugar districts. The Commonwealth Government in 1901 passed the Pacific Islands Labourers Act, providing that all Polynesians should be sent back to their islands by the end of 1906, and prohibiting their importation after that time. In the southern portions of the colony products of the temperate zone flourish, and wheat forms an important item of agriculture. The pastoral industry is very large, and mining is a considerable industry—gold, silver, copper, tin, and coal all being worked. Timber is found in abundance, both hard and soft woods being indigenous. There are supplies of smokeless coal near Rockhampton and near Port Gladstone. Executive vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of two houses—Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. The former is composed of 44 members, nominated for life by the Governor on the advice of the Ministry. No limit is placed to the number of members. The latter has 72 members elected from 61 electoral districts for three years on a manhood-suffrage basis, with a residential qualification in the colony of six months. The members are paid £300 a year. The principal religious bodies are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian. Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation. The chief exports are gold, wool, frozen meat, hides and skins, and sugar. There are about 2997 miles of railway open.

Revenue, 1904, £4,249,385; **expenditure**, £3,607,863; **imports**, 1904, £6,052,164; **exports**, £11,153,383; **public debt**, £39,009,227.

Governor: Lord Chelmsford, appointed July 1905. — **Lieutenant-Governor**, Sir Hugh M. Nelson, P.C., K.C.M.G.

Ministry: *Premier, Chief Secretary and Railways*, Hon. A. Morgan. — *Education*, Hon. A. H. Barlow. — *Public Works and Mines*, Hon. W. H. Browne. — *Treasurer*, Hon. W. Kidston. — *Public Lands*, Hon. J. T. Bell. — *Attorney-General*, Hon. J. W. Blair. — *Home Secretary*, Hon. P. Airey. — *Agriculture*, Hon. D. F. Denham.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G. **Chief Clerk**, A. B. Paine, 1, Victoria Street, S.W., and 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (City Branch).

South Australia comprises the central section of Australia, and stretches across the entire continent from north to south. The older portion, South Australia proper, lies between 129° and 141° E. long., and from the sea to

26° S. lat. To this was added in 1863 the **Northern Territory**, lying between 129° and 138° E. long., stretching up to the Indian Ocean, and containing an area of 523,620 sq. m., with a population of 4890 and about 20,000 aborigines. The capital is Palmerston, on the noble harbour of Port Darwin. Mineral and agricultural resources considerable. Cotton growing is to be encouraged. Local administration is in the hands of a Resident, but the Government have invited the Commonwealth to assume control of the Territory. Various islands on both the south and north coasts belong to the colony. The whole colony, thus constituted, contains an area of 903,690 sq. m., and a population of 389,727. Capital, **Adelaide**; pop., with surrounding suburbs, 163,430. There is much fair pasture-land; but the soil and climate of the south are chiefly adapted for the growth of wheat, which has already made the colony the "granary of Australasia," and for vine and olive, both of which are now extensively planted. The mulberry thrives, but sericulture has yet to be introduced. The climate of the south is one of the most agreeable and healthy in Australia. The chief minerals are copper, gold, silver, and lead, copper being easily first. Executive, the Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Council consists of 18 members, half retiring every three years. £50 freehold or £20 annual leasehold, or £25 annual rent with a six-months' registration, qualifies for the franchise. A proposal to reduce the £25 qualification to £15 was strongly condemned in 1905. The Assembly contains 42 members elected triennially by adult suffrage. Members of both Council and Assembly are paid £200 per annum. No member can sit in either House and in the Commonwealth Parliament at the same time. For local government purposes there are 32 municipal and 140 district councils. The Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans, are the principal denominations. Wool, wheat, and copper are the chief exports. There are 1882 miles of railway open.

Revenue, 1904 5, £2,725,724; **expenditure**, £2,693,495; **imports**, 1904, £7,450,714; **exports**, £8,665,300; **public debt**, £28,907,195.

Governor, Sir George R. Le Hunte, K.C.M.G. — **Lieutenant-Governor**, Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., D.C.L.

Ministry: *Premier and Minister of Public Works and Education*, Hon. T. Price. — *Treasurer and Attorney-General*, Hon. A. Peake. *Lands, Mines and Agriculture*, Hon. L. O'Loughlin. — *Chief Secretary and Industry*, Hon. A. Kirkpatrick.

Agent-General in London, Hon. J. G. Jenkins. **Secretary and Registrar of Inscribed Stock**, J. B. Whiting, Threadneedle House, 28, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

Tasmania is an island south of Australia, and separated from it by Bass's Straits, 120 miles across. Formerly called **Van Diemen's Land**. Extends 210 miles north to south, and 200 miles west to east. The area is 26,215 sq. m., or (including the islands belonging to the colony) 26,375 sq. m., with a pop. of 174,233. Capital, **Hobart**, pop. 34,682, in the south. Second city, **Launceston**, pop. 27,294. Several groups of islands are looked upon as being within the colony, including the Furneaux group, King Island, and Bruni

Islands. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. There are also a Legislative Council of 18 members elected for a term of six years, and a House of Assembly of 35 members elected for three years by manhood suffrage with a 12 months' residential qualification. Members are paid £100 per annum. For local government there are municipal councils, town boards, and road and water trusts. As to religion, the Church of England, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Methodist are the chief denominations, representing respectively 30,810, 87,348, and 11,639 adherents. The climate is most healthy and temperate. The minerals found are copper, gold, tin, coal, and silver. Wool, wheat, oats, and hay are largely produced, and agriculturists are beginning to turn their attention to fruit and hops. There are 620 miles of railways, of which about 459 are Government property. The Administration of Mr. Propsting resigned office in July 1904, and Mr. Evans formed a new Ministry.

Estimated revenue, 1905-6, £866,630; expenditure, £857,846; imports, 1904, £2,554,454; exports, £3,007,460; public debt, £9,327,456.

Governor, Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G.

Ministry: Premier, Hon. J. W. Evans, M.H.A.—*Treasurer and Minister for Mines*, Hon. Charles Stewart, M.H.A.—*Chief Secretary*, Hon. William Moore, M.L.C.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Crosby Gilmore, M.H.A.—*Lands and Works*, Hon. Alexander Hean, M.H.A.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Alfred Dobson, C.M.G.—*Secretary*, Herbert W. Ely, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.

Victoria is the smallest in size and southernmost in position of the colonies in Australia. It occupies the south-eastern corner, and is divided from New South Wales on the north by the Murray river, and from South Australia on the west by the 141st meridian of E. long. Area, 87,884 sq. miles; pop. 1,205,513, including 9400 Chinese and 565 aborigines. The capital is Melbourne, the largest city in Australia (pop. 502,120), situated on Hobson's Bay and the river Yarra. Executive is vested in the Governor and responsible Ministry. There are two Houses of Parliament. The Legislative Council consists of 35 members, elected for six years by male citizens possessing freehold property worth £10 per annum or leasehold with tenure of at least five years, worth £15 per annum, or occupying as tenant property of the same annual value, unless possessed of educational qualification. The Legislative Assembly of 68 members is elected triennially by ratepaying qualification or manhood suffrage. Members of the Lower House are paid £300 a year. For local government the colony is divided into 60 urban and 148 rural municipalities, each with an elective Council. The chief religious denominations are the Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists and Roman Catholics. Agriculture, mining and manufactures employ the bulk of the population. The chief products are gold, wool, wheat, and butter. Coal is found of good quality, with enormous deposits of brown coal. There are 3401 miles of railway in operation. Mr. Irvine, Premier of Victoria, resigned (Feb. 9th, 1904) owing to ill-health, and Mr. Thomas Bent, Minister of Public Works, then formed a new Ministry (18th).

Revenue, 1904-5, £7,509,000; expenditure, 1904-5, £6,982,000; imports, 1903, £17,859,171; exports, £19,707,68; public debt, 1905, £52,141,000.

Governor, Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Reginald A. J. Talbot, K.C.B.

Ministry: Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Railways, Hon. Thomas Bent, M.L.A.—*Attorney-General and Solicitor-General*, Hon. J. M. Davies, M.L.C.—*Public Works and Public Health*, Hon. E. H. Cameron, M.L.A.—*Lands and Agriculture*, Hon. John Murray, M.L.A.—*Mines*, Hon. D. McLeod, M.L.A.—*Chief Secretary and Labour*, Hon. Sir Samuel Gillott, M.L.A.—*Education*, Hon. A. O. Sachse, M.L.C.—*Water Supply*, Hon. Geo. Swinburne, M.L.A.—*Portfolios without office*, Hon. William Pitt, M.L.C., Hon. J. E. Mackey, M.L.A., and Hon. T. Langdon, M.L.A.

Agent-General in London, Hon. J. W. Taverner. —*Secretary*, A. W. Arkill. Offices, 142, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Western Australia comprises all the western half of Australia beyond the 129th meridian of E. long. It is 1480 miles N. to S. and 1000 E. to W., and has a coastline of 5200 miles. Area, 975,920 sq. m.; pop., 1905, 254,309. Capital, Perth, pop. 49,600; chief port Fremantle, pop. 25,700. Representative government was first given to the colony in '70 in a limited form; but in '90 the Imperial Parliament gave a new constitution, vesting the administration in a Governor and Parliament. The Legislative Council, or Upper House, contains 30 members elected for six years; the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, contains 50 members elected for three years. Electors to the Council must have resided in the State for six months, and possess £100 freehold or £25 per annum leasehold, or be householders to the value of £25, or occupy or mine Crown lands rented at £10 per annum. The qualifications of electors to the Assembly, who may be of either sex, are—six months' residence in the district; or the possession of £50 freehold or £10 leasehold, or holding a house of the value of £10, or leasing Crown lands at £5 per annum. For local government purposes there are 45 municipal councils and 91 district roads boards. The climate varies considerably, for the colony stretches over twenty degrees of latitude, but the inhabitants laud it as the healthiest in the world. In the north and north-east there are large pastoral tracts, suitable also in parts for tropical products. The products of the colony are gold, wool, pearl shells, pearls, timber, sandal wood, and guano. The gold is found at Kimberley, in the N.W., Yilgarn, in the S.W., and at several points between these two districts. The chief fields are the Murchison, the Ashburton, and the Pilbarra, but the reefs extend for about 1200 miles. The Coolgardie field, in the S.W., became famous during '95. The production in 1904 was £8,424,226. There are 2145 miles of railway open, of which 1605 belong to the Government.

Revenue, 1904-5, £3,615,339 (with surplus carried forward from previous year, £3,698,703); expenditure, £3,745,224. Imports, 1903, £6,769,922; 1904, £6,672,480; exports, 1903, £10,324,732; 1904, £10,271,511; debt, 1905, £16,244,208.

Governor, His Excellency Admiral Sir Frederick G. D. Bedford, G.C.B.

Ministry: Premier, Colonial Treasurer, and Minister of Justice, Hon. C. H. Rason.—*Lands and Agriculture*, Hon. N. T. Moore.—*Works*, Hon. F. Wilson.—*Secretary and Education*, Hon. W. Kinzsmill.—*Commerce and Labour*, Hon. J. S. Hicks.—*Mines and Railways*, Hon. H. Gregory.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. L. Moss.

Agent-General in London, Walter Hartwell James, Esq., K.C.—*Secretary*, Reginald C. Hare.—*Engineer*, C. S. R. Palmer, M.I.C.E.—*Assistant*, E. E. Salter. *Emigration Commissioner*, E. T. Scammell. *Office*, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

British New Guinea, also known as the **Territory of Papua**, comprises the south-eastern part of the island, the Trobriand, Woodlark, d'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups, and the adjacent islands south of the 8th parallel south latitude. It is bounded on the west by Dutch and on the north by German territory. Its area is about 90,540 sq. m., 87,786 sq. m. on the mainland, and 2754 sq. m. of islands; and the population is estimated at about 350,500, of whom only 500 are Europeans. A protectorate was proclaimed over the territory in '84, and in '88 it was definitely annexed. In Nov. 1901 the Government of the **Australian Commonwealth** undertook the administration, and the transfer was made in 1903. It is administered by a **Governor**, who resides at Port Moresby (pop. 1640). There are six magisterial divisions, each under a resident magistrate. The country is being gradually settled, and it is hoped that the natives may be trained to use their tribal lands for commercial purposes. The climate favours the cultivation of all tropical products. Much of the interior is still in the stone age, and aboriginal methods of cultivation and industry are still general amongst the population. All minerals, except coal, are reserved to the Crown. The chief exports are trepang, copra, pearl-shell, gold and sandal-wood. The **London Missionary Society** has been established in the island since 1870, and has done much good work.

Executive Council: *Administrator*, Capt. F. R. Barton, C.M.G.—*Government Secretary*, Anthony Musgrave, C.M.G.—*Chief Judicial Officer*, J. H. P. Murray.

NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand is a colony, consisting of a group of islands in the South Pacific; about 1200 miles E. by S. from Australia. There are two large islands: **North Island**, 500 m. by 250, area 44,468 sq. m.; **South Island**, sometimes also called **Middle Island**, 500 m. by 200, area 58,525 sq. m.; also **Stewart Island**, area 665 sq. m.; **Chatham**, Auckland, and other islands at some distance E. and S., are 813 sq. m. Area of entire colony, 104,471 sq. m.; population 851,063, exclusive of the Maoris, who number 43,143. Capital, **Wellington**, pop. (including suburbs) 49,344; chief cities, **Dunedin**, 52,390; **Auckland**, 67,226; **Christchurch**, 57,041.

The **Cook**, or **Hervey**, Islands, a group of six islands, with a few islets, which, with other groups, were annexed to the Colony in Oct. 1900, lie in the eastern Pacific, between 18° 15' and 21° 47' S. lat. and 157° and 160° W. long, and are the only British possession in the eastern Pacific between **Fiji** and the **Marquesas**. They are very fertile and healthy. Area, 106 sq. m.; population about 6000. The chief island is **Rarotonga**, others being **Mangaia**, **Atiu**, **Mauke**, **Mitiaro**, **Takutea**, the **Aitutaki** group, and the **Hervey** group, including **Manuae** and **Te Au-o-tu**. The principal products are coffee, copra, and limejuice, with a considerable export of oranges and other tropical fruits to New Zealand.

Other islands dependent on New Zealand are **Niue**, the **Palmerston Atoll**, **Penryn**

Suwaarow, **Manahiki** and **Rakahanga**, **Danger Island** and **Massan**. Area about 120 sq. m.; pop. about 600.

Government is carried on by a **Governor**, who is advised by a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the **Legislative Council** consists of 45 members nominated by the Governor for life (except those nominated subsequently to Sept. 17th, '91, after which date all appointments are for seven years only), the **House of Representatives** of 80 (including 4 Maoris) members elected triennially on an adult suffrage. The qualifications for electors are residence in the colony for a year, and in the electoral district for three months. Members of the Lower House receive £300, and of the Upper House £200 a year. For local government the country is divided into 91 counties and 103 boroughs, the counties being further divided into town districts and road districts. There is a **Government Insurance Department**, and all the more important public works are in the hands of the Government and other public bodies, and have been carried out for the most part on the co-operative system, the Government providing the materials and letting out the work to parties of artisans and labourers at fixed rates. An eight-hours day prevails, and a **Conciliation and Arbitration Act** is in force. About 40 per cent. of the inhabitants belong to the Church of England, 22 per cent. are Presbyterians, and 10 per cent. Methodists. Education is compulsory, free, and secular; and the University of New Zealand, which has four colleges, at **Dunedin**, **Christchurch**, **Wellington**, and **Auckland**, confers degrees. Ports defended by heavy batteries, mines, and torpedo-boats. A permanent force of artillery and engineers 260 strong is maintained, and the volunteer force numbers over 19,000. The majority of the population are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and a big frozen meat industry is being fostered. There are also important coal, gold and silver mines. There are 2441 miles of Government railway, as well as numerous roads and water communication. The chief exports are wool, frozen meat, sheep skins and pelts, tallow, butter, gold, gum, and grain.

There are over 200 daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals. The leading dailies are the Government organ, the **Auckland Star**, and the **New Zealand Herald**; at **Wellington** the **New Zealand Times** and the **Evening Post**; **Christchurch** has the **Lyttelton Times** and the **Press**, both morning dailies; **Truth** and the **Star**, evening dailies; the **Otago Daily Times**, morning daily, at **Dunedin**; the **Dunedin Star** is an evening Opposition journal.

An International Exhibition will be held at **Christchurch** Nov. 1906—April 1907, to demonstrate the colony's resources and possibilities, and the great field it offers to the industrial nations of the world as an outlet for enterprise and for the use of all kinds of appliances, manufactures, etc.

Revenue, 1904, £7,282,870; expenditure, £6,635,902; imports, 1904, £13,291,694; exports, £14,748,348; public debt, £59,912,000.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, The Right Hon. Lord Plunket, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

Ministry: *Prime Minister*, **Colonial Treasurer**, **Minister of Labour**, and **Minister of Defence**, **Minister of Education** and **Minister of Immigration**, Rt. Hon. Richard J. Seddon, P.C.—*Railways*, *Colonial Secretary*, *Postmaster*—

General, Industries and Commerce, and Public Health, Tourist and Health Resorts, Hon. Sir J. G. Ward.—*Native Minister and Commissioner of Stamp Duties*, Hon. J. Carroll.—*Public Works and Marine*, Hon. W. Hall-Jones.—*Justice and Mines*, Hon. J. McGowan.—*Lands, Agriculture, and Commissioner of Forests*, Hon. T. Y. Duncan.—*Commissioner of Trade and Customs*, Hon. C. H. Mills.

High Commissioner in London, Hon. W. P. Reeves, 13, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary*, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

History, 1905.—A statement was published (May 25th) showing the effect of recent legislation in New Zealand as regards preferential trade. In '94 the imports from the United Kingdom were 58 per cent. of the whole, and they remained stationary at that figure for ten years. In 1904 they rose to 60 per cent. The proportion of imports from foreign countries, which was 9 per cent. in 1904, doubled in ten years. In 1903, however, the proportion became stationary, and in 1904 it began to decrease. The Premier spoke in support of a movement in the colony for giving more support to the Navy, and suggested that New Zealand's contribution should be increased to £90,000 and Australia's to £200,000 per annum. Mr. Seddon's tenth Budget Statement was presented (July 25th), and estimated the revenue for the current year at £7,467,000, and the expenditure at £6,960,000. Mr. Seddon declared that the colony was the wealthiest country in the world, reckoning the wealth per head of the population (£308 per head in New Zealand as compared with £302 per head in the United Kingdom). The Opposition was reorganised under the leadership of Mr. W. F. Massey during the year, and Mr. Massey criticised strongly the Government's administrative and financial policy, asserting that it had increased the Colonial debt by £20,000,000. He advocated a reform of the Legislative Council, the appointment of a Public Service Board, the settlement of native lands, the independence of the magistracy, and a strict provision for sinking funds in connection with future loans.

WESTERN PACIFIC.

The office of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific was created by an Order in Council of 1877 to provide a Civil Court for the settlement of disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The High Commissioner's jurisdiction extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not within the limits of the colonies of Fiji, Queensland, and New South Wales, and not within the jurisdiction of any civilised power. In '93 the jurisdiction was extended to foreigners, and in most cases to natives residing in British settlements or protectorates within the limits of the Order, including the New Hebrides (*q.v.*) and the Melanesian groups. The High Commissioner is the Governor of Fiji, and his Court includes the Chief Justice of Fiji and every other Judge of the Supreme Court acting as Judicial Commissioners, and a number of Deputy Commissioners appointed by the High Commissioner. Certain naval officers commanding men-of-war on the Australian station are at times appointed Deputy Commissioners.

High Commissioner, E. F. im Thurn, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.—*Chief Judicial Commissioner*, C. H. Major.—*Resident Deputy Commissioner*,

Solomon Islands, C. M. Woodford.—*Resident Deputy Commissioner*, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, W. Telfer Campbell, Esq.—*Resident Deputy Commissioner*, New Hebrides, Capt. E. G. Rason, R.N.

Fanning Island. Area 15 sq. m.; pop. 150. It is a landing-place for the Pacific Cable.

Fiji. An island group and British Crown colony in the South Pacific, about 1200 miles from Auckland, N.Z. Fiji is a corruption of Viti, the native name. Consists of two considerable islands: **Viti Levu**, 4112 sq. m.; **Vanua Levu**, 2432 sq. m.; and 225 smaller. Total area, 7435 sq. m.; total pop. 121,074. Capital, Suva, in Viti Levu; second town, Levuka, in Ovalau. Island of Rotumah (area, 14 sq. m., pop. 2192), to the north, annexed to Fiji in '81, is administered by a Commissioner. The cultivation of sugar, fruits, tobacco, Para rubber, and copra is the chief industry. The forests contain valuable timber. Climate tropical, but healthy and favourable to Europeans. Natives, Polynesian with Papuan intermixture; are peaceable, orderly, becoming Christianised and civilised. Europeans number 2548, and there are about 20,000 Indian and Polynesian labourers. In '74 the "king" and chiefs voluntarily ceded the group to England. Fiji is administered by the Governor, who is also His Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. The Legislative Council consists of 6 official and 6 unofficial members, appointed by the Governor. Local government is largely in the hands of the natives through village and district councils. Two State-aided public schools, and many native schools carried on by the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missions, the former being in a large majority. The chief exports are sugar, copra, fruit, and spirits.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir E. F. im Thurn, C.B., K.C.M.G.—*Chief Justice*, C. H. Major.—*Attorney-General*, A. Ehrhardt.—*Colonial Secretary and Receiver-General*, A. W. Mahaffy.—*Agent-General for Immigration*, A. R. Coates.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands. The Gilbert Islands have an area of 166 sq. m., pop. 35,200, and enjoy a considerable trade. The Ellice Islands have an area of 14 sq. m.; pop. 2400.

Phoenix Group include eight islands. Area 16 sq. m.; pop. 59.

Pitcairn Islands. Area 2 sq. m.; pop. 169. Administered by a president. Arrowroot and coffee of excellent quality are produced.

Solomon Islands. The British islands lie in the Western Pacific, between 7° 30' and 13° S. lat. and 150° and 163° E. long., and include Guadalcanar, San Cristoval, Malaita, New Georgia, Gela, Tulagi, as well as Santa Cruz, Vanicoro, and the islands ceded by Germany in '99, including Choiseul, Ysabel, the islands in Bougainville Straits, and Lord Howe's group. British protection extends over all the islands between the Solomon and the Torres groups, and a Resident has his headquarters at Tulagi. The natives are Melanesians, and most of them cannibals. Area about 8400 sq. m. Pop. about 150,000, including 110 Europeans. Revenue, 1904-5, £2993; expenditure, £2307; imports, 1904-5, £33,656; exports, £47,405. The chief exports are copra, ivory nuts, pearl-shells, etc. The sago palm grows in vast numbers. As to the German Islands see GERMANY.

Tonga Isles, or the Friendly Islands, are governed, under a British protectorate, proclaimed 1900, by an hereditary monarch, King

George Tubou II., and a legislative assembly of two orders—viz., 31 nobles, and 31 elected representatives of the people, with an executive consisting of a ministry nominated by the King. Three groups of islands, called Tonga, Haabai, and Vavau, constitute the kingdom. The trade of the islands is mainly with Australia and New Zealand. Chief exports are copra, bananas, and oranges. Area 390 sq. m.; pop. 18,959, including about 210 whites. Capital, Tongatabu.

British Agent and Consul, Hamilton Hunter, Esq., C.M.G.

Union or Tokelau Islands include Nassau and Danger Islands. Area 7 sq. m.; pop. 1050.

MISCELLANEOUS ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

Ascension Island. In the South Atlantic, 960 miles from the African coast. The port is called Georgetown, and is furnished as a naval station, with batteries and storehouses, for British ships on the West Coast of Africa, under the control of the Admiralty. Used as a coaling depot for the West African squadron. Area, 35 sq. m.; pop. 266. Turtles, for which the island is famous, are found in abundance between December and May.

Governor, Capt. R. K. McAlpine, R.N.

Falkland Islands. A Crown colony and naval coaling depot in the South Atlantic, about 300 miles east of Magellan's Straits. Capital and port, Stanley, on East Falkland, which island contains 3000 sq. m.; West Falkland has an area of 2300 sq. m., and the smaller islands of the group cover about 1200 sq. m. Pop. 2009. Wool and frozen mutton are exported to the United Kingdom, which sends about 90 per cent. of the imports and takes nearly all the exports, the balance going to S. America. The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. South Georgia, an island group, 1000 miles E.S.E., has been annexed to the colony. Its area is 1000 sq. m., but it is snow-covered, sterile, and uninhabited.

Governor and Chief Justice, W. L. Allardyce, C.M.G.

Executive Council: The Governor.—*Colonial Secretary,* H. E. W. Grant.—*Treasurer,* W. A. Thompson.—*Colonial Surgeon,* E. T. Born.

St. Helena. Is an island in the South Atlantic belonging to Great Britain, 1140 miles from the African coast, and 800 miles S.E. of Ascension, the nearest land. Port and capital is Jamestown, pop. 2000, which is an Imperial coaling station. The opening of the Suez Canal and the consequent diversion of shipping from the island have led to its continuous decline of late years. It is administered by a Governor and Executive Council. Area, 47 sq. m.; pop. 3882, including the garrison (424). The chief industries are fishing and agriculture.

Governor, Lieut.-Col. H. L. Gallwey, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Executive Council: Lord Bishop of St. Helena; Officer commanding the Troops.—G. N. Moss; H. J. Bovell.

Mauritius. An island in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar, 2000 miles from India, and 2300 from the Cape. It is a British Crown colony. Area, 705 sq. m.; pop. 377,364, including 262,770 of Indian origin or descent. The island is divided into nine districts. Capital and chief port, Port Louis (pop. 56,000).

A Governor presides over the administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Councils. Of the Council of Government, numbering 27 members, 8 are *ex-officio* members, 9 nominated by the Governor and 10 elected. The capital is strongly defended, and the strength of the garrison is about 2400. There is now a constabulary of about 750. French is spoken all over the island, but both languages are used in the Council of Government, and English in the Courts of Justice. The State aids the Churches with grants, the Roman Catholics being in a large majority. There is a Royal College, and also many Government and other schools. The chief products are sugar, rum, vanilla, aloë-fibre and oil. Dependent appanages of the colony, under the administration of its Governor, are various groups in the Indian Ocean. Rodrigues, the Oil Islands, including Diego Garcia and the Chagos group, and the St. Brandon group are, the chief of them. Their total area is 172 m.; pop. 5119. Rodrigues comes first in importance, and abounds in fruits. It lies 344 miles east of Mauritius, and is under the administration of a Magistrate appointed by the Governor of Mauritius. Pop. 3681. The Oil Islands include the Chagos and Trois Frères Islands. Diego Garcia (pop. 526) is the most important, and with its spacious bay is used as a coaling station for steamers. The St. Brandon or Cargados Islands are mostly mere sandbanks.

Governor, Sir C. Boyle, K.C.M.G.
Executive Council: Officer commanding the Forces, Col. C. T. E. Metcalfe, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary,* Sir Graham J. Bower, K.C.M.G.—*Procureur and Advocate-General,* F. A. Herchenroder.—*Receiver-General,* J. J. Brown.—*Auditor-General,* D. S. MacGregor.—H. Leclézo, C.M.G.; W. T. A. Edwards, C.M.G.

Seychelles Islands. These were until Nov. 1903 dependent upon Mauritius, but on Nov. 9th were made a separate Crown colony. They lie in the Indian Ocean about 935 miles north of Mauritius, and include the Amirantes, Cosmoledo, Providence, Aldabra, and other groups. The largest and most populous of them is Mahé (area 55½ sq. m.), whose capital, Victoria, has a safe and commodious harbour, and is the headquarters of H.M. East Africa squadron. The Seychelles are under a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. Area 148 sq. m.; pop. 20,275. Exports, coconut oil, vanilla, and guano.

Governor, W. E. Davidson, Esq., C.M.G.

Executive Council: Legal Adviser, A. K. Young.—*Treasurer,* G. H. Griffiths.—*Auditor,* L. O. Chitty.

Bryan, William Jennings, was b. at Salem, Marion County, Illinois, March 19th, 1860. Ed. at a public school at Salem, the Whipple Academy, Jacksonville, and Illinois College. Deciding to follow a legal career, he studied at the Union Law College, Chicago, and first practised for himself at Jacksonville. In '87 he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and in '90 he was elected to Congress as an extreme Free Silver man. Re-elected in '92, he afterwards lost his seat because of his uncompromising views on the Silver question. He still kept up his law practice and edited an Omaha newspaper. In '96, at the Democratic Convention at Chicago, he was nominated for the Presidency, but was beaten, Mr. McKinley receiving an overwhelming majority of votes. At the beginning of

the Spanish-American war he was appointed Colonel of the Nebraska Volunteers (June 4th, '98), but saw no fighting. In 1900 he was again nominated for the presidency, but Mr. McKinley was returned with an increased majority. Mr. Bryan declared in 1903 that he would not stand for the Presidency again, and at the end of the year visited England, and afterwards went on a European tour.

Buckle, George Earle, son of the Rev. George Buckle, canon of Wells Cathedral, was b. near Bath 1854. He is editor of the *Times*, to which post he was appointed in '84, having previously been connected with the editorial staff of that journal. He was ed. at Honiton Grammar School, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxford, of which he was a scholar. He won the Newdigate Prize for English Verse in '75, took a First Class in Literæ Humaniores '76, and a First Class in Modern History in the following year. He was subsequently elected to a Fellowship of All Souls' Coll., and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in '80.

Builders, Institute of, 31 and 32, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C. Sec., T. Costigan.

BULGARIA.

Bulgaria is bounded on the north by the Danube, on the west by Servia, on the south-west and west by Turkey, and on the east by the Dobruja. By the Treaty of Berlin, '78, it was constituted an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Porte. In '85 Eastern Roumelia was united to Bulgaria, and the amount of tribute and the share of the Turkish debt to be assumed by Bulgaria were left to be fixed by the Powers. The executive power is vested in the Prince, assisted by a council of ministers, and the legislative power in a single chamber, the *Sobranje* or National Assembly, elected for five years by manhood suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 20,000 of the population. There is also a Great *Sobranje*, consisting of delegates elected in the proportion of one to 10,000 of the population, to which constitutional and other questions, such as a vacancy on the throne or the acquisition of territory, must be referred.

The State religion is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, but its Government is independent of the Orthodox Communion, and is carried on by the Bulgarian Exarch and the national Synod of Bishops. There are 643,253 Mahometans amongst the inhabitants. Education is free and obligatory. Theoretically the State owns the land, but the practice is that the land is held on a perpetual lease by a multitude of small farmers, who pass it on to their heirs, and pay one-tenth of the produce as rent. All minerals belong to the State. The chief exports are cereals, eggs, and other agricultural and pastoral produce. The bulk of the trade is with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Great Britain, Turkey, and Germany. Railways (1020 miles) connect Sofia with Constantinople and Belgrade, and Rustchuk with Varna.

The Army has been brought to a notable degree of efficiency. Military *attaches* who have witnessed the operations of the troops are agreed that they are capable of holding their own against the best European troops. The forces are divided into three categories: the Regular Army, the Reserve and the Militia, and all Bulgarians are liable for personal

service, with few exceptions, from the age of 20 to 45, substitution not being permitted. The country is divided into six divisional districts, and the annual contingent is about 18,000 men. The peace strength is: Infantry, 1300 officers and 28,550 men; cavalry, 200 officers and 3850 men; field artillery, 280 officers and 5020 men; mountain artillery, 45 officers and 900 men; fortress artillery, 65 officers and 950 men; engineers, 18 officers and 1900 men; transport, 20 officers and 160 men: total, 1900 officers and 41,330 men. The total war strength is 3870 officers, 202,500 men, and 29,200 horses: plus at least 20,000 *Komitajis*, a force of semi-trained and experienced guerrillas. The infantry arm is the 8 mm. Mannlicher rifle.

The draft of a commercial treaty with Great Britain, based upon the principle of the most-favoured-nation treatment, was agreed upon (Nov. 11th, 1905).

Area (including Eastern Roumelia, now also known as Southern Bulgaria), 38,390 sq. m. pop. 3,744,283. Capital, Sofia, pop. 67,920. Revenue, 1905-6, £4,476,800; expenditure, £4,476,131. Imports, 1904, £5,204,053; exports, 1904, £6,286,477; Public Debt, 1905, £13,595,582.

Ministry: *President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Gen. R. Petroff.—*Finance*, Mr. Payakoff.—*Commerce and Agriculture*, Mr. Ghennadiëff.—*Interior*, Mr. Petkoff.—*Justice*, Mr. Panayodoff.—*Public Instruction*, Mr. Shishmanoff.—*Public Works, Ways, and Communications*, Mr. Gateff.

Agent to Great Britain, M. Dimitri Tzokoff, 51, Queen's Gate, S.W.

British Minister and Consul-General at Sofia, Sir G. W. Buchanan, K.C.V.O., C.B.—*Vice-Consul at Sofia*, Mr. Gerald Toulmin; *at Philippopolis*, Mr. W. J. Heathcote; *at Rustchuk*, Mr. W. H. Dalziel; *at Varna*, (acting) Lt.-Col. P. H. H. Massy.—*Consular Agent at Bourgas*, Mr. D. E. Tacchella.

Sovereign.

Prince Ferdinand was b. in Vienna, Feb. 26th 1861, and is the youngest son of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Clémentine of Bourbon-Orleans, a daughter of Louis Philippe. He has served as an officer in the Austrian army, and possesses large estates in Hungary. After the deposition of Prince Alexander in Sept. '86, Prince Ferdinand was offered and accepted the vacant throne, and on Aug. 14th, '87, took the oath to the Bulgarian constitution at Tirnova. His sovereignty was not formally recognised by the Porte and the Powers until Feb. '96. He married (April 20th, '93) Princess Marie Louise of Parma, daughter of the Duke of Parma; and has two sons, of whom the eldest, Prince Boris, was in '96 admitted to the Orthodox Greek Church. The Princess Marie Louise died Jan. 31st, '99. In March 1905 the Prince visited King Edward, and was made an Hon. G.C.B.

Buller, General Sir Redvers Henry, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was b. 1839. Ensign '58. Served in the campaigns in China ('60), Ashanti ('73-4), South Africa ('78-9), when he commanded the Frontier Light Horse in the Zulu war and won his V.C., Egypt ('82-4), and Soudan ('84-5). All his regimental service has been in the 60th King's Royal Rifles. In '82 he married Audrey, daughter of the 4th Marquis Townshend, and widow of the Hon. G. T. Howard. He was Under-Secretary for Ireland for a short time

in '87. He was Quartermaster-General '87-90, Adjutant-General '90-97, and succeeded the Duke of Connaught in the Aldershot command '98. In '99 he was appointed to the chief command of the British forces in South Africa, and took personal charge of the force directed to relieve Ladysmith, but when his attack on the Boer position at Colenso was repulsed (Dec. '99), Lord Roberts was sent out as Commander-in-Chief. General Buller finally succeeded in relieving Ladysmith, drove the Boers out of Natal, and took part in the fighting in the Eastern Transvaal. He returned home in Oct. 1900, on Jan. 10th, 1901, resumed his command at Aldershot, and on Oct. 1st was given the command of the First Army Corps at Aldershot; but on Oct. 22nd was retired on half-pay, in consequence of a speech which he made in London on the 10th, in reply to charges made against him in respect of a heliogram sent by him to Sir George White after Colenso, and in respect of his general fitness to command an Army Corps. During 1902 much controversy was aroused on this subject, the Government refusing to comply with the General's request that the telegrams relating to the fighting for the relief of Ladysmith should be published. Address: Downes, Crediton, Devon.

Bülow, Prince Bernhard von, was b. in 1849, a son of Herr von Bülow, who was Foreign Secretary of Germany under Prince Bismarck, '73-9. He entered the German Foreign Office in '73, and acted as Secretary of Embassy in Rome, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, holding the important post of *Chargé d'Affaires* to Greece during the Russo-Turkish war. At the conclusion of that war he was appointed one of the Secretaries of the Berlin Congress, and after more diplomatic service in Paris and St. Petersburg, he was appointed Minister to Roumania '88, and to Italy '93. Whilst he acted in the former capacity the commercial treaty between Germany and Roumania was concluded. During '97 he acted as Foreign Secretary while Baron von Marschall was on leave, and was at last definitely appointed to that office. In '99 he concluded the treaty with Spain, whereby the Caroline, Marianne and Pelew Islands were ceded to Germany, and upon this achievement he was appointed Count Bülow. In Oct. 1900, on the resignation of Prince Hohenlohe, he succeeded him as Chancellor of the German Empire and Prime Minister of Prussia, and on June 6th, 1905, he was raised to the dignity of Prince, and received the order of the Golden Fleece from the King of Spain. He is married to Princess Maria Camporeale, step-daughter of a former Italian Minister, Mignetti. See GERMANY.

Burgin, George B., novelist and journalist, was b. at Croydon, Jan. 15th, 1856, his father being the late Mr. J. Burgin, barrister. He was ed. at Tottenham Public School. He accompanied Baker Pasha to Asia Minor as Secretary of the Reform Commission in Armenia. Returning to England in '85, he became sub-editor of the *Idler*, and afterwards of *To-Day* and the *Bookseller*. He has published a large number of novels since 1894, the more recent being "The Way Out," 1900; "A Son of Mammon," and "A Goddess of Gray's Inn," 1901; "A Wilful Woman," 1902; "The Shutters of Silence" and "The Ladies of the Manor," 1903; "The Land of Silence" and "The Hermit of Bonneville," 1904; "The Marble

City" and "The Devil's Due," 1905. Senior hon. sec. New Vagabonds Club. Address, 2, Holly Terrace, West Hill, Highgate, N.

Burian, Baron Stephen, of Rajecz, appointed Imperial Finance Minister for Austria-Hungary and Administrator of Bosnia-Herzegovina, in succession to the late M. de Kallay, in 1904. He was b. Jan. 1851, and is a Hungarian of Slovak descent. Educated at the Oriental Academy, he entered the diplomatic service, and in '75 became Vice-Consul at Bucharest, in '82 Consul at Moscow, and in '86 at Sofia, receiving while there the rank of Consul-General and finally of Minister. In '95 he went into the Foreign Office at Vienna; Minister to Wurtemberg and to Greece, '97-1904.

Burnand, Sir F. C., the editor of *Punch*, was b. Nov. 1836. Ed. at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Called to the bar '58, he practised for two years, then returned to the dramatic and literary work which he had commenced before he was called, principally devoting himself to burlesque, of which "Ixion" and "Black-eyed Susan" may be said to have inaugurated the era of "long runs." He joined the *Punch* staff in Feb. '63. Author of "Happy Thoughts" in *Punch*, which, republished separately, ran to thirty editions. Became editor of *Punch* ('80). Later productions include "Very much Abroad," "Quite at Home," "Rather at Sea," which form part of the "Happy Thoughts Series"; the "Zigzag Guide to the Kent Coast," illustrated by Phil May, and several pieces written for Mr. Augustine Daly's theatres in London and New York, including "The Lady of Ostend." Knighted June 24th, 1902.

Butler, Lieut.-General Sir William F., K.C.B., was b. 1838, entered the 60th Regiment (now 2nd Batt. Welsh Regiment) in '58, served on special duty in Canada, Red River Expedition '70, Ashanti '74, Zululand '78-9, Egypt '82 and '84; commanded the troops at Alexandria '90-3, and the S.E. (Dover) District '93-'8. In '98 he was given the South African command, but was recalled in '99 to take up the command of the Western (Devonport) District. For a time he held the Aldershot command, and in Nov. 1901 he was President of a War Office Committee to deal with the question of reform in the different branches of the service. He also presided over the Commission appointed to consider the Army Supply Contracts in S. Africa, the report of which in June 1905 led to the appointment of the War Stores Commission. He is a brilliant writer, and has published "The Great Lone Land," "The Wild North Land," "Far Out," and lives of Gordon, Sir Charles Napier, etc. Lady Butler is the famous painter of military pictures—"The Roll Call," "The Camel Corps," etc.

Butt, Clara (Mrs. Kennerley Rumford), was b. at Southwick, in Sussex, Feb. 1st, 1873. After studying at Bristol she gained a Royal College of Music scholarship, and in '92 appeared for the first time in London at the Albert Hall in the "Golden Legend," and directly afterwards at the Lyceum in the opera "Orfeo." Her success was at once assured, and she is now recognised as the first of our great contralto singers. Her marriage with Mr. Kennerley Rumford took place in Bristol Cathedral on June 26th, 1900. Address: Compton Lodge, South Hampstead, and St. Aubyn's Mansions, Hove, Sussex.

C

Caine, Thomas Henry Hall, was b. of Manx parentage in 1853, and commenced his career as an architect in Liverpool; then joined the staff of the *Liverpool Mercury*, and wrote in the *Academy* and the *Athenæum*. Resided with Dante Rossetti in London till the poet's death in '82. Published "Sonnets of Three Centuries" ('82), and "Recollections of Rossetti." His novels include "The Shadow of a Crime" ('85), "A Son of Hagar" ('86), "The Deemster" ('87), "The Bondman" ('90), "The Scapegoat" ('91), "The Manxman" ('94), "The Christian" ('97), "The Eternal City" (1902), and "The Prodigal Son," 1904, which was published in 9 different languages on the same day. Many of his later novels have been dramatised successfully. Mr. Hall Caine has travelled in Iceland ('90), in Russia ('92) on behalf of the persecuted Jews; and in '95 he visited the States and Canada, where he represented the Society of Authors. He was elected to the Manx House of Keys in 1901. He is a J.P. Address: Greeba Castle, Isle of Man.

Cambon, M. Pierre Paul, the French Ambassador in London, was born in 1843, and was trained as a barrister in early life. For some years he was engaged in Departmental administrative work, being appointed Prefet du Nord in '77. He went as Resident to Tunis in '82, and there made his mark. In '86 he was appointed Ambassador to Spain, and was transferred to Constantinople in '91. Here he proved himself a very strong man, so strong that it is said the Sultan cordially hated him. In '98 he succeeded Baron de Courcel at the French Embassy at Albert Gate, S.W. G.C.V.O. Received hon. D.C.L. degree at Oxford, June 1904.

Campbell, Rev. R. J., M.A., was b. in London in 1867, and is the son and grandson of Nonconformist ministers. His childhood was spent near Belfast, in the north of Ireland, and he was educated in part privately, and in part at the Bolton High School, and University College, Nottingham. After some work as a teacher he entered Christ Church, Oxford, in '91, and took an honours degree in Modern History and Political Science. In '95 he became minister of Union Street Church, Brighton. He very soon filled the church, and migrated to Queen's Square Congregational Church, then without a pastor, thus forming a united church in a fine building. On Dr. Parker's death Mr. Campbell first undertook the Thursday morning services at the City Temple, and in March 1903 was chosen as the great preacher's successor. Mr. Campbell actively opposed the Education Act, urging all whom he addressed to join in the Passive Resistance movement. Address: Hill Lodge, Enfield.

CANALS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The latest Board of Trade returns (1898) as to canals in the United Kingdom gave the following particulars:—

Mileage.

| | Canal Companies. | Railway Companies. | Total. |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. |
| England and Wales . . | 2,157 | 959 | 3,116 |
| Ireland . . | 491 | 96 | 587 |
| Scotland . . | 69 | 84 | 153 |
| Total . . | 2,717 | 1,139 | 3,856 |

Capital Expenditure in Pounds Sterling.

| | Canal Companies. | Railway Companies (estimated). | Total. |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| England and Wales . . | 20,175,418 | 8,969,527 | 29,144,945 |
| Ireland . . | 1,583,829 | 310,272 | 1,894,101 |
| Scotland . . | 1,254,047 | 1,504,860 | 2,758,907 |
| Total . . | 23,013,294 | 10,784,659 | 33,797,953 |

Traffic in Tons.

| | Canal Companies. | Railway Companies. | Total. |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| England and Wales . . | 37,691,259 | 4,913,085 | 35,604,344 |
| Ireland . . | 676,034 | 32,140 | 708,174 |
| Scotland . . | 158,739 | 1,064,595 | 1,223,334 |
| Total . . | 31,526,032 | 6,009,820 | 37,535,852 |

Revenue in Pounds Sterling.

| | Canal Companies. | Railway Companies. | Total. |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| England and Wales . . | 1,590,686 | 331,305 | 1,921,991 |
| Ireland . . | 108,148 | 6,566 | 114,714 |
| Scotland . . | 14,640 | 52,369 | 67,009 |
| Total . . | 1,713,474 | 390,240 | 2,103,714 |

A Public Trust Proposed.

The drawbacks to the existing system are many. Besides the divided ownership, there is an absence of uniformity in the width of channels and locks. Through traffic is thus subjected to great disadvantages, and necessitates either trans-shipment or the employment of barges too small for economical working.

At a meeting of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce in July 1904, and, later on, at a meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce at Manchester on Sept. 28th, the question of the nationalisation of canals was discussed, but a resolution on the subject did

not secure the necessary two-thirds majority, and no action was taken. In March 1905, however, it was resolved :—

"That this Association recommends that the improvement and extension of the canal system of the United Kingdom shall be carried out by means of a public trust, and, if necessary, in combination with local or district public trusts, and aided by a Government guarantee; and that the executive council be requested to take all reasonable measures to secure early legislation upon the subject."

In the 1905 Session a Canals Bill was introduced, under which it was proposed to constitute a Canals Trust to take over, at first, certain specified canals, and, later, other canals, and to improve and manage them. The Trust was to be appointed by 3 Government Departments, 4 port authorities, and 4 Commercial Associations. Three railway companies opposed the Bill, and owing to a technical failure to comply with the Standing Orders it had to be withdrawn.

Canals Abroad.

The total length of the Canals and other Navigable Waterways of Belgium is 1360 miles, about 85 per cent. of which are under the direct control of the State. During the last 25 years £16,000,000 have been spent on the improvement of the canals and ports of the country.

All rivers and canals in Germany are owned and maintained by Government, but are worked by private enterprise. The number of canal and river boats increased from 17,653 with a carrying capacity of 1,400,000 tons in 1877 to 22,564 with a capacity of 3,400,000 tons in '97. The cost of transport per mile and ton was stated to be reduced to something less than $\frac{1}{4}$ d. The Prussian Diet in Feb. 1905 passed projects for new canals, involving a total estimated expenditure of £16,728,750.

By an Imperial Decree of June 11th, 1901, Austria-Hungary is committed to works for new canals connecting the Danube, Oder, Moldau, Elbe, and Weichsel rivers, and improving existing waterways, at a total expenditure of £31,000,000. The bulk of this expenditure will take place after 1908, preliminary works being carried out in the interval.

France has the best canal system in Europe, and is contemplating additional expenditure amounting to £20,000,000, although the total expenditure on new canals and improvements in waterways up to 1904 was about £100,000,000. In France canals are State-owned, and there are no tolls.

In Italy a Commission in 1903 recommended the establishment of a system of navigable watercourses, 2112 miles in length, in the north of the country, connecting with 1677 miles of existing rivers and canals. The cost is estimated at £4,500,000.

See also ENGINEERING, specially Black Sea and Baltic Ship Canal, French Port and Canal Improvements, Manchester Ship Canal, and Prussian Canal Schemes.

Capital Punishment, Society for the Abolition of. Office, 31, London Road, Bromley, S.E.

Carnegie, Andrew, was b. at Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25th, 1837, and went with his

family to the United States in '48. Beginning life without the usual school education, and after working in various humble positions, as a telegraph messenger for instance, he got a footing in the railway world and became superintendent of telegraphs for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The foundation of his great fortune was laid, however, when he took a leading share in the establishment of iron works at Pittsburgh, which eventually developed into the vast concern known as the Carnegie Steel Company, located at the Homestead Works. When the Company was amalgamated with others into one great trust, in Feb. 1901, Mr. Carnegie's interest in his Company was agreed at \$400,000,000. He has long been known as a philanthropist, and has given millions to build free libraries, art galleries, and various other educational and charitable institutions, notably in Pittsburg and Alleghany cities, though he has made many benefactions in the United Kingdom also. In June 1901 he signed a deed of trust devoting \$10,000,000 "for the benefit of the Universities of Scotland and the youth of that country who desire the benefit of a university education." (See UNIVERSITIES, Scotland.) In 1903 he gave his native town of Dunfermline, Pittencrieff Park and Glen and \$2,500,000 in 5 per cent. bonds, producing an annual revenue of £25,000, "all to be used in attempts to bring into the monotonous lives of the toiling masses of Dunfermline more of sweetness and light"; and arranged for the construction of a building in which to house the Court of Arbitration at The Hague, at a cost of \$1,500,000. Address: Skibo Castle, Sutherland, N.B.

C. D. Acts.—The English C. D. Acts were passed in the years 1864, 1866, and 1869. The 1869 Act applied the system of regulation to 18 military and naval stations, where it remained in force until 1833. It was then suspended, and finally repealed in 1886. The Annual Reports of the Army and Navy Medical Departments show that the admissions of cases to hospital for venereal diseases per 1000 soldiers, or sailors, since '83 have been :—

| | Per 1000 soldiers. | Per 1000 sailors. | Per 1000 soldiers. | Per 1000 sailors. | |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----|
| 1884 . | 271 | 203 | 1894 . | 182 | 155 |
| 1885 . | 275 | 183 | 1895 . | 174 | 157 |
| 1886 . | 267 | 168 | 1896 . | 158 | 160 |
| 1887 . | 252 | 178 | 1897 . | 140 | 145 |
| 1888 . | 224 | 162 | 1898 . | 133 | 142 |
| 1889 . | 212 | 184 | 1899 . | 122 | 131 |
| 1890 . | 212 | 169 | 1900 . | 93 | 120 |
| 1891 . | 197 | 152 | 1901 . | 105 | 118 |
| 1892 . | 201 | 150 | 1902 . | 123 | 123 |
| 1893 . | 195 | 164 | 1903 . | 125 | 124 |

It should be understood that the above figures are numbers of cases, not of men—i.e. the same men are often admitted several times in the course of a year. It is calculated that the average number of men per thousand at any one time in hospital on account of these diseases is about a tenth of the figures given above. The International Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice was founded in 1875, and has its headquarters in Geneva. The British Committee exists to promote its work in the British Empire. **Chairman,** Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P.; **Hon. Sec.,** Mrs. Josephine E. Butler; **Secretary,** Miss Forsaith. Office, 17, Tophill Street, Westminster, S.W.

CENSUS, 1901.

The first census of Great Britain was taken in 1801, and the first complete census for the United Kingdom in 1821. The last decennial census, taken on Sunday, March 31st, 1901, was therefore the eleventh for Great Britain and the ninth for Ireland. The following table shows the figures from 1821 to 1901:—

| Year. | United Kingdom. | England & Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland.* |
|-------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1821. | 20,893,584 | 12,000,236 | 2,091,521 | 6,801,827 |
| 1831. | 24,028,584 | 13,896,797 | 2,364,386 | 7,767,401 |
| 1841. | 25,709,456 | 15,914,148 | 2,620,184 | 8,175,124 |
| 1851. | 27,368,736 | 17,927,609 | 2,888,742 | 6,552,385 |
| 1861. | 28,927,485 | 20,066,224 | 3,062,294 | 5,798,967 |
| 1871. | 31,484,661 | 22,712,266 | 3,360,011 | 5,412,377 |
| 1881. | 34,884,848 | 25,974,439 | 3,735,573 | 5,174,836 |
| 1891. | 37,723,922 | 29,002,525 | 4,025,647 | 4,704,755 |
| 1901. | 41,458,721 | 32,527,843 | 4,472,103 | 4,458,775 |

* The decennium 1841-51 was marked by the potato famine in Ireland.

In 1905 the population was estimated as follows: England and Wales, 34,152,977; Scotland, 4,676,603; Ireland, 4,390,208; total for United Kingdom, 43,219,788.

Of the 41,458,721 persons in the United Kingdom in 1901, 20,102,408 were males and 21,356,313 were females, the latter exceeding the males by 1,253,905, and the proportions being 1062 females to 1000 males. Taking into account, however, the men serving abroad in the army, navy, and merchant service, this excess is reduced from 1,253,905 to 886,169, and the proportion of females to 1000 males from 1062 to 1043.

The age distribution of the population in 1901 was as follows:—

| Ages. | Numbers. | Proportion in 1,000,000 at all Ages. |
|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| Under 5 | 4,692,453 | 113,184 |
| 5 | 4,430,918 | 106,876 |
| 10 | 4,270,672 | 103,010 |
| 15 | 4,174,905 | 100,702 |
| 20 | 3,998,414 | 96,443 |
| 25 | 6,606,655 | 159,356 |
| 35 | 5,032,109 | 120,653 |
| 45 | 3,700,991 | 89,269 |
| 55 | 2,562,828 | 61,816 |
| 65 | 1,417,866 | 34,199 |
| 75 | 528,201 | 12,740 |
| 85 and upwards | 72,649 | 1,752 |

The marriage condition was as follows: Of the 20,102,408 males in 1901, 12,524,053, or 62·3 per cent., were bachelors; 6,867,250, or 34·2 per cent., were husbands; and 711,105, or 3·5 per cent., were widowers. Of the 21,356,313 females, 12,724,647, or 59·6 per cent., were spinsters; 6,998,823, or 32·8 per cent., were wives; and 1,632,843, or 7·6 per cent., were widows. Though the proportion of married people to the total population is higher than it was in 1891—34·2 and 32·8 in 1901, compared with 33·1 and 31·7 in 1891—yet if persons under 20 be left out, the proportion is distinctly lower than it was in '91.

The principal occupations of the male inhabitants of the country were, at the three last censuses, as follows:—

| | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Genl. or Local Govt. | 135,734 | 172,989 | 221,149 |
| Commercial Clerks | 212,067 | 277,565 | 365,352 |
| On Railways (excluding platelayers, gangers, packers, & railway labourers). | 165,507 | 221,647 | 320,514 |
| On Roads (carmen, cabmen, etc.) | 341,373 | 434,307 | 595,327 |
| On Seas, Rivers, Canals, Docks, Harbours, etc.) | 222,644 | 251,559 | 277,854 |
| Messengers, Porters, etc. (not Railway or Government) | 151,629 | 204,088 | 211,33 |
| Agriculture | 2,362,331 | 2,249,756 | 2,109,781 |
| Mines and Quarries | 610,342 | 753,534 | 937,402 |
| Metals, Machines, Implements | 775,342 | 887,371 | 1,118,459 |
| Ships and Boats | 75,222 | 97,064 | 127,743 |
| House Building | 831,394 | 833,733 | 1,130,422 |
| Wood, Furniture, Fittings, etc. | 196,560 | 217,076 | 276,550 |
| Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass | 112,144 | 119,764 | 152,791 |
| Paper Printing, Books, etc. | 140,377 | 185,653 | 219,687 |
| Textile Fabrics | 602,553 | 640,332 | 594,721 |
| Dressworkers and Dealers | 435,685 | 473,189 | 492,142 |
| Foodworkers and Dealers | 472,182 | 573,812 | 670,389 |
| Makers of Spirituous Drinks, Publicans, Wine and Spirit Merchants, etc. | 131,926 | 130,306 | 146,078 |

The occupations of females were:—

| | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Teachers, Lecturers, etc. | 146,014 | 170,377 | 201,716 |
| Domestic Service | 1,595,678 | 1,748,954 | 1,641,154 |
| Charwomen | 99,528 | 116,133 | 126,696 |
| Laundry, etc. | 201,752 | 210,793 | 226,690 |
| Textile Fabrics | 828,232 | 879,529 | 867,259 |
| Dressworkers and Dealers | 792,712 | 881,647 | 903,646 |
| Foodworkers and Dealers | 100,414 | 155,517 | 195,393 |

The condition as to physical infirmities may be stated thus:—

| | Total. | Males. | Females. |
|-------------------|---------|--------|----------|
| Blind | 32,823 | 16,935 | 15,888 |
| Deaf and dumb | 21,855 | 11,852 | 10,003 |
| Mentally deranged | 177,995 | 84,936 | 93,057 |

Chalmers, Mackenzie Dalzell, C.B., C.S.I., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, is the second son of the late Rev. F. S. C. Chalmers, D.D., vicar of Nonington, Kent; b. 1847; ed. at King's Coll., London, and Trin. Coll., Oxford (B.A. '63, M.A. '71). He was called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '69, and served in the Bengal Civil Service '69-72. Appointed a Revising Barrister '81, Counsel to Board of Trade '82, County Court Judge '84; in '93 he was Chief Justice of Gibraltar, and in '95 Commissioner of Assize. He was Legal Member of the Council of the Governor-

General of India '96-9, Assistant Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury '99-1902, Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury 1902-3, and in Aug. 1903 was appointed to succeed Sir Kenelm Digby at the Home Office. He is a member of the Statute Law Committee and a J.P. for Warwickshire. Address: 27, Grosvenor Road, S.W.

Chantry Fund. This fund was established by the bequest of Sir Francis Chantry, R.A., under which £105,000 was invested in Consols, the available income being about £2,100. The first purchases out of the fund were made in 1875, and the collection, which now numbers over 100 works, has since '97 been permanently housed in the Tate Gallery. In consequence of criticism as to the choice of pictures bought by the Trustees a Select Committee was appointed in 1904, and reported in that year recommending that all purchases should be made by a committee of three, consisting of the President, a R.A. appointed by the Council and an A.R.A. nominated by the Associates of the Royal Academy. The Royal Academy in 1905 proposed two or more sub-committees of the Council, each consisting of not more than three members of the Academy, and each consisting of painters or sculptors alone, to recommend works to the Council for purchase.

CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

The following list includes most of the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions that have offices in London, and are either wholly or in part dependent upon voluntary contributions. The figures indicate the last reported annual receipts. The list does not include charities connected with the City of London (see LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES). Hospitals and Dispensaries will be found in an article under that heading.

Actors' Benevolent Fund (£5575), C. I. Colton, 8, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

Additional Curates' Society (£55,293), Canon Petit, 39, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

After-Care Association for Poor Persons discharged recovered from Asylums for the Insane (£818), H. T. Roxby, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society and Homes (£9250), J. E. Hazelton, 83, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Aged Poor Society and Almshouses (United income £2201), J. H. Behan, Sec., 39, Gerrard St., Soho, W.C.

Alexandra Orphanage, Junior Branch of Orphan Working School (£9595), Alex. Grant, 73, Cheapside.

Annuitants' Homes, Miss Sheppard's (£450), Mrs. Chadwick, Hon. Sec., 27, Ossington St., Bayswater, W. The Homes are: two in Ossington St., three at The Grove, Hammer-smith, one at 32, Waltherton Rd., W., and one at 20, Artesian Rd., Bayswater.

Apprenticeship Society for Assisting the Apprenticing of Children of Dissenting Ministers of Evangelical Churches (£295), Athro A. Knight, Bryn Towy, Brockley, S.E.

Architects' Benevolent Society (£950), Percivall Currey, Hon. Sec., 9, Conduit St., Hanover Sq.

Army Scripture Readers and Soldiers' Friend Society (£6125 ss.), Col. G. Philips, 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Artists' Benevolent Fund (£1597), Percy Edsall, 149, Strand, W.C.

Artists' General Benevolent Institution (£5335), D. G. H. Gordon, 41, Jermyn St., S.W.

Association for Placing Orphans in Private Families (£79), Mrs. Senior, 12, Chichester Terrace, Brighton.

Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind (£2224), Lieut.-Col. Sydney Selfe, 258, Tottenham Court Rd., W.

Asylum for Fatherless Children (see Reedham Orphanage).

Baptist Union Publication Dept. (Baptist and Evangelical Tract Section), (£347), Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, 4, Southampton Row, W.C.

Benevolent Society of Blues for the Relief of Persons Educated in Christ's Hospital, their Widows and Orphans (£1310), Wm. Lempriere, 60, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society (£740). Exclusive of the sums raised by district committees for special relief. B. H. Gerrans, 72, Finsbury Pavement.

Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, for Educating, Clothing, Partly Feeding, and Apprenticing Poor Children born of Irish Parents in or near London (£2625), A. F. R. Daniel, 61, Stamford St., S.E.

Biggs's Charity to Printers (£15,434), Joseph Mortimer, 20, High Holborn.

Blind Female Annuity Society (see Royal Blind Pension Society).

Booksellers' Provident Institution (£2525), G. Lerner, 28, 29, 30, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Boys' Home Industrial School (Incorporated Society) (£4651), M. H. Embley, Regent's Park Rd., N.W.

British and Foreign Sailors' Society (£35,656), Rev. E. W. Matthews, 680, Commercial Road, Limehouse, E.

British Home and Hospital for Incurables (£9700; legacies extraordinary, £5082), Edgar Penman, 72, Cheapside.

British Medical Benevolent Fund (for grants, £1807; for annuities, £5672, including legacies); W. E. Sargent, M.R.C.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

British Orphan Asylum (£6646), C. T. Hoskins, 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. (See advt.)

Brixton Orphanage for Three Hundred Fatherless Girls (£1743), Miss Bird, Superintendent, 57, Barrington Rd., Brixton.

"Brown" Animal Sanatory Institution, under the Government of the University of London, The, for the Treatment and Study of the Diseases of Domestic Animals, 149, Wandsworth Road, S.W. (£1040), Trustees, Senate of University of London; Principal, Prof. T. G. Brodie, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.S.; Sec., T. Le Marchant Douse, B.A. Lond., The Institution.

Builders' Benevolent Institution (£2159), Thos. Costigan, 31 and 32, Bedford St., W.C.

Butchers' Charitable Institution (£5665), H. J. V. Philpott, Butchers' Hall, 87, Bartholomew Close.

Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association (£3582), S. Sutherland Safford, 15, Soho Sq.

Cabmen's Shelter Fund (£1532), C. McL. McHardy, Hon. Sec.; Assist. Sec., T. L. Stahlschmidt, 19, Buckingham St., W.C.

Charity Organisation Society (£19,115), C. S. Loch, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.

Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution (£2291), E. Kent, 2, Denman St., London Bridge Station.

Children's Aid Society (£4416), A. J. S. Madison, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

Children's Country Holidays Fund (about £20,200), R. H. Tawney, 18, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Children's Home and Orphanage (£37,246), Rev. Dr. Stephenson, Founder; Rev. Arthur E. Gregory, Principal; Charles N. Barnes, Sec., Bonner Rd., London, E. (See advt.).

China Inland Mission (£65,624), F. Marcus Wood, Newington Green, N.

Christian Colportage Association for England (£7981), H. D. Brown, 37, Farringdon St., E.C.

Christian Community (£6267), J. Atkinson, Memorial Hall, London St., Bethnal Green, E.

Christian Evidence Society (£992), Rev. R. V. F. Davies, M.A., Sec.; R. Thomson, Assist. Sec., 34, Craven St., Strand, W.C.

Christian Literature Society for India; founded 1858; income, 1903-4 (£14,000); issues for the year, 1,576,000 volumes in nine languages. The Right Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., President; Rev. George Patterson, Sec., 9, Duke St., Adelphi.

Christ's Hospital (Schools Account, £56,829; Exhibitions, etc., £4226; Pensions, etc., £16,940), R. L. Franks, Clerk, 60, Aldersgate St., E.C.

Boys' School, West Horsham; Girls' School, Hereford.

Church Army (£178,000), Rev. W. Carile, Hon. Chief Sec., 55, Bryanston St., W. (See advt.).

Church Association (£13,721), H. Miller, 13 and 14, Buckingham St., Strand.

Church Building Society (Incorporated) (£7875), Rev. W. B. L. Hopkins, M.A., 7, Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, S.W.

Church Committee for Church Defence and Church Instruction (£7119), T. Martin Tilby, Office, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Church Extension Association (Incorporated) (£31,538): Orphanages, Schools, Convalescent Homes, and Dispensaries are features of the work. Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East (£346,058), Rev. Prebendary H. E. Fox, M.A., Hon. Sec.; Rt. Rev. Bishop Ingham and Dr. Herbert Lankester, Home Secs.; Dr. Marshall Lang, Lay Sec., 14, 16, 18, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C. See MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays (£87,109), Rev. E. de M. Rudolf, Office, Savoy St., W.C.

Church of England Parochial Mission Society (£3184), Rev. H. Muir, M.A., The Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Church of England Scripture Readers' Association (£9369), Reuben G. Kestin, 56, Haymarket, S.W.

Church of England Sunday-School Institute (General Fund, £1821), Rev. H. Dawson, M.A., 13, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.

Church of England Temperance Society (£45,647), F. Eardley-Wilmot, R.N., 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

Church of England Zenana Missionary Society (£52,064), Rev. G. Tonge, M.A., Clerical Sec.; H. L. Hebbert, Lay Sec.; Miss Mulvany, Central Assoc. Sec.; Rev. R. M. Hawkins, M.A., Organising Sec., 27, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund, London Committee in Aid (£1164; legacy, £200), The Misses Nugent, Hon. Secs. by courtesy free, 29, Eaton Terrace, S.W.

Church Pastoral Aid Society (£70,042), Rev. R. G. Fowell, Sec., Falcon Court, 32, Fleet St. (See advt.).

Church Penitentiary Association (£2252), Rev. C. H. Baker, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Church Schoolmasters' and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution (£7317), John West, Church House, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W.

Church Training College for Lay Workers (£1527), Warden, Rev. C. J. Beresford, M.A., 384-92, Commercial Rd., London, E.

City of London Truss Society for Relief of the Ruptured Poor (£4677), J. Whittington, 35, Finsbury Sq.

Clergy Orphan Corporation (£13,326), Rev. W. C. Cluff, M.A., 35, Parliament St., S.W.

Boys' School, St. Edmund's School, Canterbury. Girls' School, St. Margaret's School, Bushey, Herts.

Colonial and Continental Church Society (£24,980), Rev. J. D. Mullins, M.A., 9, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St.

Colonial Missionary Society (Incorporated) (£5624), Rev. D. Burford Hooke, 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution (£14,200), Leonard Courtney, 11, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.

Commercial Travellers' Schools (£14,096), H. A. Evans, 17, Cheapside, E.C.

Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society (£5146), Rev. J. E. Flower, M.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Congregational Pastors' Retiring Fund (£7429), Rev. J. Rolfe Fisher, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.

Congregational Pastors' Widows' Fund (£1677), Rev. J. Rolfe Fisher, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.

Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, Registrar, Sir Paget Bowman, Bart., Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Country Towns Mission, employing missionaries in the towns and villages of England and Wales (£3051), Harry C. Nisbet, Esq., Treasurer; G. H. Mawer, Sec., 12, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St., E.C.

Cripples' Home and Industrial School for Girls (£1703), Miss J. M. Baylis, Sec., at the Home, 17A, Marylebone Rd.

Curates' Augmentation Fund (£11,211), Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson, 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster. (See advt.).

Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institute (Gen. Funds, £1774; Trust Funds Account, £277), W. Sly, 32, Sackville St., W.

Earlswood Asylum (about £30,000), H. Howard, 36, King William St., London Bridge, E.C.

East London Church Fund (£20,315), Rev. G. N. Walsh, 70, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate-St. Without, E.C. (See advt.).

East London Industrial School (£4886), E. C. Sinkler, Hon. Sec., Brookbank Rd., Lewisham, Kent; J. Cartwright, Superintendent.

East London Nursing Society (£2400), Rev. A. Atkinson, Charterhouse, E.C.

East London Provident Association (£2995), P. G. Kirke, 495, Commercial Rd., E.

Female Mission to the Fallen (£4262), A. J. S. Maddison, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

Field Lane Refugees and Ragged Schools (£7586), estab. '41 under the presidency of the late Lord Shaftesbury, and supported by voluntary contributions. It includes Refuges for 70 men and women of good character, and Industrial Training Home. Boys are trained as bakers, shoemakers, tailors, and gardeners; girls for domestic service. Earl of Aberdeen, President; W. A. Bevan, Esq., Treasurer; Peregrine Platt, Sec.; Office, Vine St., Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.

Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of England, including Women's Missionary Association (£27,167), Sec., Rev. W. Dale, 7, East India Avenue.

Friend of the Clergy Corporation (£4730), Rev. A. R. Nunn Rivers, 17, King William St., Strand, W.C.

Gardner's Trust for the Blind (about £10,000), H. J. Wilson, 53, Victoria St., S.W.

George Yard Mission and Ragged Schools, (£2699), Col. R. Hayne, Superintendent, 87, High St., Whitechapel.

German Society of Benevolence (£3054), Henry Foelix, 14, South St., Finsbury, E.C.

Gibraltar Mission to Seamen (£1806) (Patron, H.M. the King), Rev. Canon A. T. Barnett, 19, Delahay St., Westminster, S.W.

Girls' Friendly Society (£3778), Miss M. Bowlby, 39, Victoria St., S.W.

Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution (estab. 1833) (£1463, dividends, £957), C. C. Brace, 72, Dean St., Soho, W.

Gordon Boys' Home (The National Memorial) (£7790), Lieut.-Col. G. A. Beaty-Pownall, 5, York St., St. James's, S.W.

Governesses' Benevolent Institution (General Fund, £125,511; Annuity Fund, £9358; Provident Fund, £9075), A. Wesley Dennis, 32, Sackville St.

Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Protection Society (£2194), S. W. Bowyer, 10, Old Jewry Chambers, Bank, E.C.

Grocers' Assistants' National Benevolent Society (£2589), J. Aubrey Rees, 49-51, Eastcheap, E.C.

Ham Yard Soup Kitchen and Hospice (£1495), W. Stevens, Great Windmill St., W.

Hetherington's Charity to the Blind (£7521), R. L. Franks, Clerk, Christ's Hospital, E.C.

Home and Colonial School Society (£12,337), Sec., Thos. Robertson; Principal, Rev. D. J. Thomas, M.A., Wood Green, N.

Home of Rest for Horses (£3593), S. Sutherland Safford, 47, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.

Homes for Little Boys, Farningham and Swanley, Kent (Incorporated) (£11,448), W. Robson, 100, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C. (See advt. at end.)

Homes for Working Boys in London (£7281), W. Denham, 12, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Homes for Working Girls in London (£11,742, inclusive of inmates' payments), Founder and Director, John Shrimpton, 3, Victoria St., S.W.

Homes of Hope for the First Fallen and Friendless Young Women (£1400), C. M. Hornibrook, 4, 5, and 6, Regent Sq., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Home Teaching Society for the Blind (£1045), Miss E. Bainbrigge, 53, Victoria St., S.W.

House-boy Brigade (£2714), Superintendent, J. W. Budd; Hon. Sec., E. H. M. Denny, 146 and 148, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

Houseless Poor Asylum (£1530), Colin F. Campbell, 130, Edgware Rd., W.

House of Charity for Distressed Persons in London (£1561), G. Cowell, Sec., 1, Greek St., Soho Sq. Incorporated Free and Open Church Association (£437), Oswald S. Bailey, J.P., Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Indigent Blind Visiting Society (General Fund, £1421; Samaritan Fund, £1481), T. A. Wallis, 8, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

Industrial Home for Boys (incorporated with the Church of England Waifs and Strays Soc.), (£1073, including grant from General Fund of the Society), H. B. Vorley, Esq., Hon. Treas., 110, Copenhagen St., N.

Infant Orphan Asylum (£16,484), Comdr. H. C. Martin, R.N., 63, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Invalid Asylum, Stoke Newington (£863, including patients' payments), Miss J. P. Moline, Hon. Sec., 187, High St., Stoke Newington.

Invalid Children's Aid Association (£4208), Mrs. Munro, 69, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund (£1756), General W. M. Lees, 411, Oxford St., W.

Italian Benevolent Society and Home for Aged Poor (£1440), P. F. Righetti, Italian Vice-Consul, 2, Orange St., Red Lion Sq., W.C.

League of Charity (4654), connected with Church Extension Association (q.v.), Miss Mary Nelson.

Liberator Relief Fund (£5655), Rev. J. Stockwell Watts, 16, Farringdon St., London, E.C. (See advt.)

Licensed Victuallers' Asylum (£7657), A. L. Annett, 28, New Bridge St., E.C.

Licensed Victuallers' School (£6401), E. Grimwood, 127, Fleet St., E.C.

Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silk Mercers, Lace-men, Haberdashers and Hosiers' Institution and Cottage Homes (£11,348), J. W. Stuttle; offices, 43, Finsbury Sq., E.C.; Cottage Homes, Mill Hill, N.W.

London Aged Christian Society (£2000), W. J. Pethybridge, Hon. Sec., 32, Sackville St., W.

London City Mission (£59,178), Rev. R. Dawson, B.A., Rev. T. S. Hutchinson, M.A., 3, Bridewell Place, E.C.

London Diocesan Home Mission (£4668), Rev. Canon C. V. Childe, LL.D., Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

London Diocesan Penitentiary (£2479), H. C. Tatham, Home of Mercy, North Hill, Highgate, N.

London Domestic Mission Society (£1018), Rev. H. Gow, B.A.; C. M. Martineau, J.P., Treasurer, George's Row, St. Luke's, E.C.

London Female Guardian Society (£2662), W. Edwin Page, 191, High St., Stoke Newington, N.

London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution (£4974), W. J. Taylor, 200, Euston Rd.

London General Porters' Benevolent Association (£6220), Thos. R. E. Ross, 106, Cheapside, E.C.

London Master Bakers' Pension and Almshouse Society (£5000), A. J. Kestin, "Isledon," Hampton Hill.

London Medical Mission (£1973), C. Oakey, 33, Short's Gardens, Endell St., W.C.

London Mendicity Society (£1128), Sir Eric A. Buchanan, Bart., 9, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

London Orphan Asylum (Watford) (£15,475), H. C. Armiger, 21, Great St. Helen's, Bishops-gate St., E.C.

London Philanthropic Society (£2778), G. C. Challen, 17, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside.

London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews (£41,207), Rev. W. T. Gidney, M.A., and Rev. F. L. Denman, M.A., 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes (£2884), F. Stokes, 49, Upper Baker St., N.W.

Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage (£16,246), A. J. Kestin, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.

Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants (£7995), Miss Poole, 66, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Victoria, S.W.

Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Asylum (£3074), F. G. Holmer, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Metropolitan Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association (£1073), A. N. Heath, 28, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.

Troughout Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association (£1936), Capt. W. Simpson, 70, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

Metropolitan Fire Brigade Widows' and Orphans' and General Benefit Fund (£4830), F. C. Radley, Sec., Fire Brigade, Southwark, S.E.

Metropolitan Hospital-Sunday Fund (Mansion House) (£78,299), Sir E. H. Currie, 18, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Metropolitan Nursing Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor (£1557), Rev. D. Craven, Hon. Sec., 23, Bloomsbury Sq.

Mildmay Conference Hall and Deaconesses' Institutions (£18,549), E. Carus Wilson, Sec., Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, N.

Missions to Seamen (£48,847), Stuart C. Knox, Esq., M.A., 11, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

National Anti-Gambling League (£515), Edward O. Fold, 13, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

National Benevolent Institution (£15,668), H. C. Latreille, 65, Southampton Row, W.C. (See advt. at end)

National Blind Relief Society (£5617). Non-voting Charity: candidates elected within a year. Rev. J. Pullien-Thompson, Christ Church Vicarage, 27, Tite St., Chelsea.

National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic (Albany Memorial). Income, £12,226 ordinary; £5469 extraordinary. Convalescent Home at East Finchley. Treasurer, The Earl of Harrowby; Sec., Godfrey H. Hamilton, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. (See advt.)

National Incorporated Association for the Reclamation of Destitute Waif Children, otherwise known as **Dr. Barnardo's Homes** (£179,740), Hon. Sec., George Code, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, E. With 85 Rescue Branch Homes and 24 Mission Branches. (See advt.)

National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys (£3403), Mr. E. C. Cooper, Woolsthorpe House, Wright's Lane, Kensington.

National Orphan Home for Fatherless Girls, Ham Common, Surrey (£1116), Geo. de C. Hobson, Sec. (See advt.)

National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children (£25,000). Joint Secs., H. Bristow Wallen (Finance), and H. G. Copeland, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

National Society for Employment of Epileptics (£7380). Has a colony at Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, with a number of detached houses on a large farm, and a special Home for Convalescents. G. Penn Gaskell, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (£62,129), Robt. J. Parr, Sec., Leicester Sq., W.C.

National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor (£21,245), Rev. Canon Brownrigg, 19, Gt. Peter St., Westminster, S.W.

National Society for the Protection of Young Girls, Princess Louise Home (no votes required) (£2565), Major E. C. Thomas, 32, Sackville St., W.

Newspaper Press Fund (£4576), W. T. Sharp, B.A., 11, Garrick St., W.C.

Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution (£2027), W. W. Jones, Room 31, 16, Farringdon St., E.C.

Nightingale Fund for the Training of Nurses (£1486), H. Bonham Carter, 5, Hyde Park Sq., W.

Open-air Mission (£3218), F. Cockrem, 11, Adam St., Strand, W.C.

Orphanage of Mercy, and branches (£6208), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Road, N.W.

Orphan Working School (£18,000), Alex. Grant, 73, Cheapside, E.C. (See advt.)

Paddington Home for Deaf and Dumb Children (£294), Miss Helen Ball, 23, Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale; Rev. S. G. De Vine, Treasurer.

Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Criminal Boys (£8356), J. Trevarthen, Farm School, Redhill.

Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, 38, Tavistock Place, W.C. (£16,877), Mandeville B. Phillips, Sec.; immediate assistance given in money and clothing to Clergymen or their widows, and orphan daughters in temporary distress; 1162 cases relieved during the year. (See advt.)

Post Office Orphan Homes (£4296), W. R. Lovell, E. C. Office, G.P.O.

Providence (Row) Night Refuge and Home for Homeless Men, Women and Children (£5109), J. W. Gilbert, B.A., 15, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.

Provident Association of Warehousemen, Travellers and Clerks (£12,500), C. C. Greenwood, 98, Cheapside.

Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund (£4204: John E. Gwyer, Hon. Sec., 27, Moorgate St.

Provident Surgical Association (£2320), J. Slater Spencer, 12, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Ragged School Union and Shaftesbury Society (£28,564), J. Kirk, 32, John St., Theobald's Rd., W.C.

Railway Benevolent Institution (£72,689), A. E. Mills, 133, Seymour St., Euston Sq., N.W.

Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society (£13,350), W. A. Woods, 167, Strand, W.C.

Reedham Orphanage (£10,570), J. Rowland Edwards, 99, Cannon St., E.C.

Reformatory and Refuge Union (Incorporated) (£1917), A. J. S. Maddison, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution (£23,000), C. B. Shaw, Secretary and Acting Treasurer, 26, Charles St., St. James's, S.W.

Royal Albert Orphan Asylum for Boys (£2206, W. C. Brooks, A.C.A., 11 and 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.

Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution (£803 Ordinary, £12,108 Legacies), J. Bailey Walker, 58, Fenchurch St. (See advt.)

Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb (£6803), T. Cole, 419, Oxford St., W.

Royal Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb Poor, Margate (£8454 including receipts), F. H. Madden, 93, Cannon St., E.C.

Royal Blind Pension Society (£10,694), W. E. Terry, 237, Southwark Bridge Rd., London, S.E. (See advt.)

Royal Caledonian Asylum, Bushey, Herts (£4067, General Fund; £1112, Building Fund), P. D. Graham, Bushey, Herts.

Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows Funded Property (£1942, subscriptions and donations £1020), Lt.-Col. A. C. Fryer, 5, York St., St. James's Square, S.W.

Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund (£44,050), Col. J. S. Young, 53, Charing Cross, S.W.

Royal Female Orphan Asylum (£4683 including legacies), Brough Maltby, 32, Essex St., Strand.

Royal Female Philanthropic Society (£936), H. C. Tatham, Manor Hall, Hammersmith, and 23, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Royal General Theatrical Fund (£3450), C. J. Davies, Savoy House, Strand, W.C.

Royal Literary Fund (£4245), A. Llewelyn Roberts, B.A., 40, Denison House, Westminster.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons (£27,852), P. Colville Smith, 4, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen St., W.C.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys (£35,723), J. M. McLeod, F.E.I.S., 19-21, Gt. Queen St., Kingsway, W.C.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls (£32,487), F. R. W. Hedges, 19-21, Great Queen St., W.C.

Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage (formerly Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum), Snarebrook (£11,327), F. W. Rawlinson, F.R.G.S., Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

Royal National Lifeboat Institution (£118,507), C. Dibdin, F.R.G.S., 20, Charing Cross Rd., London, W.C.

Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen (£30,000), F. H. Wood, Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C. (See advt. at end.)

Royal Naval Benevolent Society (£2276), R. H. Clark, R.N., 18, Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.

Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society (£1459), Col. M. H. Farquharson, R.M.L.I., 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood (£12,091), T. J. Campbell, LL.D., Principal.

Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army (£6500 approximate), Col. F. W. T. Altree, late R.E., 25, Suffolk St., Pall Mall.

Royal School for Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters, St. Margaret's, Twickenham (£3969), S. Rayson, 32, Sackville St.

Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners (£1880), Col. J. G. Y. Wilson, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (£30,000), J. Colam, 105, Jermyn St., St. James's.

Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum (see Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund).

St. Anne's Society Schools, Royal Asylum of, Redhill, Surrey. Office, 58, Gracechurch Street; Sec., Capt. R. H. Evans.

St. Margaret's Home for Invalid and Incurable Children (£350), H. J. Moxon, 11, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.

St. Mary-le bone Female Protection Society (£703), Miss Le Patourel, 157, Marylebone Rd., W.

St. Mary's Girls' Club (£684), Miss M. Yeatman Biggs, 85, Union St., S.E.

St. Monica's Home of Rest, Birkington, Kent. School for the Indigent Blind (£9324), Highlands Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey; founded 1799; Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A.

Scripture Readers and Irish Society (£5400), Rev. T. Heane, Sec. and Treasurer, 32, Sackville St., W.

Seamen's Christian Friend Society (£2350), Rev. G. J. Hill, 255, Burdett Rd., Commercial Rd., E.

Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society (£25,185), G. E. Maude, 26, Suffolk St., Pall Mall East, S.W.

Société Française de Bienfaisance (£1702), Rev. L. Dégremont, Hon. Sec., 67, Newman St., Oxford St., W.

Society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics (£14,131), Rev. R. E. Waters, M.A., and W. Pasley, Esq., 11, Buckingham St., Adelphi, W.C.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (£43,324), Revs. W. O. B. Allen, M.A., and E. McCiure, M.A., Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, W.C.

Society for Promoting Special Religious Services in Theatres, Halls and Mission Rooms (established 1859) (£1234), Rev. T. C. Udall, Sec., 3, Bridewell Place, New Bridge St., E.C.

Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace (£3009), W. E. Darby, LL.D., 47, New Broad St., E.C.

Society for the Promotion of the Due Observance of the Lord's Day (£1198), Rev. F. Peake, M.A., LL.D., 20, Bedford St., Strand.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Committee Women's Work) (£11,091), Miss E. F. Mackenzie, 19, Delahay St., Westminster.

Society for the Relief of Distress (£3846), Charles T. Bruce, 78, Jermyn St., S.W.

Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men (£5386), J. B. Blackett, 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children (£4272), C. Stuart Thorpe, 79, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. (See advt.)

Society (Incorporated) for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes (£3893), A. Humphreys, 4, Bloomsbury Mansions, Hart St., W.C.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association (£2972), Col. Gildea, Chairman and Treasurer, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.; Capt. G. E. Wickham-Legg, Sec.

Soldiers' Daughters' Home, The Royal (£7790), Col. E. L. F. Jennings, M.V.O., 5, Robert St., Adelphi, W.C.

Solicitors' Benevolent Association (£6158), J. T. Scott, 9, Clifford's Inn, E.C.

South American Missionary Society (£25,219), Rev. E. P. Cachemaille, M.A., Capt. E. Pouliden, R.N., 20, John St., Bedford Row, W.C.

Southwark Diocesan Society and South London Church Fund (£13,358), S. C. Lapidge, Gen. Sec.; Rev. C. S. Woodward, Clerical Sec., 49, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.

Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society (£4910), Rev. T. J. Pulvertaft, M.A., Church House, Westminster, S.W.

Stockwell Orphanage (£18,100), F. G. Ladds, Clapham Rd., S.W.

Strangers' Home for Asiatics, etc. (£1969), Major-Gen. F. E. A. Chamier, C.I.E., Hon. Sec., West India Dock Rd., Limehouse, E.

Sunday School Union (The) (£5192), Sec., Rev. Carey Bonner, 56, Old Bailey.

Surgical Aid Society (£20,787), R. C. Tresidder, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C. (See advt.)

Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs (£4900), Henry J. Ward, 4, Battersea Park Rd., S.W. (See advt.)

Thames Church Mission Society (now amalgamated with the Missions to Seamen) (£48,847), Stuart C. Knox, B.A., 11, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

United Kingdom Beneficent Association (£37,219), Francis Burton Osborn, 7, Arundel St., Strand, W.C.

United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association and Railway Orphan Fund (£9453), A. James, 21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Universal Beneficent Society (£3990), S. Sutherland Safford, 15, Soho Square.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa (£30,021), Rev. D. Travers, M.A., 9, Dartmouth St., S.W.

Victoria Orphanage, Paddington (£1031), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

Warehousemen, Clerks' and Drapers' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children, Russell Hill, Purley (£19,278), G. F. Ridley, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Wesleyan Home Mission Fund (£37,332), Rev. Henry J. Pope, D.D., 49, City Road, E.C.

Widows' Friend Society (£2300), President, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.P.; Chas. Woollard, Sec., 107, Cannon St., E.C.

Young Women's Christian Association (London) (£5182), Henry Kidner, F.G.S.; Miss L. Meager, Assist. Sec., 25 and 26, George St., Hanover Sq., W. (See advt.)

Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, or Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society (£26,413), Lord Kinnaird, Treasurer; Rev. A. R. Cavalier, Sec., 2, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.

Zenana Medical Mission College and Hospital for Women and Children, Dr. G. De G. Griffith, Hon. Sec., 9, Lupus St., Pimlico, S.W.; A. McCluer, Assistant to Hon. Sec. Hospital being unendowed, all fees and payments go to maintain it.

Consult, for further and fuller information, Low's "Handbook to the Charities of London," and "The Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities."

Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, The. The Charity Commission was created by the Charitable Trusts Act 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 137). Four commissioners were appointed, three of them being paid; and two at least of these three (one of the two being the Chief Commissioner) must be barristers-at-law of not less than twelve years' standing at appointment. No paid commissioner can sit in the House of Commons during tenure of office. The Board are empowered, "from time to time, as they may see fit, to examine and inquire into all or any charities in England and Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, and the value, condition, management, and application of the estates, funds, property, and income belonging thereto," with certain large exceptions. The secretary to the Commission for the time being is a corporation sole, by the name of "The Official Trustee of Charity Lands," for taking and holding charity lands; and the Commissioners from time to time appoint, with the approval of the Treasury, "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," who must lay their accounts before Parliament yearly. The original jurisdiction of the Commissioners has been largely extended by the Charitable Trusts Act, passed in '60, and other Acts. In '74 the Endowed Schools Acts Amending Act transferred to them all the powers and duties of the Endowed Schools Commissioners. But under the Board of Education Act '99 Orders in Council were issued in 1900, 1901 and 1902, transferring to the Board of Education all powers conferred on the Charity Commissioners by the Endowed Schools Acts, the Charitable Trusts Acts, and other Acts specified, so far as those powers relate to endowments held solely for educational purposes, with reservation as to the powers relating to the vesting or transfer of lands or funds of endowments and the powers of appointing the official trustees of charitable funds. The Board of Education were also given equal and concurrent powers with the Charity Commissioners of inquiring into charities, etc. An account of their proceedings will be found in their annual reports, which give an analysis of the orders made by the Commissioners during each year. The

present Commissioners are Sir George Young, Bart., Chief Commissioner; C. A. Cook, Esq., and A. Griffith-Boscawen, Esq., M.P. (unpaid). Secretary, Richard Durnford, Esq. Offices: Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.

Charity Organisation Society, The, was established with the object of improving the condition of the poor—(1) by promoting co-operation among existing charities and between charities and the poor law; (2) by securing due investigation and fitting action in all cases; and (3) by repressing mendicity. An annual "Charities Register and Digest" is published, containing detailed information respecting charities in or available for London (price 5s.). **Organ, Charity Organisation Review** (monthly, price 6d., or 7s. 6d. per annum). Secretary, C. S. Loch; Central Office, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

Chesterton, Gilbert K., was b. at Kensington in 1874, ed. at St. Paul's School, studied for a time at the Slade School, and then began a literary career by writing reviews for the *Bookman*, the *Speaker*, etc. His column in the *Daily News*, his replies to Blatchford of the *Clarion*, and his brilliance as an essayist brought him a widespread fame, and in 1905 he was appointed to write "Our Note Book" in the *Illustrated London News*. His publications include "Twelve Types"; a volume in the Men of Letters series on Browning, "G. F. Watts," "The Napoleon of Notting Hill," "The Defendant," "The Wild Night," and "Heretics." 60, Overstrand Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W.

Cheyne, Rev. Thomas Kelly, D.Litt., D.D., was b. in London 1841. Ed. at Merchant Taylor's School and Worcester Coll., Oxford. Elected ('69) Fellow of Balliol Coll., and in '31 was appointed rector of Tendring, Essex. Hon. D.D. Edin. '83, and Glasgow '91. In '85 he became Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford, and a Canon of Rochester; in 1904 a member of the British Academy. Professor Cheyne is one of the most eminent authorities on Biblical exegesis. He was a member of the Old Testament Revision Company, and is the author of numerous works on the Old Testament, including "The Prophecies of Isaiah" (5th ed. '89), "Job and Solomon" ('87), "The Book of Psalms" ('88; re-written 1904); "Aids to the Devout Study of Criticism" ('92), "Founders of Old Testament Criticism" ('93), an "Introduction to the Book of Isaiah" ('95), a new Translation of the Book of Isaiah, a new edition of the Hebrew text of Isaiah ('97-8), "Jewish Religious Life" ('98), "Biblical Problems, and the New Material for their Solution" (1904). He was also co-editor with Dr. J. Sutherland Black of the now completed *Encyclopædia Biblica*. Address: South Elms, Oxford, and The Precincts, Rochester.

Children's Country Holidays Fund, The, organises holidays, never less than two weeks, for poor city children by boarding them with country cottagers, who are paid 5s. a week per child; and much good has resulted from the movement. The C.C.H.F. sends about 34,000 children annually. **Treasurer,** The Earl of Arran; **Secretary,** R. H. Tawney; **Office,** 18, Buckingham St., Strand. Similar efforts in Liverpool, New York, Berlin, etc., have been equally successful.

Children's Fresh-Air Mission, The, was established in '82 to provide change of air

for poor children in London, specially in the Holborn, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke's districts. In 1904, 3391 children were thus sent out into the country for two or three weeks, making a total since '82 of 57,519 children. **Treasurer**, Mr. Walter Hazell; **Secretary**, Mrs. Percival; **Office**, St. Peter's Schools, Onslow St., Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

CHILE.

A republic on the west coast of South America, bounded by Peru on the north and Argentina on the east, which declared itself independent of Spain on Sept. 18th, 1810. Under the Constitution voted in '33 it is governed by a **President** elected indirectly for five years by delegates nominated by ballot, who is not re-eligible, and to whom the executive power is confided, and a **Senate** and **Chamber of Deputies** forming the legislature. The **Senate**, of 32 members, is elected by the provinces for six years; the **Chamber**, of 94 members, by the departments for three years, by electors possessing a small property qualification. The republic is divided into 23 provinces, and these are subdivided into 74 departments and one territory. These figures include the provinces of Antofagasta ceded by Bolivia in '84, and of Tarapaca and Tacna ceded by Peru in '84. The province of Tacna was ceded originally for ten years, with the understanding that at the end of that period a plebiscite should decide whether it should remain Chilean or revert to Peru. That plebiscite has never taken place, and negotiations for carrying it out fell through owing to revolutionary movements in Peru. Lately Chile has moved in the direction of the view that Tacna should be retained in order to secure a scientific frontier, and has greatly strengthened her hold on the province. As to Antofagasta, Chile claimed that province not only under the '84 treaty of truce, but as having been hers before. A treaty was signed in June 1903, however, granting Bolivia a seaport; and by another treaty, signed Oct. 17th, 1904, Bolivia definitely recognised the sovereignty of Chile over the province, Chile undertaking to pay the war claims. Boundary difficulties with Argentina were settled by arbitration in 1902.

The establishment of the active army is about 18,000 men, and the formations are: 10 regiments of infantry, 8 of cavalry, 20 batteries of artillery, and a corps of engineers. The war strength is stated to be 150,000 men, including a part of the national guard, while the remainder of that force numbers about 350,000 men, who have received very little training.

The **Chilian navy and army** are administered from the same office. All service for both army and navy is obtained by conscription. The officers and men on the naval active list are variously stated to number from 6000 to 8000. The strength in ships built is: battleships, 2; armoured cruisers, 2; protected cruisers, 6; torpedo vessels, 5; torpedo-boat destroyers, 6; torpedo boats, 24; submarine, 1. The principal dockyards are situated as follows: Talcahuano, one dock, takes any warship; Valparaiso, two small floating docks, take cruisers. In May 1905 the cruiser *Presidente Pinto* was lost in the Gulf of Ancud with many officers and men, including the captain.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but all others are tolerated; gratuitous education is given at the national charge, but

is not compulsory. Wheat, wine, nitrate, copper, silver, iodine, etc., are the chief products of the country. Half the population are engaged in agriculture, but the mineral wealth of the country is considerable. The yield of nitrate, in which industry a large amount of British capital is employed, is very large. There are 3206 miles of railway, of which 1668 belong to the State. The capital is Santiago, pop. about 300,000; and other chief towns are Valparaiso, 133,000; and Concepcion, 50,000. The Conversion Law of Feb. 11th, '95, changed the currency from paper to gold, at the rate of 18d. per peso or dollar.

Area, 290,829 sq. m.; **pop.** (1902) 3,300,000. **Revenue**, 1903, £5,881,231; 1904, £6,207,377; **debt**, 1904, **external** £16,649,400, **internal** £5,647,650; **imports**, 1901, £10,447,557; 1902, £9,932,115; 1903, £10,685,300; **exports**, 1901, £12,888,373; 1902, £13,940,997; 1903, £14,566,715. **President**, Señor Kisco (elected June 25th, 1901).

Legation in London, 29, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.—*Minister Plenipotentiary*, M. Domingo Gana.—*First Secretary*, Don Victor Eastman.—*Second Secretary*, Don Felipe Aninat.—*Consul in London*, A. Torres, 10, Lime Street, E.C.

British Minister at Santiago, A. S. Raikes. *Consul-General*, F. P. Leay, Valparaiso. *Consuls*, G. L. Ansted, Coquimbo; C. N. Clarke, Iquique.

CHINA, EMPIRE OF.

The most populous, and, excluding Siberia, the largest empire in Asia. China Proper is remarkable as the most compact nationality in the world, having an area estimated by the Chinese Government in 1902 at 1,532,420 sq. m., with a pop. of 407,253,029. The rest of the empire includes the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Thibet, Jungaria, and Eastern Turkestan, which cover an area of about 2,744,750 sq. m., and contain about 18,710,000 souls. See accounts of these on p. 112.

The government of the country is in theory most carefully organised, although in practice it is far otherwise. At its head is the **Emperor**, supreme priest and king. The **Nei-ko**, or Cabinet, which includes two Manchu members, two Chinese, and two assistants from the Hanlin or Great College, administers the empire under the supreme direction of the **General Board of State Affairs**, which was by an Imperial Edict (April 23rd, 1901), substituted for the previously existing Privy Council.

Eight boards or councils, each presided over by a Manchu and a Chinese, are entrusted, in subordination to the Nei-ko, with all civil appointments, with all financial matters, with the direction of rites and ceremonies, with military affairs, with public works, with criminal jurisdiction, with the conduct of naval affairs, and with the control of foreign affairs. The **Board of Censors** is theoretically superior to the central administration, and in practice possesses considerable power, through the right of access to the sovereign which its members enjoy. The 18 provinces are administered by viceroys or governor-generals, who are assisted by governors of departments and districts, and by the "taotais" of the cities. Capital Peking, with a pop. estimated at about 1,000,000.

Certain measures are on foot to reorganise the **Chinese Army** in accordance with an instruction drawn up by Yuan-Chi-Kai in 1902.

A law of military reorganisation was promulgated in January. The Chinese army is henceforth to be national, and no longer to be composed of heterogeneous forces under provincial viceroys. There will be the active army, the first reserve, and the second reserve. There will be infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and army service troops, and the organisation will be in divisions of all arms. It is intended to constitute 36 of these divisions, beginning with the present year; but this organisation is not expected to be completed until 1922. It is, however, already in operation in Chi-li, where there are 3 divisions of the active army and a strong mixed brigade of the Manchurian army, and the system is to be introduced in Shantung, Huan, and Shansi. Major-General Wang, on his way to Berlin, informed a German correspondent that the scheme was making rapid progress, and that China would have at the end of 1905 a regular army of 400,000 men, to be increased to 1,200,000. Japanese officers are acting as instructors.

The *élite* of the old armies was composed of the Shen-Che-Ying or Black Flag troops, and the Pa-Ki or Eight-Banner men. The former were said to number 50,000 men. Next in importance came the Banner men of Manchuria, composed of soldierlike troops, but some of them armed with bows and arrows. The Banner men have been estimated at something like 300,000. The Luh-ying or Green Flags, with a paper strength of 500,000 men, scattered through the empire, possess little value.

The three chief religions established in the country are Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, the Buddhists largely preponderating. The State religion, however, is Confucian. Education is to a very large extent the monopoly of a special literary class of the population, and literary examinations are the chief gate to the public service, despite the Imperial Edict of 1902 which decreed that universities should be established in each province, colleges in each prefecture, and schools in each district. Something has been done in this direction, but it is of a very perfunctory character. Agricultural pursuits occupy the majority of the people, the chief products being tea, silk, cereals, and sugar. Of the exports (see below) silk accounted for £8,920,434 in 1901, and tea for £2,738,355. The land is freehold, and is held by families in small holdings, an annual land-tax of from 1s. to 6s. 6d. per acre being paid to the Government. There is much coal in all the provinces, and in the Lui-Yang district, in the province of Hu-nan, there is a vast coalfield, the area of which is about 21,000 sq. miles. The coal here is worked to some slight extent at present, and finds an outlet through Hankow, on the Yang-tse-Kiang. There are also large quantities of coal in the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Sze-Chuan, Shansi and Honan. Iron ore is also plentiful in Shansi. The greater part of the country is only very partially developed, and much benefit will accrue to native and foreign trade when a proper system of railways is established. Many concessions have been granted, and in 1905 there were, including Manchuria, about 3000 miles open.

Various ports, called the *treaty ports*, which number 42 in all, have been thrown open to European trade, and about 19,000 Europeans reside in these ports, of whom over 5400 are British subjects. Shanghai is

the great foreign centre, with a foreign population of 11,407, including 3713 British and 2157 Japanese, and a native population of about 600,000. The Imperial Customs dues on foreign trade are collected and the coast-lights are administered by the great service known as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. Nearly 900 Europeans are engaged in its service, of whom about 500 are British.

Various districts have been "leased" to other powers: e.g., Wei-hai-Wei, and the Kow-lung district opposite Hong Kong, to Great Britain; Port Arthur and Talienwan to Russia, though Japan took these in 1905 (see RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR); Kiao-Chau to Germany; and the bay of Kwang-Chau-Wan, with two islands commanding the entrance to the bay, to France.

The coinage used by the people is the "cash," made of copper and zinc, 40 of which go to 1d. and 9600 to a £. The currency of the country, other than this, is the "tael," or "liang" as the Chinese call it, which is a certain weight of silver. The weight and the fineness of the silver differ in different towns, but the Haikwan tael is that in which duties are paid to the Imperial Maritime Customs, and this is a weight of 583.3 grains of pure silver 1000 fine.

The revenue and expenditure are estimated at from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000. Imports, 1902, £39,118,115; 1903, £40,908,750; 1904, £49,151,515; exports, 1902, £30,693,946; 1903, £31,124,900; 1904, £34,212,393. The debt in 1900 amounted to about £55,755,000, including the loan to cover the war indemnity to Japan; and in 1901 China agreed to pay to the Powers, in 39 annual instalments, an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels (about £67,500,000 at 3s. per Hai-kuan tael), making the total debt £123,255,000. With the exception of a railway loan of £2,300,000, this debt is secured on the Imperial Maritime Customs.

Administration: *Grand Secretary*, Prince Ching. *High Commissioner of Education*, Chang Pe-hsi. *President, Board of Commerce*, Prince Tsai-chen. *Commander-in-Chief Army and Navy*, Yuan-Shih-Kai.

General Board of State Affairs: Members—Prince Ching (President), Kun Kang, Wang-Wen Shao, and Lu Chuan Lin, with the Viceroy Yuan-Shih Kai and Chang-Chih-tung as associate members.

Imperial Chinese Customs: *Inspector-General*, Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G.; *Deputy* Sir Robert E. Bredon, K.C.M.G.

Minister Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Wang Ta-Hsih, 49, Portland Place, W. *Councillor of Legation*, Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G., 3, Harley Place, W.

British Minister at Peking, Sir Ernest Satow, G.C.M.G. *Secretary*, Hon. Lancelot Carnegie, M.V.O. *Commercial Attaché*, J. W. Jamieson, Shanghai.

British Consuls-General: *Tientsin and Peking*, L. C. Hopkins.—*Canton*, James Scott.—*Shanghai*, Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G.—*Hankow*, Sir E. D. H. Fraser, C.M.G.—*Cheng-tu*, A. Hosie.—*Yun-nan-fu*, W. H. Wilkinson.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court for China and Korea, Sir H. W. de Sausmarez, Shanghai.

Dependencies.

Manchuria (area 363,610 sq. m., pop. 8,500,000) was occupied by the Russians at the time of the Boxer outbreak, and though it should

have been evacuated under the terms of the **Manchurian Convention**, signed April 8th, 1902, it remained under Russian control. This was the immediate cause of hostilities between Russia and Japan, which ended in 1905 in the Russian evacuation of the country. See **RUSO-JAPANESE WAR**.

Mongolia (area 1,367,600 sq. m., pop. 2,580,000) lies between Manchuria and Chinese Turk-estan.

Chinese Turkestan (area 550,340 sq. m., pop. 1,200,000), to the north of Tibet, and to the east of the Pamirs, contains the important towns of Kashgar, Yarkand and Khotan. British and Russian representatives are stationed at Kashgar, which is a large trading centre, but Russian influence is in the ascendant.

Tibet (area 463,200 sq. m., pop. variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000) lies on the slopes of the Himalayas, between Kashmir and the Chinese province of Szechuen, with Chinese Turkestan on the north. The capital is **Lhasa** (estimated pop. 15,000). The country, by reason of its physical characteristics, its great mountains, and its height above the level of the sea, is of extreme interest, apart from the fact that it is the home of Buddhism. Gold is said to exist in considerable quantities. The **Dalai Lama** is the supreme ruler, but the **Tashe Lama**, at **Tashe-Lhunpo**, a great monastery near **Shigatse**, the second city of Tibet, was in Sept. 1904 appointed to succeed to the spiritual dignities of the **Dalai Lama**, by order of the Chinese Emperor. The **Dalai Lama** is assisted by a Council composed of a Prime Minister and 9 councillors, of whom 5 are priests and 4 laymen. The country is divided into 4 "lings," each governed by a lama. There is an **Amban**, or Chinese Resident, at **Lhasa**, who represents the Chinese Government in the country, China having assumed the suzerainty of the country early in the eighteenth century. The three great monasteries outside **Lhasa** really govern the country, through the **Tzong-du** or Great Assembly. By the **Anglo-Tibetan Conventions** of '90 and '93, **Yatung**, in the **Chumbi valley**, on the **Indian-Tibet frontier**, was opened for trade. The chief imports are cotton and woollen goods, metals, chinaware, indigo, matches, silk, and tobacco. The exports are mostly wool, musk and ponies being the only other items of note. Imports, 1902-3, £76,848; exports, £132,680. A British mission under **Col. Younghusband** was despatched during 1903 by the Indian Government to meet Tibetan and Chinese officials, and to secure the observance of the **Conventions** of '90 and '93. A force under **Brigadier-General J. R. L. Macdonald** was appointed to accompany and escort the Mission, which was received with much hostility by the Tibetans. The advance was continued in 1904; fighting took place near **Tanu**, at **Guru**, **Gyangtse**, and the **Karo Pass**, but the Mission proceeded to **Lhasa**, which was reached on Aug. 3rd, 1904. The **Dalai Lama** had fled, but the **Amban** was present, and after considerable negotiation a formal treaty was signed (Sept. 7th, 1904). The Regent left in charge affixed the **Dalai Lama's** seal, and the Council, the three great Monasteries and the National Assembly also sealed the treaty. Tibet agreed to establish markets at **Gyangtse** and **Gartok**, in addition to **Yatung**, for British and Tibetan trade, with Tibetan and British officials stationed thereat; and Great Britain agreed to alter by separate arrange-

ment any objectionable features in the **Convention** of 1893. Tibet agreed to pay Great Britain an indemnity of £500,000 in 75 yearly instalments, commencing on Jan. 1st, 1906. Great Britain meanwhile continuing to occupy the **Chumbi valley** as security for the due payment of the indemnity and the performance of the conditions as to trading stations. It was provided that if the indemnity should not be paid, Great Britain should continue in occupation of **Chumbi**. Tibet agreed to demolish all forts between the Indian frontier and **Gyangtse** on the trade routes. Tibet also agreed not to sell, lease, or mortgage any Tibetan territory to any foreign Power, without the consent of Great Britain, and not to allow any foreign Power to concern itself with Tibetan affairs, or to construct roads or railways or open mines in Tibet. Mr. Brodrick, on behalf of H.M. Government, subsequently decided that £166,000 should be the amount of the indemnity, and that the period of occupation of the **Chumbi valley** should be limited to 3 years.

Sovereign.

The Emperor, **Tsai-Tien Kwang-Hsu**, is the son of **Prince Chun**, and his mother, who died in 1896, was a sister of the present **Empress-Dowager**. Born in '72, at **Pekin**, he ascended the throne on Jan. 22nd, '75. He married, in '89, his cousin, a daughter of **Duke Kwei**, who is the brother of the **Empress-Dowager**. During the early part of his reign the **Empress-Dowager Tsu-Hszu**, who was b. Nov. 17th, 1834, was supreme, though nominally the Emperor assumed full control of the Government in '89. He is himself in favour of progress, and in '98 he issued several edicts in favour of reforms; but the only effect was that in Sept. '98 the **Empress-Dowager** restored the **Regency** and relegated the Emperor to the background again. Each Emperor can appoint his successor from among those of his own family who belong to a younger generation than his own.

History, 1905.

A contract for a Government gold loan of £1,000,000 at 5 per cent., issued at 91, and redeemable in 20 years, was made with the **Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank** and the **Deutsch-Asiatische Bank** (Feb. 3rd) for the payment of the balance required for converting the **Boxer indemnity** into gold; and this troublesome question was finally settled (July 2nd), the Powers accepting the Chinese proposals to pay in gold. During the summer some attention was attracted by a partial boycott of American imports, which assumed considerable proportions, and which was declared to be a protest against American treatment of Chinese and legislative restrictions upon them in the United States. The practical violation of the commercial treaty between Great Britain and China, specially as to the stipulations providing for a uniform currency, for the making of mining laws, for the reform of taxation, and for freedom of navigation on inland waters, drew a strong protest from British firms trading with China during the year. See also **RUSO-JAPANESE WAR**.

China Association, The, is a society of merchants and others interested in the Far East, having for its objects the representation of the interests of the British mercantile community in their relations with the Chinese and

Japanese, and the promotion of trade and intercourse with China and Japan. **Hon. Sec. and Treas.,** Joseph Welch; **Office,** 159, Cannon Street, E.C.

China League, The, was formed by Members of Parliament and others interested in the Far East in 1900. **Hon. Secs.,** Messrs. A. R. Burkill and G. Jamieson, C.M.G.; **Sec.,** Mr. E. G. Wall; **Office,** Dacre House, Victoria Street, S.W.

Choate, Joseph Hodges, American lawyer, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain '99-1905. B. at Salem, Massachusetts, Jan. 24th, '32, graduated at Harvard University, '52, and admitted to the American Bar in '55. In '98 he was president of the American Bar Association. He received the LL.D. degree from Amherst in '87, Harvard '88, Edinburgh '99, Cambridge 1901, Yale 1901, St. Andrews 1902, Glasgow 1904, and the D.C.L. from Oxford in 1902. He is a Republican, an admirable speaker, and has written addresses on Abraham Lincoln, Rufus Choate, Admiral Farragut, Education in America, Benjamin Franklin, and Alexander Hamilton. On May 5th, 1905, he was entertained at a farewell banquet at the Mansion House.

Christian Evidence Society. Founded in 1870 by the then Bishop of London, the late Earl of Harrowby, and others, Churchmen and Nonconformists, to counteract the progress of unbelief amongst various classes. **President,** Archbishop of Canterbury; **Sec.,** Rev. R. V. F. Davies, M.A. **Offices,** 34, Craven Street, W.C.

Christie, Sir William H. Mahoney, K.C.B., D.Sc. (hon.), M.A., F.R.S., **Astronomer Royal,** was b. at Woolwich 1845, is a son of the late Prof. S. H. Christie, F.R.S., was ed. at King's Coll. School, London, and Trinity Coll., Camb., and became a Fellow of his college. Graduated B.A. ('68) as fourth wrangler. Appointed ('70) chief assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. On Sir G. B. Airy's retirement ('81) appointed Astronomer Royal. He contrived and introduced several valuable improvements in the scientific apparatus there in use, including new forms of spectroscope, of alt-azimuth, and of domes. He is the author of the "Manual of Elementary Astronomy" and various scientific papers. K.C.B. Nov. 9th, 1904. **Address:** Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Cinque Ports, The. A group of seven ports (originally five, whence the name) situated on the south coast of England (in Sussex and Kent). **Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich** were the original ports, **Winchelsea and Rye** being added afterwards. The original Cinque Ports were created by William the Conqueror, and were endowed with various important privileges in consideration of their furnishing a certain quota of ships of war, for the king's use, when demanded. The Lord Wardenship, of which H.R.H. Prince of Wales is the present holder, is now only an honorary dignity. Its holders have no special jurisdiction.

City Churches Preservation Society, The. founded in 1894, has been instrumental in saving St. Mildred's, All Hallows, Lombard Street, and St. Mary Woolnoth from demolition. The Society considers that to destroy any of the beautiful City churches would be unnecessary. **Chairman,** Mr. Edwin Freshfield. **Hon. Sec.,** Mr. Alfred Moore, 7, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

City of London College. Day and evening classes are held in the various branches of

science, literature, art, and commerce, and higher and commercial day schools have been established. There are chemical, physical, biological and physiological laboratories, Art studios, a good library and a spacious reading-room. **Principal,** Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.; **Secretary,** David Savage, F.C.I.S.

CIVIL SERVICE.

This is one of the oldest institutions of the country, and probably dates from the earliest monarchical times. It is only within perhaps the last hundred years that the English Civil Service has assumed its present vast proportions. The Civil Service comprises all persons who serve the King in a civil capacity, as opposed to those employed in the military and naval services. The total number of persons so employed cannot be far short of half a million. The chief department of the Civil Service is the Treasury, which exercises a control over all other departments, and from whom alone authority is obtained for all expenditure. Perhaps next in importance is the Exchequer and Audit Department, which is charged with the audit of the accounts of all other departments, and is required to see that the expenditure of each is in accordance with the authorities received from the Treasury. The Foreign Office (including the diplomatic service), the India Office and the Colonial Office, together with the Home Office, probably rank next amongst the numerous departments of the Home Civil Service. The three revenue departments—namely, the Post Office, Inland Revenue, and Customs—are of course important branches of the service; there are also, among what are known as the spending departments, the War Office, Admiralty, Board of Trade, Office of Works, Education Office, Privy Council Office, the Stationery Office, and many other smaller offices.

Most of the clerkships in the Civil Service are now thrown open to public competition, and the various offices are grouped into two grades. The recommendation of the Playfair Commission which sat in 1874 to inquire into the Civil Service—namely, that the Services should be divided into a Higher and a Lower Division, with a specified scale of salaries irrespective of office for each division—has never been fully carried out. Most of the better-class offices are grouped under Grade I., and the remainder under what was formerly known as Grade II.; in these latter, however, most of the vacancies are being filled up by the appointment of Lower Division clerks under the Playfair scheme.

The Civil Service Commissioners conduct the examinations not only for home services, but also for Indian, military, naval, and colonial services. See also BRITISH EMPIRE (Indian Civil Service). Full particulars of all examinations for the Civil Services, and of the situations to be competed for, can always be obtained on application to the Civil Service Commission, London, W.

Clarke, Sir Edward G., K.C., was b. in London, Feb. 15th, 1841. He was ed. at the City Commercial School, City of London Coll. and King's Coll., London; obtained a writership in the India Office '59, but retired '60; became Tancred Law Student '61; was called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '64; created Q.C. '80; and elected a bencher of his Inn '82. Sir Edward was for some time a reporter in the

House of Commons, and was on the literary staff of the *Morning Herald* and *Standard*. He was made Solicitor-General in Lord Salisbury's '86 Administration, and knighted. He declined to take office in '95 because of the regulations as to private practice imposed on the Solicitor-General and Attorney-General, and in '97 refused the offer of the appointment of Master of the Rolls. M.P. for Southwark '80, and for Plymouth '80-1900. Address: Thorncote, Staines.

Clarke, Sir George Sydenham, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, was b. in 1848, and is the eldest son of the late Rev. W. J. Clarke of Folkestone. Ed. at Haileybury and Wimbledon, he passed first both into and out of the R.M.A., Woolwich, and entered the Royal Engineers '68. He was on the Staff of Cooper's Hill '71-80, served in Egypt and the Soudan '82 and '85, and then went to the War Office. For his services in organising Colonial Defence, '85-92, he was made a K.C.M.G. '93. He also acted as Secretary to the Royal Commission on Navy and Army Administration in '88, and was a member of the Committee appointed in 1900 to inquire into the organisation of the War Office. During the Boer war he was Supt. of the Royal Carriage Dept. at Woolwich. Governor of Victoria 1901, member War Office Reconstruction Committee 1903, and in 1904 appointed to the post he now holds. He has published works on 'Graphic Statics,' 'Plevna,' 'Imperial Defence,' 'Fortification,' 'Russia's Sea Power,' etc.

Clifford, Rev. John, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., F.G.S., D.D., President of the Baptist Union '88 and '99, President of the National Council of Free Evangelical Churches '98, was b. Oct. 16th, 1836, at Sawley. In Feb. '93, during the course of a lecture, he stated that when a boy of eleven he was a "threader" in a lace factory, and had often worked from 4 a.m. on the Friday till 6 p.m. on the Saturday. In '55 he entered the General Baptist College. After his third year at the College he accepted an invitation from the Praed Street church, Paddington. He graduated B.A. at London University in '61, B.Sc. with honours in Logic and Philosophy, and in Geology in '62, in '64 taking the degree of M.A. (bracketed first); and in '66 that of LL.B. with honours in the Principles of Legislation. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him in '83 by Bates' University, U.S.A. His growing success at Praed Street led to the erection of **Westbourne Park Chapel**, which was opened Sept. '77, and in which he still continues to minister. He visited Australia and the States during '97. He was the protagonist of the Passive Resistance Movement in 1903 and 1904. His works include the following: "Is Life worth Living?" "The Dawn of Manhood," "Daily Strength for Daily Living," "Christian Certainties," "The Inspiration and Authority of the Bible," "Typical Christian Leaders," "Social Worship," "God's Greater Britain," "The New Education Bill: What is at Stake" (1902), and "The Secret of Jesus" (1903). Address: 25, Sunderland Terrace, Westbourne Gardens, W.

CLUBS AND CLUB HOUSES, PRINCIPAL.

| Name of Club. | Club House. | Established | No. of Members. | Subscription. | |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | | | Entrance. | Annual. |
| Albemarle | 13, Albemarle Street | 1874 | 800 | £ s. d. 5 & 4gs. | £ s. d. 5 & 4 gs. |
| Alpine | 23, Savile Row | 1857 | 653 | 4 4 0 | 2 2 0 |
| Army and Navy | 36, Pall Mall | 1837 | 2,400 | 40 0 0 | 7 & 10gs. |
| Arthur's | 69, St. James's Street | 1765 | 600 | 31 10 0 | 10 & 11gs. |
| Arts | 40, Dover St., Piccadilly, W. | 1863 | 600 | £10 share £6 fee | 7 7 0 |
| Athenæum | 107, Pall Mall | 1824 | 1,200 | 31 10 0 | 8 8 0 |
| Australasian | 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C. | 1868 | 300 | 6 0 0 | 5 5 0 |
| Authors' | 3, Whitehall Court | 1891 | 350 | £5 share until 600 memb'rs | 5 5 (1.) 3 3 (Sb.) 22 (C.) |
| Automobile. | 119, Piccadilly, W. | 1897 | 2,700 | 6 6 0 | 8 8 (T.) 5 5 (C.) |
| Auxiliary Forces | Whitehall Court, S.W. | 1902 | 1,000 | — | 5, 3, & 1gs. |
| Bachelors' | 7 & 8, Hamilton Place, W. | 1881 | 1,050 | 31 10 0 | 10 10 0 |
| Badminton | 100, Piccadilly, W. | 1876 | 1,000 | 10 10 0 | 8 8 0 |
| Baldwin | 79A, Pall Mall | 1887 | 225 | 10 10 0 | 5 5 0 |
| Bath (Gentlemen) | 34, Dover St., Piccadilly, W. | 1894 | 2,000 | 26 5 0 | 10 10 0 |
| „ (Ladies) | 16, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, W. | 1894 | 500 | 10 10 0 | 7 7 0 |
| Beefsteak | 9, Green St., Leicester Square | 1876 | 300 | 15 15 0 | 6 6 0 |
| Boodle's | 28, St. James's Street | 1762 | 650 | 30 gs. | 11 11 0 |
| Brooks's | St. James's Street | 1764 | 650 | 31 10 0 | 11 11 0 |
| Burlington Fine Arts | 17, Savile Row | 1866 | 500 | 5 5 0 | 5 5 0 |
| Caledonian | 30, Charles Street, St. James's, S.W. | 1897 | Limited to 1,300 | 10 10 0 | 8 gs. (T.) 6 gs. (C.) Officers, 5 gs. |
| Camera | 28, Charing Cross Road, W.C. | 1885 | 700 | 1 0 0 | 5, 2, & 1gs. |
| Carlton | 94, Pall Mall | 1832 | 1,300 | 40 0 0 | 10 & 11gs. |
| Cavalry | 127, Piccadilly, W. | 1890 | 1,300 | 31 10 0 | 10 10 0 |

| Name of Club. | Club House. | Estab- lished | No. of Members. | Subscription. | |
|---|---|------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | | | | Entrance. | Annual. |
| | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| City Athenæum | Angel Court, E.C. | 1895 | 650 | 5 5 0 | 5 5 0 |
| City Carlton | 24-27, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. | 1868 | 800(T.) 200(C.) | 20 gs. (T.) 10 gs. (C.) | 10gs.(T.) 5 5(C.) |
| City Liberal | Walbrook | 1874 | 822 | 10 10 0 | 10 & 4gs. (C.) |
| City of London | 19, Old Broad Street, E.C. . . | 1832 | 800 | 31 10 0 | 10 10 0 |
| Cocoa Tree | 64, St. James's Street | 1746 | 700 | 10 10 0 | 5 & 7 gs. |
| Conservative | 74, St. James's Street | 1840 | 1,300 | 31 10 0 | 10 10 0 |
| Constitutional | Northumberland Avenue . . . | 1883 | 6,500 | 15 & 10gs. | 7 & 4 gs. |
| Denison (Ladies' and Gents') | 15, Buckingham St., Adelphi. | 1886 | About 120 | None | 10s. and upw'ds |
| Devonshire | 50, St. James's Street | 1874 | 1,200 | 15 15 0 | 10 10 0 |
| Dutch | 22, Regent Street, S.W. . . . | 1873 | 350 | None | 3 3 0 [& 30s. |
| East India Unit. Service | 16 & 17, St. James's Square . . | 1849 | 2,500 | 21 0 0 | 10 10 0 |
| Eccentric | 21, Shaftesbury Avenue | 1891 | 999 | 10 10 0 | 3 3 0 |
| Eighty | 3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C. (Office) | 1880 | 606 | 1 1 0* | 1 1 0 |
| Eldon | 3, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane. | 1877 | 200 | 2 2 0 | 4 4 (T.) 2 2 (C.) |
| Farmers' | 2, Whitehall Court | 1842 | 900 | 1 1 0 | 1 1 (C) 3 3 (T.) |
| Garrick | 15, Garrick St., Covent Garden | 1831 | 650 | 21 0 0 | 10 10 0 |
| German Athenæum . . . | 93, Mortimer Street, W. . . . | 1869 | 490 | 5 5 0 | 6 & 4 gs. |
| Golfers' | 24, Whitehall Court | 1893 | 1,000 | — | 5,3 & 1gs. |
| Green Room | 46, Leicester Square | 1877 | 500 | 6 6 0 | 5 5 0 |
| Gresham | 1, Gresham Place, E.C. | 1843 | 475 | 26 5 0 | 10 10 0 |
| Grosvenor | Piccadilly | 1885 | 3,000 | None | 10gs.(T.) 8 gs. (C.) |
| Guards' | 70, Pall Mall | 1813 | 600 | 31 10 0 | 5 5 0 N & M. Offi. act. 11 & 10gs. |
| Gun Club | Pavilion, Wood Lane, Notting Hill, W. Office, 5, Brook St. | 1860 | No limit | 15 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Hurlingham | Fulham, S.W. | 1868 | 1,700 | 21 0 0 | 8 8 0 |
| Isthmian | 105, Piccadilly | 1882 | 1,600 | None | 10 & 7 gs. |
| Junior Athenæum | 116, Piccadilly | 1864 | 1,200 | None | 10 10 0 |
| Junior Carlton | Pall Mall | 1864 | 2,100 | 38 17 0 | 10 10 0 |
| Junior Conservative . . . | 43 & 44, Albemarle St., Piccadilly | 1889 | 4,000 | Suspd. | 4 gs. (T.) 2 g. (C.) |
| Junior Constitutional . . | 101, Piccadilly, W. | 1887 | 5,000 | 10 10 0 | 5 & 3 gs. |
| Junior United Service . . | Charles Street, St. James's . . | 1827 | 2,000 | 40 0 0 | 8 8 0 |
| Kennel | 7, Grafton Street, W. | 1873 | 300 | — | 5 5 0 |
| Marlborough | 52, Pall Mall, S.W. | 1869 | 500 | 31 10 0 | 10 10 0 |
| Maylebone C.C. | Lord's, St. John's Wood, N.W. | 1878 | 4,954 | 5 0 0 | 3 0 0 |
| National | 1, Whitehall Gardens | 1845 | 600 | Suspd. | 10 & 7 gs. |
| National Liberal | Whitehall Place, S.W. | 1882 | 6,000 | Suspd. | 6 & 3 gs. Junior 2 & 1 gs. |
| National Sporting | 43, King St., Covent Garden, W.C. | 1891 | 700 | 5 5 0 Country | 6 6 0 Country |
| Naval and Military . . . | 94, Piccadilly | 1862 | 2,000 | 2 2 0 | 4 4 0 |
| New Club | 4, Grafton Street, Piccadilly . . | 1893 | 900 | £21 or With- out | 7gs. (T.) 4gs. (C.) 10gs. (T.) 6gs. (C.) |
| New Reform | 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. . . . | 1900 | 500 | — | 1 1 0 |
| New Oxford & Cambridge | 68, Pall Mall | 1884 | 850 | 10 10 0 | 10 & 6 gs. |
| New University | 57 & 58, St. James's Street. . . | 1863 | 1,100 | 31 10 0 | 8 8 0 |
| Northumberland and Northern Counties, Ltd. | 2, Whitehall Court, S.W. . . . | 1892 | 500 | None | 3gs.(T.) 2 gs.(C.) 1 g. (Fn.) |

* Candidates under 30, £1 1s.; under 40, £3 3s.; over 40, £10 10s.

| Name of Club. | Club House. | Estab-lished | No. of Members. | Subscription. | |
|---|--|--------------|-----------------|--|--|
| | | | | Entrance. | Annual. |
| | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Old Welcome | Earl's Court Exhibition | 1887 | 1,000 | — | 3 3 0 |
| O.P. Club | Piazza, Covent Garden, W.C. | 1900 | 800 | 1 1 0 | 1 11 6 |
| Oriental | 18, Hanover Square, W. | 1824 | 800 | 31 0 0 | 9 9 0 |
| Orleans | 29, King Street, St. James's | 1877 | 500 | 31 10 0 | 10 gs. & 1 g.(For.) |
| Oxford and Cambridge | 71 to 76, Pall Mall | 1830 | 1,170 | 42 0 0 | 9 9 0 |
| Pioneer (Ladies') | 5, Grafton Street, Bond Street W. | 1892 | 650 | (T.) 3 gs. (C.) 2 gs. (Profes- sional) 2 gs. | (T.) 3 gs. (C.) 2 gs. (P.) 2 gs. |
| Playgoers' | 5 & 6, Clement's Inn, W.C. | 1884 | 1,500 | 1 11 0 | 1 1 0 |
| Portland | 9, St. James's Square, S.W. | 1816 | 300 | 10 10 0 | 10 10 0 |
| Pratt's | 14, Park Place, St. James's, S.W. | 1841 | 700 | — | 5 5 0 |
| Press | Wine Office Ct., Fleet St., E.C. | 1882 | 440 | 1 0 0 | 3 & 1 gs. |
| Primrose | 4 & 5, Park Place, St. James's. | 1886 | 4,500 | Suspd. | 2 2 0 & 1 1 0 |
| Prince's | Knightsbridge | 1853 | 1,500 | 7 7 0 | 7 7 0 |
| Queen's | West Kensington | 1886 | 1,200 | 5 5 0 | 5 gs. (T.) 3 gs. (C. & Service) |
| Raleigh | 16, Regent Street, S.W. | 1858 | 800 | 5 5 0 | 10 10 0 |
| Ranelagh | Barn Elms, Barnes, S.W. | 1894 | 2,200 | 20 guins., Officers on Active List 10 gs | 10 10 0 |
| Reform | 104, Pall Mall, S.W. | 1836 | 1,400 | 40 0 0 | 10 10 0 |
| Royal Canoe | Trowlock Island, Hampton Wk. | 1866 | 200 | 2 2 0 | 1 1 0 |
| Royal London Yacht | 2, Savile Row, W., and Cowes, Isle of Wight | 1838 | 500 | 5 5 0 | 7 7 0 |
| Royal Societies | St. James's Street | 1894 | 2,500 | 1 1 0 (Library) | 5 gs. (T.) 4 gs. (C.) 2 gs. (Col. & Fgn.) |
| Royal Thames Yacht | 7, Albemarle Street, W. | 1823 | Lmtd. to | Suspd. | 3 & 6 gs. |
| Royal Water Colour So- ciety Art | 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W. | 1884 | 1,000 250 | 1 1 0 | 1 1 0 |
| St. James' | 106, Piccadilly | 1857 | 650 | 26 5 0 | 11 11 0 |
| St. Stephen's | 1, Bridge Street, Westminster | 1871 | 1,150 | 10 10 0 | 10 10 0 |
| Savage | 6 & 7, Adelphi Terrace | 1857 | 600 | 5 5 0 | 5 gs. (T.) 3 gs. (C.) |
| Savile | 107, Piccadilly, W. | 1868 | 675 | 10 10 0 | 6 6 0 |
| Smithfield Club (Incorp.) | 12, Hanover Square | 1798 | 1,100 | None. | 1 1 0 |
| Sports | 8, St. James's Square | 1893 | Unlimit. | 10 0 0 | 6, 3 & 1 gs. |
| Thatched House | 86, St. James's Street | 1865 | 800 | 10 10 0 | 10 10 0 |
| Travellers' | 106, Pall Mall | 1819 | 800 | 31 10 0 | 10 & 11 gs. |
| Turf | 85, Piccadilly, W. | 1868 | 550 | 31 10 0 | 12 12 0 |
| Union | Trafalgar Square | 1822 | 1,250 | 22 1 0 | 9 & 10 gs. |
| United Service | 116 & 117, Pall Mall | 1815 | 1,600 | 30 0 0 | 107. home 11. abroad |
| United University | 1, Suffolk Street | 1822 | 1,000 | 42 0 0 | 8 8 0 |
| University | 127, Princes St., Edinburgh | 1864 | 700 | 36 15 0 | 7 0 0 |
| University (Ladies') | 4, George St., Hanover Square | 1887 | 500 | 1 1 0 | 1 1 0 |
| Victoria | 18, Wellington Street, W.C. | 1857 | 460 | 10 10 0 | 6 6 0 |
| Walsingham (late New Lyric) | Coventry Street, W. | 1904 | 1,500 | 5 5 0 | 5 5 0 |
| Wellington (Social : Ladies as Visitors) | 1, Grosvenor Place | 1885 | 1,400 | 21 0 0 | 3 3 (T.) |
| Westminster | 4, Whitehall Court, S.W. | 1904 | 750 | 1 1 0 | 2 2 (C.) 1 1 (F.) |
| Whitehall | 47, Parliament Street | 1866 | 600 | 21 0 0 | 10 10 0 |
| White's | 37, St. James's Street | 1693 | 800 | 19 19 0 | 11 11 0 |
| Windham | 13, St. James's Square | 1828 | 700 | 32 11 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Writers' Club | 10, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C. | 1892 | 350 | 1 1 0 | 11 6 (T.) |
| Yorick | 29 & 30, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C. | 1889 | 300 | 2 2 0 | 1 1 (C.) 2 2 0 |

Coal Smoke Abatement Society, 25, Victoria Street, S.W. President, Sir William Richmond, K.C.B., R.A. Sec., L. W. Chubb.

Cobden Club. Chairman of Committee, Lord Welby; Secretary, G. H. Perris, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.

Cold Storage and Ice Association. Founded in 1899 to promote the interests of its industry, on the lines of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and other engineering societies. Meetings are held to discuss scientific and other papers, which are published in the Association's "Proceedings." The annual subscription is one guinea, and half a guinea for associate members. There are over 120 members and associates. The annual meetings in 1906 will be held in Liverpool. President, Sir Charles Petrie, J.P.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. B. Esson, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. M. Leonard; Office, 19, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Coleridge-Taylor, Samuel, composer, was b. in London, 1875. His father, a West African, studied medicine at King's College, London; his mother was English. He greatly distinguished himself at the Royal College of Music. Several of his works attracted attention at the college students' concerts, but to the general public he first became known through the "Orchestral Ballade in A Minor," written for Gloucester (Three Choirs) Festival, '98. "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," a "Solemn Prelude" for orchestra (Worcester), the overture to the "Hiawatha" trilogy (Norwich), and "The Death of Minnehaha" (Hanley) were produced in '99. The complete trilogy was performed several times in 1900. In Jan. 1902, his "Blind Girl of Castel Cuillé" and a Coronation March were published. In 1903 his cantata "The Attonement" was produced at the Hereford Festival. In 1904 he composed several works for the violin and a large number of songs. He has been for some years conductor of the Rochester Choral Society, and was recently appointed conductor of the Handel Society. 10, Upper Grove, S. Norwood, S.E.

COLOMBIA.

Colombia is a republic of South and Central America, bounded on the east by Venezuela, on the south by Brazil and Ecuador, on the west by the Pacific, and on the north by the Caribbean Sea. It is divided into departments, the governors of which are nominated by the President of the Republic, whose term of office is six years. The legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Panama (*q.v.*) on Nov. 3rd, 1903, proclaimed its independence of the Republic.

A treaty was signed in Nov. 1904 submitting a boundary dispute with Ecuador to the arbitration of the German Emperor.

The national religion is Roman Catholicism, but other religions are tolerated. Primary education is free, but not compulsory. All able-bodied citizens are liable to military service. Industries are chiefly confined to agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Coffee is grown, the department of Cundinamarca producing the famous Bogota coffee. Cocoa and bananas are also cultivated. The great attraction of Colombia is its mineral wealth. Rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, etc., and emerald mines, which are the property of the Government, exist in the country. Railways, about 500 miles.

Area, 482,329 sq. miles; pop. estimated at between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000. Capital, Bogota (pop. 120,000). Estimated revenue, 1903-4, £852,062; estimated expenditure, £903,115. Imports, 98-9, £2,216,605; exports, £3,831,557 (no later data available); foreign debt, 1905 (with unpaid interest to July 1st, 1905), £3,051,000.

A new Bank, the Banco Central, was established in 1905, with a capital of \$3,000,000 gold, to receive and administer the product of the National Revenue and to remit the funds for the service of the External Debt. An agreement with the bondholders was made in April 1905, providing for the resumption of payment of full interest on the debt from July 1st, 1905; but the Sinking Fund was postponed for 4 years, in view of the disorganisation of the national finances. There seems reason to hope that the President may before long greatly improve the condition of the country.

President, General Rafael Reyes, elected in 1904. His term of office was extended for a period of 10 years, until 1914, by resolution of a General Assembly in Mar. 1905.

Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Dr. Ignacio Gutiérrez Ponce, 42, Holland Rd., Kensington, W.—**Consul-General**, Don Guillermo R. Calderón, 103, Newgate Street, E.C.—**Vice-Consul** Mr. Leopold Schloss.

British Minister and Consul-General at Bogota, George Earle Welby, Esq., C.M.G.

Combes, Emile, French statesman; b. at Roquecourbe, Department of Tarn, Sept. 6th, 1835. He was ed. at a Catholic seminary, and took the degrees of M.D. and Doctor of Letters. He published a book on the "Psychology of St. Thomas Aquinas," and became a contributor to the *Revue Contemporaine*. Settling down at Pons, in the Charente, he became mayor and county councillor, and in '85 was elected Senator by his department. Whilst Vice-President of the Senate he was appointed in '95 Minister of Public Instruction, and recognised as a specialist in educational matters. He succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau in June 1902 as Président du Conseil des Ministres, under M. Loubet. The administration of the Associations Act was conducted by him with great vigour, all teaching by the Religious orders was suppressed, and he introduced a Bill for the separation of Church and State in Nov. 1904. His majority, however, dwindled, and he resigned office in Jan. 1905. See FRANCE.

Commerce, Association of Chambers of, of the United Kingdom. This Association was formed in 1860, and incorporated in '75, for the purpose of discussing and considering questions concerning trade, commerce, manufactures, and shipping; and for the collection and dissemination of information from time to time on matters affecting these subjects and the general commercial interests of the country. The Association holds an annual meeting early in the year in London, and an autumnal meeting in the provinces. At these meetings the President of the Board of Trade and a representative of the Foreign Office usually attend, in order to ascertain the views of the commercial community on important mercantile topics. The membership of the Association consists not of individuals, but of chambers of commerce, 106 of which are members and send delegates to the meetings of the Association. President, Sir William H. Holland, M.P.;

Secretary, Sir E. W. Fithian. Offices, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Commercial Travellers' Association, Incorporated, was established in 1883, and has branches throughout the kingdom. In connection with it is the **United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society** (Secretary, H. G. King. Offices, 104, High Holborn, W.C.). The Association is managed by a Central Board, and holds an annual Conference. Monthly organ, *On the Road*. Hon. General Secretary, Fred Coysh, 42, Weston Park, Crouch End, London, N.

Commissionaires, Corps of. The members of this institution, which was founded in 1859 by the late Capt. Sir E. Walter, K.C.B., are retired soldiers and sailors of His Majesty's regular forces; their number now exceeds 300. There are divisions in Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, and Cardiff. The men are employed in every capacity where high qualifications are required, and thus may be engaged for permanent or temporary service. Office, 419, Strand, W.C.

Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society. Established 1865. In '99 the National Footpath Preservation Society was amalgamated with it. See also SCOTTISH RIGHTS OF WAY. It has a number of branches in England and Wales, and a large number of local authorities are affiliated to it. It is taking steps to schedule all public Rights of Way and Commons in the Home Counties, with a view to the publication of a series of maps showing the results of its investigations. The minimum subscription is 5s. per annum, while a 10s. 6d. subscription entitles a member to legal advice gratis. Secretary, Mr. Lawrence W. Chubb. Offices, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

CONGO FREE STATE.

The Congo Free State was constituted and defined by the general Act of the International Congo Conference of Berlin, '85, and entered into treaties with all the great Powers, by which its status as a sovereign power, under Leopold II., King of Belgium, was recognised and its boundaries were settled. It was declared perpetually neutral, and freedom of trade was established in the basin of the Congo, while rules were laid down for the protection of the natives and the suppression of the slave trade. By a Convention made in '90, Belgium, to which King Leopold had bequeathed all his sovereign rights in the State, was given the right of annexing the State after a period of ten years. This Convention expired on June 3rd, 1901, and the Belgian Government, after considerable discussion, carried a bill suspending the payment of interest or capital in respect of the loans advanced by Belgium to the Congo Free State, with a view to their being wiped out eventually by the annexation of the State to Belgium. The Bill reaffirmed Belgium's right of option to annex the State, the understanding being that the King should choose the moment for annexation, his Majesty's will securing the State to Belgium in case of his death. The central Government is at Brussels, and consists of King Leopold, and three departmental chiefs, for Foreign Affairs, Finance, and the Interior, under a Secretary of State. At Boma there is a Governor-General, with a local government; and European Commissioners, assisted by civil

and military officials, govern the fourteen administrative districts. Among the chief exports are rubber, ivory, nuts, palm oil. The bulk of the trade is with Belgium. Gold, copper, and other metals have been discovered. Districts are suitable for growing sugar, cotton, coffee, etc. The army consists of about 13,450 natives commanded by European officers. The State has 7 steamboats on the Lower Congo and 30 on the Upper Congo, besides a small flotilla of sailing boats. A railway some 250 miles long connects Matadi and Stanley Pool. As to other railway projects, including the Congo Free State section of the Cape to Cairo line, see **ENGINEERING (Cape to Cairo Railway)**.

The area is estimated at 900,000 sq. m., and the population at about 30,000,000. The European population in 1904 was 2507. The capital is Boma, on the Lower Congo. Revenue, 1904, £1,193,000; expenditure, £1,300,022; imports, 1903, £835,000; 1904, £913,000; exports, 1903, £2,180,000; 1904, £2,070,000; public debt, £3,160,000.

Central Government at Brussels: Ministers of State, Baron von Eetvelde and Baron Descamps.—*Secretary of State and Chef de Cabinet*, M. A. Baerts.—*Treasurer-General*, M. H. Pochez.—*Foreign Affairs and Justice*, Chevalier de Cuvellier: office, 20, Rue de Namur.—*Finance*, M. H. Drogmans.—*Interior*, Commander C. Liebrechts.—*Contrôle*, M. Arnold.

Local Administration at Boma: Governor-General, General Baron Wahis.—*Vice-Governors*, Major Wangermée and M. Fuchs.—*Secretary-General*, M. Van Damme.—*Justice*, M. Gohr.—*Finances*, M. H. Delhaye.—*Force Publique*, Major Warnant.—*Administrative Service*, M. Vandenplas.—*Travaux de Défense*, Commander Bernard.

British Consul at Boma, Mr. A. Nightingale. **Consul-General in London**, M. Houdret, 130, London Wall, E.C.

History, 1905.

The Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of the Congo State was published at Brussels on Nov. 4th, 1905, and dealt *serialim* with the charges that had been made. The *Times* correspondent summarised the conclusions arrived at by the three Commissioners, M. E. Janssens, Baron Nisco and M. de Schumacher, which dealt with the following matters. Land legislation and freedom of trade. It appeared that only the land on which the natives have built villages, or which they till, is held to be "occupied," and consequently the greater part of the land is regarded as Crown property. The Commission point out the defect of such a system, and recommend the apportionment to each village of a zone sufficient to allow of agricultural pursuits. Though freedom of trade is formally recognised, there is virtually no trade properly so-called among the natives in the greater portion of the State. **Forced Labour**. The Commission hold that, in the case of inferior races, this is the only possible means of exploiting the natural riches of the country, while admitting grave defects in the administration of the system, and "acts of violence of a more or less serious nature, either toward individuals or toward populations," in order to enforce the levy of produce. "Agents were not sufficiently cautioned against excesses of the nature complained of. . . . The infractions committed in the exercise

of constraint have rarely been submitted to justice." The Commissioners do not contest the imprisonment of women as hostages, flogging to excess, and various acts of brutality on the part of certain commercial societies, and more particularly the Abir Co. in the Mongalla district. The Commissioners recommend that the carrying of arms by native sentinels should be abolished, and that the right of the commercial societies to use force or carry on armed expeditions should be vested only in the supreme authority. **Concessions system.** The Commissioners condemn the powers delegated by the central authority in respect of the labour tax, and the power of enforcing the collection of rubber given to agents who are interested parties. Finally, the Commissioners criticise the judicial organisation as insufficient and too dependent on the administrative authority, and close their report with a tribute to the work done by the State which seemed to them, after their visit, to be good. To the Report was appended a Royal proclamation nominating a Commission to report on the best means of carrying out the recommendations made.

Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st Duke of (creat. 1874), Earl of Sussex, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Field-Marshal, Inspector-General of the Forces and President of the Selection Board, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, Colonel of the Army Service Corps, and Col-in-Chief of the 6th Dragoons, Highland Light Infantry, the Rifle Brigade, and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, A.D.C., was b. 1850. The third son of H.M. Queen Victoria. Mar. the Princess Louise Margaret, youngest dau. of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia (79). There are three children: Princess Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, married June 15th, 1905, to H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway; Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, K.G., G.C.V.O., Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King; and Princess Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth. Commanded 1st Brigade, 1st Division, in the Egyptian Expedition (82). Has been Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and of the Southern District in England. In April '93 he was promoted to the rank of full General, was Commander-in-chief at Aldershot '93-8, and was promoted Field-Marshal in June 1902. By the death of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg in '99, he became the heir-apparent to the Duchy; but he and his heirs renounced their rights in favour of the young Duke of Albany, who succeeded in 1900. He was installed as Grand Master of Freemasons (July 17th, 1901), an office which was resigned by King Edward VII. on succeeding to the throne. He headed the special mission to Madrid in May 1902, invested the King with the Order of the Garter, and himself received the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Duke and Duchess left England on Nov. 26th to attend the Indian Coronation Durbar at Delhi on Jan. 1st, 1903, as representatives of the King and the Royal Family. H.R.H. was appointed Inspector-General of the Forces and President of the Selection Board as from May 1904, and, after the King's visit to Ireland, he left Dublin to take up his new duties. Address: Bagshot Park, Surrey; Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.

CONSUMPTION, PREVENTION OF.

Consumption kills nearly 40,000 persons every year in this country alone. The death rates per million living from this cause during the last thirty-five years are as follows, in quinquennial periods:

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1866-70 . . | 2,448 | 1886-90 . . | 1,635 |
| 1871-75 . . | 2,218 | 1891-95 . . | 1,462 |
| 1876-80 . . | 2,040 | 1896-1900 . . | 1,323 |
| 1881-85 . . | 1,830 | | |

A new method of curing tuberculosis was claimed to have been discovered by Professor E. Behring, and announced at the Tuberculosis Congress. See MEDICAL PROGRESS, 1905.

National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis. The Association has a central bureau for the collection and distribution of information as to modes of diffusion of tuberculosis and measures of prevention. Secretary's office, 20, Hanover Square, W.

National Committee for the Establishment of Self-supporting Sanatoria for the Treatment of Consumption among the working classes. Includes delegates from the chief Friendly Societies and Trades Unions. Sec., E. Douglas White. Office, 19, South Molton Street, Bond Street, London, W.

A National Committee for the Establishment of Sanatoria for Workers suffering from Tuberculosis has been formed, with Mr. C. H. Garland as Chairman. Secretary, Mr. W. G. Bunn. Offices, 54, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

Consumption Sanatoria.

The following are establishments for the open-air treatment of consumption.

Aldatore, Kilpedder, county Wicklow, among the Wicklow Mountains. Accommodation for 22 patients. Terms 3 guineas. Greystones station, 5 miles. Resident Physician, Dr. J. C. Smyth.

"Belle Vue," Shotley Bridge, county Durham. Accommodation for 15 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. E. W. Diver.

Brompton Hospital Sanatorium, near Camberley, about 30 miles from London. A country extension of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption, opened June 25th, 1904. Accommodation for 100 patients, who are only received from the Hospital. Secretary, F. Wood; Resident Medical Officer, Dr. Patterson.

Cotswold, near Stroud, Gloucestershire. Accommodation for 38 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. F. K. Etlinger.

Crooksbury Sanatorium, Crooksbury Ridges, Farnham, Surrey, is situated south of the "Hog's Back," between Godalming, Farnham, and Haslemere, on one of the highest sandstone hills in Surrey, within easy railway distance of London. It is well sheltered, and has large grounds covered with pinewoods and heather. There are 24 beds. Terms 5 guineas weekly. Railway station Farnham (3½ miles). Resident Physician, Dr. F. Rufenacht Walters.

Dartmoor Sanatorium, Chagford, S. Devon. Proprietor and Resident Physician, Dr. A. Scott Smith; Assistant, Dr. A. H. Wylie.

Dr. Johns Sanatorium, Alderney Manor, Parkstone, Bournemouth. Accommodation for 25 patients. Proprietor and Resident Physician, Dr. W. D. Johns.

Dunstone Park, near Paignton, South Devon. Accommodation for 10 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. T. Carson Fisher.

Hailey Sanatorium, Ipsden, Wallingford. Accommodation for 25 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. F. S. Arnold.

Home Sanatorium, Southbourne Road, Bournemouth. An establishment on the home and chalet (or hut) systems, 600 yards from the sea and 150 feet above sea-level. Accommodation for 45 patients. Terms from 5 guineas weekly; a few rooms at 4 guineas. Resident Physician, J. R. Morton, M.B. Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

King Edward VII. Sanatorium, Lord's Common, near Midhurst, intended "for the classes above the very poor, but unable to meet the expense of prolonged residence in private sanatoria." Number of beds, 100.

Kingwood Sanatorium, Peppard Common, Oxon. Accommodation for 14 patients. Resident Physicians, Dr. Esther Carling and Dr. Monica Robertson.

Knocksualtach Sanatorium, Kirkmichael, Perthshire. Accommodation for 6 ladies. Medical Superintendent, Dr. Mary F. Nannetti.

London Open Air Sanatorium, Pinewood, Nine Mile Ride, Wokingham, for the treatment of the educated middle classes; 64 cases can be accommodated. Terms 3 guineas weekly. Wokingham ($\frac{3}{4}$ miles) is the nearest station. Apply Secretary, London Open Air Sanatorium, 20, Hanover Square, W.

Maitland College Sanatorium, Peppard Common, Oxon. For men and women of the working class; 20 patients received.

Mendip Hills Sanatorium, Hill Grove, Wells, Somerset. Accommodation for 25 patients; 24 to 4 guineas. Chief Physician, Dr. C. Muthu. **Mooreote, Eversley, Winchfield, Hants.** Accommodation for 15 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. H. Osborne Grenfell.

Mundesley Sanatorium, Norfolk. Accommodation for 30 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. Bardswell.

National Sanatorium, Bournemouth. For the necessitous poor; accommodation for 85 patients (male and female). Patients admitted by Governor's letter and the payment of 7s. 6d. per week. Resident Medical Officer, Dr. Langworthy Laurie; Secretary, A. G. A. Major.

Nordrach-upon-Dee, Banchory, N.B. Senior Physician, Dr. David Lawson.

Nordrach-upon-Mendip, Blagdon, Bristol. Accommodation for 40 patients. Terms 4 to 6 guineas. Resident Physician and Proprietor, Rowland Thurnam, M.D.; Assistant Physician, Charles Wheeler, M.D.

Painswick Sanatorium, Gloucestershire. Accommodation for 12 patients. Resident Physician and Proprietor, Dr. William McCall.

Rostrevor Sanatorium, Pinegrove, Warrenpoint, co. Down. Grounds of about 40 acres, rising from 300 to 500 feet. X-ray and high-frequency current apparatus; far from dusty roads. Accommodation for 24 patients. Terms 3½ guineas. Resident Physician, Howard Sinclair, M.D., L.R.C.P.,

Vale of Clwyd Sanatorium, Llanbedr, Ruthin, North Wales. Accommodation for 22 patients. Medical Officers, Drs. Grace Calvert and Cecil Fish.

Whitmead Hill, near Farnham, Surrey. Accommodation for 18 patients; fee 3½ to 4 guineas. Resident Physician, J. Hurd-Wood, M.D.

Woodburn Sanatorium, Morningside, Edinburgh. Accommodation for 20 patients. Two resident physicians. Apply to Mrs. Mears, L.R.C.P.I.

CO-OPERATION.

Distributive Societies.

Modern co-operation dates from the establishment of the **Rochdale Pioneers' Society** in 1844, on whose model all subsequent societies have based themselves. The primary object of a co-operative society is distribution, and it aims at saving for the members the shopkeeper's and, if possible, the wholesaler's profits. There is no limit to membership; any one may join. Each person joining must take up one or two £1 shares, paying generally 1s. on entrance, and the remainder, if he chooses, out of his accumulating dividends. The maximum share of capital which one person can hold by law is £200. Goods are sold at the ordinary retail prices, and each purchaser receives checks or vouchers corresponding to the amount of purchases. Half-yearly or quarterly these are paid into the store, and the surplus of receipts over cost is divided among the members at so much per pound of purchases. This is the rebate, or dividend as it is more familiarly called. Non-members may deal at the stores, and receive discount as a rule at half the members' rate. The rate of dividend is usually between 2s. and 3s., but runs up to 3s. 6d. or 4s. Four or five per cent. interest is generally paid on capital. The store is managed by a committee elected by the members, each member having one vote. The first department of a store is usually grocery and provisions. Many stores, even the smaller ones, bake their own bread, and find it most successful. Hardware, drapery, boots and shoes, coal, tailoring, and furnishing generally constitute branches of every large store. In 1904 there were, according to the **Co-operative Union report**, 1,469 distributive societies, with 2,078,178 members, £25,139,504 share capital, £59,311,934 sales, and £9,411,348 profit. The distributive societies also carry on various productive departments—e.g. baking, corn-milling, cabinet-making, boot-making, tailoring, dressmaking, etc.; the total output in this direction being more than £5,000,000 annually.

The **English Wholesale Society** was started in 1863. It is a federation of co-operative societies, none other being allowed to become shareholders or purchasers. Each society takes up one £5 share for every 5 members. A general committee of 16 sits at Manchester, and two branch committees of 8 at Newcastle and London. In 1904 it had 1150 members, £2,965,709 share and loan capital, £19,809,196 sales, and £386,074 profit. It began the manufacture of boots at Leicester in 1873, and has since added soap, candles, biscuits, sweets, preserves, pickles, lard, underclothing, corsets, furniture, cocoa, chocolate, woollens, clothing, flannels, tobacco, hosiery, brushes, starch, printing, corn-milling, etc., to the various industries carried on in its large factories. The capital employed by this society in production is £1,311,957, its output of manufactures £3,290,817, profit thereon £112,300, and the number of persons employed 11,086. It owns 6 steamships of 484 tons, has numerous creameries in Ireland, has purchasing agencies in Canada, United States, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Greece, and Australia, and has its own tea plantations in Ceylon. It also does a banking business, its turnover exceeding £90,000,000.

The **Scottish Wholesale Society** was started in 1869 on lines similar to the English Society, but

admitting its employees to collective membership on certain terms. In 1904 it had 279 society members and 1447 shareholders amongst the employees; its share and loan capital was £2,130,225, its sales £6,801,272, and profits £256,910. It manufactures boots and shoes, tweeds, blankets, drapery, shirts, furniture, preserves, sweets, chemical sundries, soap, tobacco, etc., besides engaging in printing and corn-milling. In 1904 its productive capital was £721,002, output of manufactures £1,876,762, profit thereon £111,922, and productive employees 4602. The two wholesale societies act as agents for each other. Their business is done at nearly cost price, plus a commission to cover expenses. There are also 8 Corn Mills owned by federations of retail societies and consumers, which in 1904 had a capital of £352,061, sales £1,344,636, and profit £92,445; and 18 baking societies (also consumers' federations), with a total capital of £409,700, sales £611,933, and profits £82,733.

Productive Societies.

Apart from the production carried on by the distributive societies, there is great activity on the part of a large number of societies organised specially to carry on a variety of manufactures. See LABOUR COPARTNERSHIP ASSOCIATION.

The Co-operative Productive Federation is a business organisation to assist such societies. The Co-operative Union Report shows, in 1904, 121 productive societies (excluding wholesale, corn-milling, and baking societies) with £694,464 capital (in shares and loans), £1,138,453 sales, and £46,715 profit. About 40 per cent. of the capital is found by co-operative societies and trade unions, and 60 per cent. by employees. Probably the bulk of their trade is done with co-operative stores. Notable copartnership societies are Hebden Bridge Fustian, Burnley Self-Help, Leicester Equity Boot and Shoe, W. Thomson & Sons, Kettering Clothing, and Kettering Boot. Many distributive societies also give their employees a share of their profits. The copartnership principle is also adopted by some private firms and companies, notably the South Metropolitan Gas Company.

The Co-operative Union (General Secretary, J. C. Gray; offices, Long Millgate, Manchester) is the organising and propagandist centre of the movement, and was formed 1869. The governing body is the Central Board, which meets at Congress time. Its members are appointed by the sectional boards of the seven districts into which the United Kingdom is divided. The work of the board throughout the year is conducted by committees—education, production, propaganda, defence, parliamentary, exhibitions, international, and joint arbitration committee with trade unionists, being those for 1904. It devotes special efforts to inducing societies to devote a part of their profits to educational purposes, the amount voted in 1904 being £81,519. It also organises the annual Congress. The 1905 Congress was held at Paisley, and was attended by 1318 delegates representing Co-operative Societies in all parts of the United Kingdom. There were in 1904, 1212 societies members of the Union, contributing an income of £9242.

The Women's Co-operative Guild (England and Wales) was started in 1883, to educate women in co-operative principles, and increase their power and activity in the movement. It has 19,500 members in 390 branches. Its main lines

of work have recently been in the spread of co-operation among the poor, the housing question, and anti-credit and citizenship campaign; it, too, holds an annual congress.

There is also a Women's Co-operative Guild in Scotland, with 91 branches and a membership of 8448.

Co-operation in Agriculture.—Seventy-three distributive (including wholesale) societies in 1904 farmed 7,852 acres, with a capital of £165,157, and made a net aggregate profit of £2622 and a loss of £7053. Three farming societies with a capital of £3424 farmed 503 acres. In the article on AGRICULTURE, p. 9, full particulars are given as to the operations of the Agricultural Organisation Society and the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd.; and in the article on BANKING, p. 33, details will be found as to Agricultural Credit Societies and Co-operative Credit Banks.

The Co-operative Insurance Society does a large business amongst societies in insurance against fire risks, the sums assured in 1904 being £20,998,326; it had also £315,530 fidelity assurance policies and £198,026 life. It makes a speciality of small policies for weekly payments. See also INSURANCE.

Press.—The *Co-operative News* and *Millgate Monthly*, issued by the Co-operative Newspaper Society, Manchester; the *Wheatshaf*, issued by the English Wholesale Society, Manchester; *Labour Copartnership*, issued by the Labour Copartnership Association, London; the *Scottish Co-operator*, published in Glasgow, and many local organs. **Consult:** Annual Congress Reports and other publications published by the Co-operative Union, and the Board of Trade Reports on Workmen's Co-operative Societies; also the Annual Returns published by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

Co-operation on the Continent.

The International Co-operative Alliance (22, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.) now includes 533 societies and 14 individual members in Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Russia, Italy, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, Servia, Australia, the United States, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Cape Colony, Greece, Hungary, India, Roumania, and the West Indies. Its object is to further the growth of co-operation, and it has held six congresses: in London 1895, Paris '96, Delft '97, Paris 1900, Manchester 1902, and Budapest 1904.

In France productive societies form the most vigorous part of the movement, and devote themselves chiefly to building, house-painting, and furniture-making. They received a State subsidy of 200,000 francs in 1904. The Famillière at Guise, founded by M. Godin as "a co-operative association of labour, capital, and ability," and the Maison Leclaire at Paris, are among the best known of French institutions. There are also numerous baking societies, and 1038 co-operative credit associations, mostly agricultural, the larger proportion being of the Raiffeisen type.

In Germany there were on March 31st, 1905, 15,011 credit societies, 2089 distributive societies, 617 building societies, 620 agricultural societies, 890 industrial societies, and 580 other forms of co-operative societies. The chief propagandist body is the General Union of German Trade and Industrial Self-Help Co-operative Societies, which carries on the

tradition of Schulze-Delitzsch. The distributive societies have established their own Co-operative Union, which includes 760 societies.

In Belgium the People's Banks are very numerous, and the co-operative societies form part of the Socialist movement, there being about 250 such, with collective sales amounting to 40,000,000 fr., distributive and productive, the "Vooruit" Baking Society being well known; in the rural districts the clergy govern the societies.

In Denmark practically the whole agriculture of the country is organised on a co-operative basis in dairies, bacon-curing factories, egg export societies, etc.

In Switzerland and Holland the Co-operative Societies have established "Unions" on the same lines as the British Co-operative Union for the purpose of better organisation and propaganda. In connection with these Unions annual congresses are held, at which representatives from other countries are present.

COPYRIGHT, BRITISH AND FOREIGN. I

Before an English author has given his work to the world by publishing it, he can restrain any one else who may have had access to it from doing so without his authority by an action at common law. The very act of publication invests the author with statutory copyright without further formality on his part. But if he wishes to sue any one for infringing his right, he must first register his name as the proprietor of it at Stationers' Hall, and this registration need not precede an alleged infringement.

British Copyright, obtained by first publication in the United Kingdom, extends to every part of the British Dominions, now, or hereafter to be acquired, subject, in details, to the local laws of the territory in question.

British copyright in books endures from the date of first publication for the life of the author and seven years after his death, or for a period of forty-two years, whichever period shall be the longer. Copyright in posthumous works dates from publication. "Publication" is best defined as the making of a thing public by offering it for sale. Of every book published, and of every subsequent edition, which is not merely a reprint, a complete copy with everything appertaining thereto must be delivered within a month to the British Museum, and within twelve months to the following libraries on demand: Bodleian, Cambridge, Advocates' (Edinburgh), and Trinity College (Dublin).

Labels, charts, plans without literary additions, perforated cards and contrivances in cardboard, cannot be copyrighted as books, but may be protected under Patents, Engravings, or Trade Marks Acts.

Playright endures from the date of the first representation for forty-two years, or for life and seven years thereafter. To obtain copyright in a drama it must be first printed, and to obtain playright it must be first performed, within the United Kingdom. An English dramatist who produces his play for the first time in the United States may protect his work here either by giving a single copyright performance here or else by invoking the common law against infringers of his unpublished work.

As to music, the period of protection is the same as for books. A sheet of music in

which the performing right is reserved must bear a notice to that effect.

The right in lectures endures for twenty-eight years from the date of first publication. The delivery of a lecture to the public at large without restriction is taken as publication, and invests the author with the statutory right. The reporter of a public lecture delivered orally has copyright in his printed report as against the lecturer's right (to print) if the lecturer has no manuscript.

Copyright in paintings, drawings, and photographs endures for the life of the author and seven years after his death. To become invested with copyright the maker must be domiciled within the British Dominions, but the work may be executed anywhere. In order to sue he must register the work at Stationers' Hall, which registration must in these cases precede an infringement alleged. The author of a photograph is the "artist" taking it; his life furnishes the term of copyright, and by the assignment for valuable consideration implied in his salary, the firm employing him becomes the proprietor. On the same principle the purchaser of a photograph, i.e. the person commissioning it, becomes the owner of copyright in it, and in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, any one who pays for the taking of a photograph may reproduce it at will. The negative, however, is the property of the photographer. If he reproduce the photograph without the consent of the sitter he may be sued for breach of contract. Of photographs taken otherwise than for valuable consideration, that is, free to the sitter, the proprietors, his employers, are the owners of the copyright, and can reproduce it at will. Copyright in prints endures for twenty-eight years, and action for infringement must be taken within six months of the alleged offence. The print must be designed and executed in Great Britain (the nationality of the author is disregarded), and publication alone in this country is not sufficient. The name of the proprietor and the date of first publication must appear on each print. The exhibition of a piece of sculpture, whether private or not, is held to be publication. The right endures for fourteen years from the date of first publication, with an extension for another fourteen years if the sculptor be still living at the termination of the first period. Registration is not necessary.

Foreign.—By the International Act of 1886 a literary or artistic work first produced in any part of the British Possessions obtains the benefit of the English copyright laws in the same manner as if it had been first produced in the United Kingdom, subject to the copyright laws, if any, of the particular colony. It follows that a work so produced obtains copyright in those foreign countries which are members of the Berne Convention of '87 (Great Britain and the British Dominions, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Hayti, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis), and such foreign countries enjoy the reciprocal right in the British Colonies. The following British Colonies have local copyright laws: India, Ceylon, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, Natal, Hong Kong, Tasmania, Newfoundland. Of these Canada is the only one of importance as regards Imperial copyright.

Canadian copyright endures for twenty-eight

years, with power of renewal for a term of fourteen years. A British author wishing to protect himself in Canada must register his work there before or simultaneously with its publication elsewhere, and print and publish there within a month of its publication elsewhere, otherwise cheap reprints of his books may be imported into Canada (under the Foreign Reprints Act).

Copyright in the United States of America endures for twenty-eight years from first publication, with an extension for a term of fourteen years on re-registration of the right within six months of the termination of the first period, and compliance in other respects with the terms of the Act. Copyright of a British book is secured in the United States by its simultaneous publication in both countries; but the United States edition must be manufactured in the United States and of American materials, excepting dramatic and musical pieces, and maps and charts, which may be manufactured in England. On or before the day of first publication of a work in the United States, the author must deliver to the Librarian of Congress at Washington a printed copy of the title of the work to be protected and two copies of the work itself (and one copy of every subsequent edition wherein any substantial change shall have been made).

The standard works on the Law of Copyright are by Macgillivray (Murray), Scrutton (Clowes), and Copinger (Stevens).

COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica is the southernmost republic of Central America, lying between Nicaragua on the north and Colombia on the south. Capital, **San José**, with a population of 25,000. It is governed by a President elected for four years and a Chamber of 32 representatives, elected in the proportion of one member for every 8000 inhabitants, for four years by the "respectable" inhabitants, half of the deputies retiring every two years. Constitution promulgated in 1870, but frequently interrupted by pronunciamientos, and practically suspended from '70 to '82. Army 1000 strong, with militia of 5000. Education compulsory and free. There were 306 primary schools, with 17,716 scholars in 1902. All religions tolerated, but the Roman Catholic is the State religion. Chief exports coffee, cocoa, and bananas. Valuable metals exist in various parts of the country, and the gold mines are being steadily developed. Length of railways, about 350 miles.

Area, 23,000 sq. m.; **pop.**, 1905, 331,340. **Revenue**, 1902, £510,500; 1903, £468,109; 1904, £502,951; **expenditure**, 1902, £563,317; 1903, £418,145; 1904, £389,920. **Foreign debt**, reduced in 1885 to £2,000,000; interest in arrear to April 1905, £600,000. In 1905 a provisional agreement was arrived at between Messrs. Speyer Bros., of New York, and the Government for the issue of a new debt of \$11,500,000 (U.S. gold) at 5 per cent., to be applied to the conversion of the existing Foreign Debt and of a part of the Internal Debt. The agreement has yet to be ratified by the Chamber. **Internal debt**, 1905, £745,855. **Imports**, 1904, £1,228,601; **exports**, £1,388,995.

President, Don Ascensión Esquivel, elected May 8th, 1902.

Minister to France, Germany, Spain, and Belgium, Señor M. M. Peralta.

Consul-General in London, W. J. Le Lacheur, 58, Lombard Street, E.C.

British Minister, H. A. R. Hervey, Esq. (Chargé d'Affaires), (resides at Guatemala).

British Consul in San José, F. N. Cox.

County Councils Association. Secretary, G. M. Harris. Office, 9, Parliament Mansions, Westminster, S.W.

Courtney, Rt. Hon. Leonard H., P.C., son of Mr. J. S. Courtney, Penzance, was b. July 6th, 1832, and graduated ('55) at St. John's College, Camb., as 2nd Wrangler (bracketed 1st Smith's Prizeman). He was elected Hon. Fellow of St. John's '89; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, '88; Benchers '89; Professor of Political Economy at University College, London, '72-5. Successively Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department ('80), for the Colonies ('81-2), and Financial Secretary to the Treasury ('82-4). From '86 till '92 he was Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons, and in '89 he was made a P.C. He was formerly leader-writer for the *Times*. He married in '83 Miss Catherine Potter. He was proposed as a successor to Viscount Peel in the Speakership in '95, but declined. In '98, when he received the hon. degree of LL.D., the public orator alluded to him as the "Cato of the House of Commons." In 1900 he retired from Parliament, having sat as M.P. for Liskeard '76-85, and for the Bodmin Division from '85 till 1900. Author of "The Working Constitution of the United Kingdom and its Outgrowths," 1901. Address: 15, Cheyne Walk, S.W. Reform and Athenæum.

Craigie, Mrs. (John Oliver Hobbes) is the eldest daughter of Mr. J. Morgan Richards, and was b. at Boston, U.S.A., Nov. 3rd, 1867. Her literary career began in '91 with the publication of "Some Emotions and a Moral." "The Sinner's Comedy" followed in '92, "A Study in Temptations," in '93; and amongst her subsequent works have been "The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham," in '95, "The School for Saints," in '97, "Love and the Soul Hunters" in 1902; and in '98 a successful play, "The Ambassador," and a one-act drama, "A Repentance." She was part author of "The Bishop's Move," played at the Garrick, in 1902; and in 1904 "The Flute of Pan" was produced at the Gaiety, Manchester, and the Shaftesbury, London. She was received into the Roman Catholic Church in '92. Address: 56, Lancaster Gate, W.; Steephill Castle, Ventnor.

Crane, Walter, poet and painter, was b. 1845, and first exhibited at the Royal Academy '62. He was elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours in '82, resigned later, and now belongs to the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours. He was the first President of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, and was chairman of the committee for organising the Exhibition of British Arts and Crafts in the Art section of the St. Louis Exhibition, 1904. In '92 he published "The Claims of Decorative Art," in '96 "Decorative Illustration of Books," in '98 "The Basis of Design," and in 1900 "Line and Form." He was Art Director to the Manchester Municipal School of Art '93-6, Principal of the Royal College of Art '98-9, and is now a member of the Advisory Council on Art to the Board of Education. The Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts was awarded to him in 1904 for his work in connection with art and industry. Address: 13, Holland Street, Kensington, W.

Cremation. Crematoria have been established in this country at Woking, Golder's Green, Hendon, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, Hull, Birmingham, Darlington, Leeds, Bradford, Ilford, and Sheffield. Others are in course of erection or in contemplation. Cremation societies have been instituted in every European country, and many of the States of America possess them also, and cremation in these States has become a regular practice. The cremation of an adult by either of the two processes employed is completed in about an hour and a half, and the ashes, which are perfectly white, weigh about 4 lb. The cost of reduction, were it to become common, would be less than 30s.; but at present it is more than treble this sum, owing to the necessity of heating the crematory every time for each cremation. There were 569 cremations in England in 1904, and 3613 in America, in 1902. By the Cremation Act, 1902, burial authorities are enabled to establish crematoria, and regulations were made by the Home Secretary in 1903, providing that no cremation of human remains shall take place except in a crematorium of the opening of which notice has been given to the Home Secretary; that it shall be illegal to cremate the remains of a person who is known to have left a direction to the contrary; that no cremation shall be allowed until after due registration of the death of the deceased, or a coroner's certificate as to the cause of death, etc.; and that no cremation shall take place unless on application signed and a statutory declaration as to the particulars made by an executor or the nearest surviving relative, or, on satisfactory grounds, some other person. Further, in all cases a certificate by the deceased's medical man and by a medical referee, or a post-mortem certificate, or a coroner's certificate, is required. Secretary of Cremation Society of England, Mr. G. A. Noble; Office, 324, Regent Street, London, W.

CRETE.

Crete is an island in the Mediterranean, lying to the south of the Ægean Sea and Archipelago. Area about 3300 sq. m.; pop. 303,543. Chief cities, Candia (pop. 22,331); Canea (pop. 24,537); and Retimo (pop. 9311). There are about 33,000 Moslems and 269,000 Christians. The island was conquered by the Turks in 1669, but never really submitted, and continually rose in insurrection against them. The Powers intervened at the end of '95, but the reforms promised were not carried out, and early in '97 a Greek force landed in the island. The Powers then undertook to set up autonomy under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan, the Greek force withdrew, and on Nov. 26th, '98, Prince George (second son of the King of Greece, b. June 24th, '69) was appointed as High Commissioner. A Constitution was adopted in April '99, under which an Assembly of 74 deputies, 4 of whom are Mahometans, is elected biennially. The inhabitants elect 64 and the Prince nominates 10. The executive power rests in the High Commissioner and a Council of three members, exclusive of the Prince's Financial Adviser. Since '90 systematic exploration has led to archaeological discoveries of surpassing interest, and the excavations at Knossos and Phaestos have revealed a wonderful picture of Mycenaean civilisation. The chief products are olive oil, fruits, tobacco, cotton, and silk, and trade is carried on chiefly with

Greece and Turkey. Revenue and expenditure about £200,000. Imports, 1903, £580,174, 1904, £549,665, consisting chiefly of food-stuffs and textiles; exports, 1903, £439,167, 1904, £419,642, largely olives and olive oil. On Aug. 6th, 1901, the Ottoman Public Debt renounced all rights and privileges in the island in return for 1,500,000 fr. and the concession of the salt monopoly for twenty years.

British Consul-General at Canea, Esmé Howard, C.V.O.

History, 1905.

M. Venezelo and his supporters, who had for some time carried on a campaign against Prince George by constitutional means, took to the mountains in March, and began a revolutionary movement. Discontent with the Prince's administration, the depressed condition of trade and agriculture, and a real desire for union with Greece, all contributed to this movement, which was greatly strengthened by the adhesion of M. Sphakianaki. A Provisional National Assembly was formed by the insurgents at Therisso. The reply of the Powers to the representations made by Prince George during his 1904 tour was made on April 3rd, the day after the biennial elections, which of course resulted in a majority for the Government. The elections were marked by some fighting, and many of the Venezelists abstained from voting. The Powers announced various concessions, but refused to alter the administrative *status quo*. The insurgents thereon proclaimed union with Greece, and the Chamber followed suit on April 20th. The Powers then repeated their refusal to allow this, and the Greek flag, which had been hoisted, was hauled down and replaced by the Cretan flag. This increased the bitterness between the insurgents and the Prince's party, and the international troops in the island several times became engaged with the former. The Assembly at Therisso in June asked the Powers to entrust the Government of the island to Greece, while maintaining the suzerainty of the Sultan, and in response to a demand for disarmament pointed out that they must protect themselves against their enemies. They were given fifteen days to disarm (July 15th), and as they refused, the Consuls proclaimed martial law (30th) and prohibited the bearing of arms. A very disturbed condition followed, accompanied by a good deal of scattered fighting. The Chamber reassembled (Sept. 10th) and abolished the Prince's privilege of appointing 10 deputies to the Assembly. The insurgents met the Consuls and agreed to give up their arms (Nov. 19th).

CRIMINAL STATISTICS—UNITED KINGDOM.

1. England and Wales.

The number of indictable offences reported to the police, or otherwise coming within their cognisance, in 1903 was 86,172, or 258 17 per 100,000 of the population.

The annual average for '99-1903 was 80,871, or 247'91 per 100,000 of the population. The figures for recent years are:

| Year. | No. of crimes. | Proportion per 100,000. |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1859-63 . . . | 88,821 | 441'47 |
| 1869-73 . . . | 87,479 | 383'87 |
| 1879-83 . . . | 96,539 | 370'65 |
| 1889-93 . . . | 83,997 | 288'79 |
| 1899-1903 . . . | 80,871 | 247'91 |

Of the total number of 86,172, 65,548 persons were prosecuted, 14,145 were discharged, including 7,577 who were tried summarily and acquitted; 38,572 were tried summarily and convicted; and 12,085 were sent for trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.

The different classes of crimes were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Against the person | 3,521 |
| Against property with violence | 9,920 |
| Against property without violence | 68,645 |
| Malicious injuries to property | 532 |
| Forgery and Currency offences | 500 |
| Other offences | 3,054 |
| | <u>86,172</u> |

The increase in the number of cases of burglary and housebreaking, receiving stolen goods, and coining, has been marked in recent years, and this points to an increase in the number of habitual criminals.

The number of persons charged with non-indictable offences (assaults, cruelty cases, thefts, drunkenness, vagrancy, etc.), was 745,403, of whom 319,313 were apprehended, and 426,090 proceeded against by summons. Of the 319,313 apprehended, 265,845 were convicted, 45,558 discharged, and 7,759 otherwise disposed of (these being chiefly Army and Navy cases). Of the 426,090 summoned, 346,241 were convicted, 76,630 discharged, and 3,219 otherwise disposed of (these being chiefly offences against the Elementary Education Acts).

The Coroners' Returns are closely connected with the subject of crime. In 1903 there were 35,861 inquests held (70 per 1000 deaths), and only 5,268 deaths were ascribed to criminal violence or culpable neglect. Of these, 3,480 were cases of suicide. The number of suicides shows an increase over a long period, as revealed in the following table:—

| Year. | No. of suicides. | Proportion per 100,000. |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1863 | 1,385 | 6'71 |
| 1873 | 1,481 | 6'33 |
| 1883 | 1,944 | 7'30 |
| 1893 | 2,566 | 8'63 |
| 1903 | 3,480 | 10'42 |

The Returns from the Prisons show that the number of persons received into prisons in 1903 was 179,979 from Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, 8,699 from Courts of Assize, [tion. 1,049 from Courts Martial.

189,727.

There were 1046 sentences of penal servitude, the remainder being sentences of imprisonment.

The number of persons other than convicted prisoners received in prisons in 1903 was nearly 35,000, including about 15,000 prisoners received on remand or committal for trial, and afterwards discharged or acquitted, 1,830 persons imprisoned in default of finding sureties, and 17,598 debtors.

The number of criminal lunatics received into Asylums was 229.

There were 1127 children sent to Reformatory Schools.

2. Scotland.

The number of persons charged with offences by the police in 1903 was 166,180. The different classes of crimes were:—

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Against the person | 2,516 |
| " property with violence | 1,563 |
| " without violence | 13,764 |
| Malicious injury to property | 4,627 |
| Forgery, etc. | 72 |
| Other crimes | 44 |
| Miscellaneous offences * | 143,589 |
| Total | <u>166,180</u> |

* Drunkenness, breaches of the peace, offences against Police Acts, vagrancy, etc.

The corresponding figures since 1883 are:—

| | | | |
|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| 1883 | 141,374 | 1900 | 179,821 |
| 1888 | 137,920 | 1901 | 186,595 |
| 1893 | 149,813 | 1902 | 182,599 |
| 1898 | 165,993 | 1903 | 166,180 |

Compared with 1898 it appears that the more serious crimes are increasing, while minor crimes and offences are decreasing. Cases of theft and housebreaking have been considerably more numerous in recent years.

Of the total of 166,180 cases given above, 129,742 were disposed of by being tried summarily in the Police and Burgh Courts, Justice of Peace Courts and Sheriff Courts; 33,848 were discharged or the proceedings were dropped; and 2,590 disposed of after full committal by trial in the Sheriff Courts and the High Court of Justiciary.

Of the 129,742 tried summarily, 122,223 were convicted and 7,519 acquitted or otherwise disposed of.

Of the 2,590 committed for trial 2,114 were convicted, 24 outlawed and bail forfeited, 11 declared insane, 70 acquitted as "not guilty," 164 acquitted—"not proven," and 207 were discharged.

The number of persons received into prisons and police cells during 1903 was 59,962. There were 67 sentences of penal servitude, and 33 prisoners were removed to Asylums: 172 boys and girls were received into Reformatory Schools.

3. Ireland.

The number of indictable offences reported to the police in 1904 was 9617, or 218.46 per 100,000 of the population.

The annual average for '99-1904 was 9093, or 205.15 per 100,000 of the population. The figures for recent years as to the proportion of crimes reported to police per 100,000 of the population are:—

| Year. | No. of Crimes. | Proportion per 100,000. |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1885-9 | 9,924 | 204'53 |
| 1890-4 | 8,685 | 186'97 |
| 1895-9 | 8,973 | 198'07 |
| 1900-4 | 9,093 | 205'15 |

The number of non-indictable offences disposed of summarily was 178,860, or 4,063 per 100,000 of the population.

Analysing the various classes of offences, the figures are—

| | |
|---|----------------|
| For offences against the person | 622 |
| Against property with violence | 771 |
| " without violence | 7,270 |
| Malicious injuries to property | 465 |
| Forgery, etc. | 102 |
| Other offences | 387 |
| * Miscellaneous offences | 178,860 |
| | <u>188,477</u> |

* Assaults, thefts, vagrancy, drunkenness, etc.

The number of persons committed to prison in 1904 was 32,506. There were 63 sentences of penal servitude; 2,476 criminal and dangerous lunatics were detained in lunatic asylums, and 1,352 children in industrial schools.

CUBA.

Cuba is considerably the largest of the West India Islands, and lies between Florida and the Caribbean Sea. It was a Spanish possession from the time of its discovery till, by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10th, '98, after a war with the United States, it was relinquished by Spain and became an independent State under American suzerainty. A Constitutional Convention assembled in Nov. 1900, and adopted a constitution providing for a republican form of government, with a President, Vice-President, Senate, and House of Representatives. Thereupon the United States Congress authorised the transfer of the government to the people of Cuba on condition that (1) No treaty should be made with any other foreign Power impairing the independence of Cuba or allowing military or naval occupation of the island; (2) the United States should have the right to intervene for the discharge of her obligations under the Treaty of Paris; (3) the United States should have certain naval stations (at Bahia Honda and Guantanamo). These conditions were included in the Law of Constitution, and confirmed in the permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States, which was signed in May 1903.

The formal transfer of the Government to the Cuban authorities took place on May 20th, 1902. A reciprocity treaty with the United States was signed (Dec. 12th, 1902), and is to continue in force for five years. It allowed 20 per cent. reduction on all Cuban products, with a 20-per cent. preference to Cuba if similar treaties were made by the United States with other countries. An average reduction of 30 per cent. was made on American products entering Cuba.

Cuba is divided into six provinces. The capital is Havana, a splendid city (pop. 275,000). Other towns are Santiago, 43,000; Matanzas, 36,500; and Cienfuegos, 30,000. Education, neglected for years, was reorganised under the American administration, and is now compulsory. The chief products are sugar and tobacco. Sugar accounted in 1904 for £10,851,702, and tobacco for about £5,000,000 of the exports.

Timber and fruits also are increasingly exported, and there are valuable iron, manganese, and copper mines. There are 1120 miles of railway.

The area is about 44,000 sq. miles, and the population (1905) nearly 2,000,000, of whom less than one-third are mulattoes or negroes. Revenue, 1902-3, £3,553,009; 1903-4, £3,458,000; expenditure, 1902-3, £3,067,990; 1903-4, £3,365,000; imports, 1903, £13,415,535; 1904, £16,567,130; exports, 1903, £15,697,282; 1904, £17,995,628. A loan of \$35,000,000, redeemable in 30 years, was authorised by the House of Representatives (Aug. 14th, 1902), the issue price being 90 and the rate of interest 5 per cent.

President, Señor T. Estrada Palma, elected Feb. 24th, 1902. He was for many years head of the Cuban party in the U.S.A., and was chosen President of the brief Republic declared in '97.

British Minister and Consul-General, L. E. G. Carden, Esq., Havana. Consul at Santiago, R. Mason.

Cuban Minister in London, Señor Rafael Montoro, 3, Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

"Cullinan" Diamond. This is the name given to the largest known diamond, discovered in Jan. 1905 in the mines of the Premier (Transvaal) Diamond Mining Co., and named after the chairman of the company. Its dimensions (uncut) were $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in breadth. Its weight (uncut) was 3025 $\frac{3}{4}$ carats.

Culme-Seymour, Admiral Sir Michael, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., appointed Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof in July 1901, is the 3rd Bart., and was b. March 13th, 1836. Ed. at Harrow, he entered the Navy in '50, and has seen active service in Burma '52, the Baltic '54, Black Sea '54-5, and China '58. He was private sec. to First Lord '74-76, and was first and principal A.D.C. to H.M. Queen Victoria '99-1901. Appointed Rear Admiral '82, Vice-Admiral '88, and Admiral '93, he commanded the Pacific Squadron '85-7, the Channel Squadron '90-92, the Mediterranean '93-97, and was made Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth '97. Address: Wadenhoe House, Oundle.

Cymmrodorion, The Honourable Society of, 64, Chancery Lane. President, Rt. Hon. Lord Tredegar; Sec., E. Vincent Evans.

D

Dante Society, 38, Conduit Street, W. Hon. Sec., L. Ricci.

Danube International Commission. "La Commission Européenne du Danube" was constituted by Article XVI. of the Treaty of Paris, 1856. In '71 it was prolonged for a further period of 12 years. By the Treaty of Berlin '78 Roumania was given representation on the Commission, the other Powers represented being Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, and Turkey. The jurisdiction of the Commission was also extended as far as Galatz. Finally, by the Treaty of London '83, its jurisdiction was extended to Braila, and it was provided that it should exercise its powers for a period of 21 years from April 24th, 1883; and thereafter for successive

terms of three years unless one of the contracting parties should notify one year before the expiration of the term the intention of proposing modifications in the constitution or in the powers of the Commission. The Commission regulates the navigation of the river as an international highway from the Iron Gates to the Black Sea, and has the right to prevent any works on the arms of the Danube which would interfere, directly or indirectly, with the navigation. The delegates meet twice a year in full session, an Executive Committee of the delegates present at Galatz transacting all current business. The office of the Commission is at Galatz, in Roumania, and the British delegate is Lieut.-Col. Trotter, R.E., C.B., H.B.M. Consul-General at Galatz.

Darwin, Sir George Howard, M.A., F.R.S., LL.D., D.Sc., is the 2nd son of the late Charles Darwin, and was b. July 9th, 1845; ed. privately and at Trin. Coll., Camb.; was 2nd Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman '68; Fellow of Trin. Coll. '68-78, and re-elected '84. He was called to the Bar in '74, but his chief work has been done in the field of mathematical science; and he has been Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge since '83. In 1905 he was President of the British Association, at the meetings of which he has frequently read valuable papers. Knighted Nov. 9th, 1905. Newnham Grange, Cambridge.

Deaf and Dumb, Association for Oral Instruction of. Includes a Training College for Teachers and a School for Children. 11, Fitzroy Square. Director, William Van Praagh.

Deaf, Training College for Teachers of the, Castle Bar Hill, Laling, London, W., founded in 1873 by the "Society for Training Teachers of the Deaf and for the Diffusion of the 'German' System," for the purpose of supplying English teachers of the "German" or Pure Oral system of teaching the deaf. Lady Superintendent and Secretary, Mrs. Arthur Kinsey.

Deakin, Alfred, is a native of Victoria, to which colony his father went from England in the fifties. He was born Aug. 3rd, 1856, educated at the Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne, and Melbourne University, and was called to the Victoria Bar in '78. He was for some time on the staff of the *Melbourne Age*, and soon became a prominent politician. He was Commissioner of Public Works in the Victoria Cabinet '83, and afterwards became Solicitor-General. He made a study of the irrigation question, and in '87 visited England as a Victorian representative at the Colonial Conference. He strongly advocated the Federation cause, and pursued his profession as a barrister with marked success. In 1900 he again visited England, representing Victoria during the passage of the Commonwealth Act, while he became Attorney-General in the first Commonwealth Ministry under Sir Edmund Barton as Premier. On the retirement of the latter to become a Judge of the High Court in 1903 Mr. Deakin succeeded him. His administration was defeated in April 1904, but he again became Premier in 1905. See *Australia*, p. 77.

DEATH DUTIES.

Under the provisions of the Finance Act, 1894, estate duty is payable on all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, which passes on the death of any person dying after the Act came into force as follows:—

| Value of the Estate. | Rate per cent. of Estate Duty. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| £101 to £500 | £1. |
| £501 " £1,000 | £2. |
| £1,001 " £10,000 | £3. |
| £10,001 " £25,000 | £4. |
| £25,001 " £50,000 | £4 10s. |
| £50,001 " £75,000 | £5. |
| £75,001 " £100,000 | £5 10s. |
| £100,001 " £150,000 | £6. |
| £150,001 " £250,000 | £6 10s. |
| £250,001 " £500,000 | £7. |
| £500,001 " £1,000,000 | £7 10s. |
| £1,000,001 and upwards. | £8. |

To ascertain the percentage of duty payable, all the property passing on the death of its owner is to be aggregated so as to form an estate. By the Finance Act, '94, the principal value of any property liable to the new estate duty is to be estimated on the price which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the property would realise if sold in the open market at the time of the death of the deceased; but, as regards agricultural property, the value is not to exceed twenty-five years' purchase of the property, as assessed under Schedule A of the Income Tax Acts, after deducting £5 per cent. for expenses of management. Disputes as to valuation of the property may be referred to the High Court, or to the County Court where the amount is less than £10,000. Duty on real property may be paid by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments. It is provided by the Finance Act, '96, that estate duty on annuities may be paid by four equal annual instalments. A few other minor amendments of the Finance Act of '94 have been since made, chiefly by the Finance Act 1900, with reference to the principle of "aggregation."

Legacy duty is payable on legacies and shares of residue under a will or intestacy, and is applicable to personal property, except leaseholds either within the United Kingdom or abroad of a person who died domiciled in the United Kingdom. The rate of this duty is as under viz.:—

Legacies to children, or father, mother, or lineal ancestors, £1 per cent. (but no legacy or succession duty is payable where the new estate duty is charged);

To brothers or sisters or their descendants, £3 per cent.;

To brothers and sisters of the father and mother of deceased, or any descendant of such brothers or sisters £5 per cent.;

To brothers and sisters of grandfather or grandmother, or any descendants of such brothers or sisters, £6 per cent.;

To persons of other degrees of consanguinity, or strangers in blood, £10 per cent.

Succession duty is payable on the interest that an individual takes as successor to a deceased person on real or leasehold property in the United Kingdom, or on legacies charged upon the proceeds of sale of real estate of a person who died domiciled in this country, irrespective of the situation of the property; also on personal property included in a settlement, whether that property was at home or abroad. The duty varies in a similar manner to the legacy duty.

See FINANCE, NATIONAL, for the produce of these duties in 1904-5.

Delcassé, Théophile, was b. at Pamiers, March 1st, 1852, educated at Paris, and began his career as a journalist. He was elected to the Chamber in '89 for Foix, in '93 became Under-Secretary for the Colonies under MM. Ribot and Dupuy, and Colonial Minister in the Dupuy Cabinet of May '94. He has always been a consistent advocate of colonial expansion. When M. Brisson formed his ministry in '98, he entrusted Foreign Affairs to M. Delcassé, and it fell to his lot to deal with the difficult position at Fashoda. He accomplished the task with great ability, and retained his portfolio in M. Dupuy's ministry, after the defeat of the Brisson administration. In '99 he negotiated the agreement with Great Britain as to the Nile Valley and Central Africa, and

still remained Foreign Minister when M. Waldeck-Rousseau succeeded M. Dupuy, and when M. Combes in 1902 succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau. He brought about the rapprochement with Italy, visited England with the President in 1903, and with Lord Lansdowne prepared the Anglo-French Agreement signed April 8th, 1904. The difficulty with Germany about Morocco (see FRANCE) caused his retirement in 1905. He belongs to the moderate section of the Radical Republicans in domestic politics. He married in '86, and has two children.

DENMARK.

The kingdom of Denmark consists of Zealand, Funen, Laaland, and other islands in the Baltic, the peninsula of Jutland, and the Faeroe Islands or Sheep Islands in the North Atlantic. The constitution of the kingdom of Denmark was settled by the charter of 1849 (modified in '55, '63, '65, and '66). The executive power is vested in King and ministers, the legislative in the Rigsdag or Diet acting jointly with the sovereign. The Rigsdag is composed of the Landsting (or Upper House of 66 members—12 Crown nominees appointed for life, and 54 indirectly elected by electoral bodies, in which large taxpayers are well represented, for eight years), and the Folkething (or House of Commons of 114 members directly elected by universal suffrage for three years). Members of both houses are paid 6s. 8d. a day while the Rigsdag is sitting and their travelling expenses. The Rigsdag must meet every October, and all money bills be submitted first to the Folkething.

The Landsting after the election in Sept. 1902 contained 29 Conservatives, 11 Independent Conservatives, 25 Radicals, and 1 Socialist. The Folkething at the dissolution in June 1903 consisted of 92 Radicals, 14 Socialists, and 8 Conservatives. The election resulted in the return of 86 Radicals, 16 Socialists, and 12 Conservatives.

For local government the country is divided into 18 counties, each under a governor, and these are subdivided into hundreds and parishes. The towns are administered by mayors.

Military service is obligatory on all able-bodied men who have reached the age of 22. The service in the first line of the army is 8 years and in the second line 8 years. It is estimated that by the year 1910 Denmark will be able to mobilise 83,000 men, of whom 58,500 will be infantry, 5000 cavalry, 6800 field artillery, and 8600 fortress artillery. The really effective force would be about 70,000. At present the peace strength is 31 battalions, 16 squadrons, and 12 field batteries, with fortress artillery and engineers; but the number with the colours varies according to the period of the year, the men not being kept continuously under training. The strength is increased on mobilisation to about 66,000. The Military Director is Lieut.-Col. Seedorff, appointed 1905.

The Naval Director is Commander Kofod-Hansen. The Navy numbers about 4000 of all ranks. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 vice admiral, 2 rear-admirals, 16 captains, 38 commanders, 63 lieutenants, 33 sub-lieutenants, and 23 midshipmen. The strength in ships built is: battleships 4, coast-defence vessels 4, protected cruisers 5, torpedo

boats 25, coast defence vessel 1. At Copenhagen there are three small docks.

The State religion is Lutheran, and the King must be a member of that Church, but all others are tolerated, and there are no disabilities to dissenters. Education compulsory and free for children from 7 to 14 years of age, the public schools being maintained by communal rates. The chief newspapers are the *Radical Aftenbladet*, the Conservative *National Tidende*, the Independent *Berlingske Tidende*, the *Politiken* and the *Dannebrog*. Recent agricultural returns show that the foreign demand for Danish agricultural produce continues to increase. Cattle breeding is at the same time taking more and more the place of arable farming. Above all, dairy farming is being pursued with unparalleled skill and success. About five-sixths of the land is possessed by small freeholders and peasants. There are 21 agricultural or horticultural schools in the country, and a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen, to which the State makes an annual grant of £21,110. The export of butter and other dairy produce is now the main source of the wealth of Denmark, and this was recognised by the formation of an Agricultural Department under a responsible Minister in May '06. Of the total exports given below, agricultural produce accounted for no less than £18,200,900 in 1904. Length of railways 1912 miles.

Area, 15,360 sq. m.; estimated pop. 2,464,770. Population of the capital, Copenhagen, 378,250, or with suburbs, 476,806. Revenue, 1901-2, £3,718,755; 1902-3, £4,205,856; 1903-4, £5,405,433; expenditure, 1901-2, £4,162,417; 1902-3, £4,196,972; 1903-4, £5,503,823; public debt, 1905, £13,388,888; imports, 1903, £24,702,778; 1904, £25,900,000; exports, 1903, £19,585,558; 1904, £19,790,011.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of War and Marine, M. Christensen.—Justice, M. Alberti.—Finance, M. Lassen.—Agriculture, M. Hansen.—Foreign Affairs, Count Raben-Levetzau.—Public Works, M. Høgsbro.—Interior, M. Berg.—Public Instruction, M. Sørensen.

British Minister at Copenhagen, Hon. Alan Johnstone, C.V.O.—See, Stephen Leech, Esq.—Consuls: Copenhagen, Capt. J. Boyle, M.V.O.; Vice-Consul, C. H. Funch, Esq., M.V.O.; Thorshavn, H. M. Villiers, Esq.; Aarhus, G. F. Stark, Esq.
Danish Minister in London, M. de Bille, 24, Pont Street, S.W.

Colonies.

Greenland is an extensive region or island lying north-east of America, extending into the Polar regions. The interior is all ice, but parts of the south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasturage, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. Principal exports: oil of seals and whales, fox, seal, and reindeer skins, eider-down, feathers, and cryolite. The chief trade is with Denmark. Area of the colonised portion, 46,740 sq. m.; pop. 11,895, of whom 309 are Europeans and the rest natives.

Iceland is a large island, 130 m. east of Greenland, and 850 m. west of Norway. Area, 39,756 sq. m.; pop. 79,000. Capital, Reykjavik (pop. 8000). The Legislature, called the Althing, consists of 34 members elected by popular suffrage, and 6 nominated by the King of Denmark. Under laws adopted in 1903, a Minister for Iceland, nominated by the King, resides at Reykjavik, and is responsible for

the administration. Exports: wool, dried fish, mutton, ponies, and sheep. Manufactures domestic. Imports: 1902, £596,193; exports: 1902, £511,083.

Minister for Iceland, M. Hannes Hafstein (appointed Feb. 1st, 1904).

British Consul, John Vidalin, Rejckjavik. Santa Cruz or St. Croix. A West Indian island, the largest of the Virgin group. Capital, Christianstadt. It is governed, in connection with St. Thomas and St. John, by an officer appointed by the Crown. The negroes who make up the bulk of the population are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of the sugar-cane. Area, 118 sq. m.; pop. 35,156. A treaty providing for the sale of the West Indian islands to the United States was signed Jan. 1st, 1902, and ratified by the United States Senate Feb. 17th, but rejected by the Landsting Oct. 22nd, 1902.

British Consul, H. McDougal, St. Thomas.

Sovereign.

King Christian IX. was b. April 8th, 1818. He is a son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and father of Queen Alexandra, of the dowager Empress of Russia, and the King of Greece. He is a K.G., G.C.B., and a general of the British Army. By the Treaty of London, signed May 8th, '52, he was appointed the successor to the throne of Denmark, and, by the law of succession of that country, passed July '53, he ascended the throne on the death of King Frederick VII., Nov. 15th, '63. In the beginning of his reign arose the famous dispute about the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which by the Treaty of Peace of Vienna ('64) he had to surrender. He married in '42 the Princess Louise, the daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel. Queen Louise died in '08. The heir to the throne is the Crown Prince Frederick (b. June 3rd, '43; married July 28th, '69, to Princess Louisa, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway), whose second son, Prince Karl, b. Aug. 3rd, '72, was married to H.R.H. Princess Maud in '96, and was (Nov. 1905) elected King of Norway.

History, 1905.

The new year opened with a Ministerial crisis, caused by a Cabinet disagreement on the question of national defence. The difference of opinion spread to the ranks of the Left, which was split up into groups. Dr. Deuntzer having failed in his attempt to reconstruct the Cabinet, the King summoned M. Christensen, the late Minister of Public Instruction (Jan. 11th), who formed a new Ministry (13th). The rupture between Sweden and Norway awoke deep interest in Denmark, Danish sympathy being very largely on the side of Norway. Arbitration Treaties were signed with Russia (March 1st), with France (Sept. 15th), and with Great Britain (Oct. 25th).

The British Channel Fleet arrived off Esbjerg (August 21st) and was warmly welcomed in Danish waters, where it stayed till the 23rd. After a visit to German ports it arrived off Copenhagen (Sept. 8th), and Admiral Wilson and his officers were received by King Christian. Queen Alexandra also visited the Fleet (11th).

Dewar, Sir James, F.R.S., Fullerton Professor of Chemistry, Royal Institution, London, was b. at Kincardine, Sept. 20th, 1842; and ed.

at Dollar Academy, and Edinburgh Univ.; M.A. and Hon. LL.D. Glasgow, St. Andrews, Aberdeen and Edinburgh; D.Sc. Oxford, Victoria, and Dublin; is Professorial Fellow of St. Peter's Coll., Camb., F.I.C., F.C.S., a Vice-President of the Royal Society and a Director of the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution. With Sir Frederick Abel he invented cordite, and he has distinguished himself by his researches into the properties of matter at low temperatures, and into the nature and properties of atmospheric air. He was the first to liquefy and solidify hydrogen. Knighted June 24th, 1904. 21, Albemarle Street, W.; 21, Scroope Terrace, Cambridge.

Dibdin, Sir Lewis T., K.C., D.C.L., Dean and Official Principal of the Court of Arches, was b. in 1852, being a son of the late Rev. R. W. Dibdin, of London. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated in '74 as senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos, afterwards going to the Bar. He gained a large Chancery practice, and was appointed official counsel to the Attorney-General in charity matters in '95. In 1901 he took silk. In '86 he was appointed Chancellor of Rochester, of Exeter in '88, and of Durham in 1891; and he has made himself known as one of the ablest ecclesiastical lawyers of the day. On the resignation of Sir Arthur Charles in 1903 he was appointed Dean of Arches, Auditor of the Chancery Court of York, Judge under the Public Worship Regulation Act, and Master of the Faculties, and afterwards knighted. First Church Estates Commissioner and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner 1905. Address, Nobles, Dormansland, E. Grinstead.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, 10, Freegrove Road, Holloway, N. Sec., Major H. H. Higginson.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

The "Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control," popularly known as the Liberation Society, exists for the purpose of securing the freedom of all Churches. The objects of the Society, formally stated, are:—The abrogation of all laws and usages which inflict disability or confer privilege on ecclesiastical grounds; the discontinuance of all payments from public funds, and of all compulsory exactions, for religious purposes. After an equitable satisfaction of existing interests, the application of the national property now held in trust by the Established Churches of England and Wales and of Scotland to other and strictly national purposes; and, concurrently therewith, the liberation of those Churches from State control. The Society's present operations are educational, parliamentary, electoral, and legal. It holds numerous meetings, and by lantern-slide and other lectures carries on a vigorous propaganda in all parts of the country. It circulates large numbers of publications. Its monthly organ is *The Liberator*. The Liberation Society's chief office and depot for publications is 2, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street; Secretaries, Mr. John Fisher and Mr. Sydney Robjohns.

The Church Committee for Church Defence and Church Instruction is the organisation on the other side. Its object is to give instruction to the people in town and country in all matters connected with the history of the Church; to combine men and women of every shade of

political and religious opinion in the maintenance and support of the Established Church; and generally to encourage the co-operation of the clergy and laity for the promotion of measures conducive to the welfare and efficiency of the Church. No question touching doctrine is entertained at its meetings. **Secretary**, Mr. T. Martin Tilby, Church House, Westminster.

Distilleries, United Kingdom. In the year ended Sept. 30th, 1904, there were 188 distilleries at work in the United Kingdom—8 in England, 152 in Scotland, and 28 in Ireland. There were 49,140,042 proof gallons of home-made spirits distilled in 1904-5—12,156,652 in England, 28,185,235 in Scotland, and 11,798,155 in Ireland. Of these 33,157,944 proof gallons were retained for consumption in the United Kingdom, and 6,954,037 proof gallons were exported; while 7,094,030 proof gallons of Colonial and foreign spirits were imported. The consumption per head of the population in 1904-5 was 93 proof gallons. The materials used in distilleries in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1904, were 1,211,175 qrs. of malt; 1,207,913 qrs. of unmalted grain; 156 cwt. of rice; 854,710 cwt. of molasses; 5198 cwt. of sugar; and 9,485 cwt. of other materials. The spirit duty paid in 1904-5 was £18,135,931.

Dog Licences. There were 1,521,211 dog licences issued in England in 1904-5 and 113,734 in Scotland. No licence is required in Ireland.

Douglas, Lieut-Gen. G. W., C.B., Second Military Member of the Army Council and Adjutant-General to the Forces, was b. in 1850. He joined the 92nd Highlanders in '69, and served with them in the Afghan and Boer wars, taking part in the action of Charasiah and the march to Kandahar. He was D.A.A. and Q.M.G. during the Suakin expedition in '84, and then served at Aldershot, as brigade-major, '93-5, and as Assistant Adjutant-General '95-8. He went out to South Africa on Sir R. Buller's staff as A.A.G., and was Chief Staff Officer to Lord Methuen, being mentioned in despatches for his part in the battle of Magersfontein. He was then given the command of the 9th Infantry Brigade, and subsequently commanded a column and was promoted major-general. Appointed to the command of the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot in 1901, of the 2nd Division of the Aldershot Army Corps 1902, and Adjutant-General Feb. 13th, 1904. Address: 17, Basil Street, London, S.W.

Doumer, Paul, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, was b. at Aurillac, March 22nd, '57, and had many early struggles. First a metal-worker, then an assistant-teacher, he drifted into journalism, took his degree of *licencié en droit*, and eventually made his début in politics in '83. As *chef de cabinet* to M. Floquet, when the latter was President of the Chamber, M. Doumer studied in a good school. His first office was Minister of Finance in the Bourgeois Cabinet ('90), when he introduced an income-tax scheme, which, however, failed. When the Cabinet fell he accepted the governorship of Indo-China from M. Méline. His good work in the French Asiatic colonies (on which he published an exhaustive book in 1904) is now admitted on all hands. He resigned to return to political life, and in 1902 was elected Deputy for the Aisne, became President of the Budget Commission, and was elected President of the Chamber in 1905. His opponents consider him a possible successor to M. Loubet. Address: Présidence de la Chambre, Paris, and Anizy-le-Château (Aisne).

Dowden, Edward, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., Litt.D., Professor of English Literature at Dublin University. He was b. at Cork in 1843, and ed. privately and at Dublin Univ., and in '67 was appointed to the chair he now fills at that University. He was Clark Lecturer in English Literature at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, '93-'6, Commissioner of National Education for Ireland '96-1901, and is a Trustee of the National Library of Ireland. His contributions to literature are numerous, and include "Shakespeare: his Mind and Art," an "Introduction to Shakespeare," "Studies in Literature," lives of Shelley and Southey, a "History of French Literature," and editions of many of the English classics. Highfield House, Rathgar, co. Dublin.

Doyle, Sir A. Conan, the grandson of John Doyle, the famous political caricaturist "H. B.," was b. at Edinburgh in 1859, and ed. at Stonyhurst and in Germany. In '76 he commenced to study medicine at the Edinburgh University, and remained there for five years. From '82 till '90 he practised his profession at Southsea, writing all the while various short stories, some of which have been since published under the title of "The Captain of the Polestar." After "A Study in Scarlet," "Micah Clarke," and "The Sign of Four," came "The White Company," which led to the final abandonment of medicine for literature. "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," and "The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes," formed a brilliant series of detective stories. In '94 he wrote a short play, "A Story of Waterloo," successfully produced by Sir Henry Irving. "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard," and "Rodney Stone," in '96, "Uncle Bernac" in '97, "The Tragedy of the Korosko," a volume of poems ("Songs of Action") in '98, "A Duet" in '99, "The Hound of the Baskervilles" in 1902, and "The Adventures of Gerard" in 1903. He volunteered for service in the Transvaal War, and in 1900 gave his medical services for some months in the hospitals there, afterwards publishing a history of the war, entitled "The Great Boer War." In October he stood as Unionist candidate for Edinburgh (Central Div.), but was not returned. Knighted June 26th, 1902. Hon. LL.D. Edin. 1905. Address: Undershaw, Hindhead, Surrey.

DRAMA, THE, 1905.

Though the dramatic record for 1905 may be regarded as dull and featureless, it was gratifying to find the London managers were again successful in testing Shakespeare's undying popularity by revivals of his more familiar comedies. No prominent living dramatist put forward an original piece, but several promising works by playwrights comparatively unknown were produced, Alfred Sutro being the most fortunate. His comedy "The Walls of Jericho," first presented on Oct. 31st, 1904, at the Garrick, occupied the stage of that theatre until Oct. 2nd, when it was transferred to the Shaftesbury.

Sir Henry Irving, on Jan. 23rd, started a farewell tour in the provinces, but had to abandon it at Wolverhampton on Feb. 20th, owing to ill-health. On April 20th he opened at Drury Lane with "Becket," in which Maud Fealy appeared as Rosamund, and he revived on May 22nd "The Merchant of Venice," with Edith Wynne-Matthison as Portia. The season closed on June 10th, when the theatre was crowded with a most enthusiastic audience. Sir Henry,

on Oct. 2nd, commenced another farewell provincial tour, at Sheffield, but this was terminated by his sudden death eleven days later, at Bradford, after a performance of "Becket."

Two new theatres—the Waldorf, in Aldwych, and the Scala, built on the site of the old Prince of Wales's in Charlotte Street—were opened, and the Strand was closed, the land having been bought for a "tube" station.

Dramas and Important Revivals

were given at the following theatres:—

Adelphi.

April 4. *Hamlet*. Lily Brayton, Ophelia; Maud Milton, Queen; H. B. Irving, Hamlet; Oscar Asche, Claudius.

June 5. *Under which King?* (J. B. Fagan).

July 5. *Comedy of Errors*, Benson Company, preceded by *Aylmer's Secret* (Stephen Phillips).

Aug. 5. *Taming of the Shrew*. Lily Brayton, Katharine; O. Asche, Petruchio.

Sept. 21. *Wake's Patient* (W. G. Mackay, "Robert Ord"). Lilian Braithwaite, Edith Ostlere, A. Brydone, W. G. Mackay.

Avenue.

May 6. *Jasper Bright* (A. Sturgess). Dorothy Drake, Rita Jolivet, H. de Vries; eight performances.

Court.

Jan. 29. *Great Friends* (G. S. Street).

Feb. 2, and rev. Sept. 11. *John Bull's Other Island* (G. B. Shaw). L. Calvert, J. D. Beveridge.

28. *How he Lied to her Husband* (G. B. Shaw). Gertrude Kingston, Granville Barker, A. G. Paulton.

March 21. *The Thieves' Comedy* (C. Horne).

27. *The Pilgrim's Way* ("Daisy Elliot," pseudonym of Margaret Meredith).

April 11. *The Trojan Women* (Gilbert Murray). Ada Ferrar, Marie Brema, Gertrude Kingston, D. Eadie, C. Doran.

May 2. *You Never Can Tell* (G. B. Shaw).

23. *Man and Superman* (G. B. Shaw).

29. *Beatrice* (Rosina Filippi). Kathleen Rind in title rôle; Lewis Casson, Dante.

Sept. 26. *The Return of the Prodigal* (St. John Hankin).

Criterion.

July 5. *The Axis* (Cyril Harcourt), *Where the Crows Gathered* (Stephen Bond). Ethel Irving.

Drury Lane.

Sept. 7. *The Prodigal Son* (Hall Caine). Mrs. J. Wood, Nancy Price, Mary Rorke, F. Cooper, H. Neville, George Alexander.

Duke of York's.

April 5. *Alice Sit-by-the-Fire* (J. M. Barrie). Ellen Terry, Irene Vanbrugh, Lettice Fairfax, C. A. Smith; preceded by *Pantaloön* (J. M. Barrie).

Sept. 13. *Clarice* (W. Gillette). Marie Doro in title rôle; W. Gillette.

Oct. 3. *Painful Predicament of Sherlock Holmes* (W. Gillette). Irene Vanbrugh, W. Gillette.

17. *Sherlock Holmes* revived.

Garrick.

Oct. 11. *Merchant of Venice*. Violet Vanbrugh, Portia; Muriel Beaumont, Nerissa; Elfrida Clement, Jessica; A. Bouchier, Shylock; J. Robertshaw, Antonio; J. L'Estrange, Bassanio; N. Forbes, Launcelot; O. B. Clarence, Gobbo.

His Majesty's.

Jan. 24. *Much Ado about Nothing*. Winifred Emery, Beatrice; Miriam Clements, Hero; H. B. Tree, Benedick; Basil Gill, Claudio; H. Brough, Verges; L. Calvert, Dogberry; H. Neville, Leonato; L. Irving, Don John; S. Brough, Don Pedro.

March 7. *Agatha* (Mrs. H. Ward, L. N. Parker). Matinée, Viola Tree in title rôle.

April 24. *Shakespeare week* revivals, starting with *Richard II.*

May 13. *Business is Business* (S. Grundy).

July 10. *Oliver Twist* (Comyns Carr). Special performance on last night of season, and resumed Sept. 4th; owing to crack in proscenium piece transferred Sept. 25th to Waldorf, but continued at His Majesty's Oct. 11. Constance Collier, Nancy; Hilda Trevelyan, Oliver; H. B. Tree, Fagin; Lyn Harding, Bill Sikes; W. L. Abingdon, Monks.

Imperial.

Jan. 21. *King Henry V.* Sarah Brooke, Katharine; Mary Rorke, Chorus; L. Waller in title rôle; W. Calvert, Bardolph; W. Mollison, Pistol.

April 22. *Romeo and Juliet*. Evelyn Millard, Juliet; H. V. Esmond, Mercutio; L. Waller, Romeo.

May 27. *Hawthorne, U.S.A.* (J. B. Fagan).

Oct. 14. *The Perfect Lover* (A. Sutro).

Lyric.

May 22. *Hamlet*. N. de Silva, Ophelia; Maud Milton, Queen; M. Harvey, Hamlet; C. Glenney, Claudius; Stephen Phillips, Ghost.

June 3. *The Breed of the Treshams*.

New.

Jan. 5. *The Scarlet Pimpernel* (Orczy-Barstow). Julia Neilson, F. Terry.

May 2. *Leah Kleschna* (C. M. S. McLellan). Lena Ashwell, L. Boyne, C. Warner.

Royalty.

Feb. 11. *A Case of Arson*, H. de Vries representing seven characters. *The Diplomats* (S. Grundy). Florence St. John, Marie Illington, G. Raiemond, E. W. Garden.

Savoy.

March 18. *Du Barri* (Christopher St. John). Mrs. Brown Potter, W. L. Abingdon, G. Hare.

Scala.

Opened Sept. 23. *The Conqueror* ("R. E. Fyffe," pseudonym of Duchess of Sutherland). Gertrude Elliott, Forbes Robertson, H. Ainley.

Oct. 10. *For the Crown* (J. Davidson).

Shaftesbury.

April 8. *Othello*. Tita Brand, Desdemona; Charlotte Granville, Emilia; H. Carter, Othello; H. Ainley, Cassio; J. H. Barnes, Iago.

May 24. *Renaissance* (Alix Greeven). Marie Brema, Tita Brand, H. Carter; ran one week.

Waldorf.

Oct. 25. *Lights Out* (adaptation of "Zapfenstreich"). Eva Moore, H. B. Irving, H. V. Esmond, H. Vibart, Roland Cunningham.

Comedies and Farces.

Avenue.

Feb. 27. *Mr. Hopkinson* (R. C. Carton). J. Welch in title rôle. Transferred to Wyndham's March 13, and ran till July 28.

June 19. *A Message from Mars*. C. Hawtreay.

Comedy.

- Feb 14. *Our Flat*. W. Edouin.
 March 28. *Lady Ben* (G. P. Bancroft). Five performances.
 May 3. *The Dictator* (R. H. Davis). Marie Doro, W. Collier.
 Aug. 21. *The Duffer* (W. Grossmith). Transferred to Terry's, Sept. 25, where it ran to Oct. 21.
 Sept. 27. *On the Quiet* (Aug. Thomas). Ida Conquest, W. Collier.

Criterion.

- April 22. *What Pamela Wanted* (C. Brookfield).
 May 31. *Comedy and Tragedy* (W. S. Gilbert).
 Aug. 3. *Lucky Miss Dean* (S. Bowkett). Ethel Irving in title rôle; rev. Nov. 11, Haymarket.

Haymarket.

- Jan. 2. *Beauty and the Barge*.
 March 14. *Everybody's Secret* (L. N. Parker).
 May 6. *The Creole* (L. N. Parker). Cyril Maude as Napoleon.
 June 1. *The Cabinet Minister* (A. W. Pinero).
 15. Close of season, and Frederick Harrison becomes sole manager on Cyril Maude retiring from the partnership.
 Sept. 6. *On the Love Path* (C. M. S. McLellan). Jessie Bateman, Eric Lewis, E. Maurice, Arthur Williams.

New.

- Oct. 25. *Captain Drew on Leave* (H. H. Davies). Marion Terry, Mary Moore, L. Calvert, Sir C. Wyndham.

Strand.

- March 11. *Off the Rank* (L. Sterner). Nora Lancaster, W. Edouin.

St. James's.

- Jan. 27. *A Maker of Men* (A. Sutro).
 Feb. 13. *Mollentrave on Women* (A. Sutro). Marion Terry, Lettice Fairfax, Eric Lewis.
 May 1. *John Chilcote, M.P.* (E. T. Thurston). Marion Terry, Miriam Clements, W. J. Thorold, G. Alexander.
 June 13. *The Man of the Moment* (H. Melvill). Simone le Bargy, G. Alexander.
 Sept. 16. *Dick Hope* (E. Hendrie). Mr. and Mrs. Kendal.
 Oct. 12. *The Housekeeper* (B. Heron Maxwell, M. Wood). Mr. and Mrs. Kendal.

Terry's.

- Jan. 18. *Mrs. Dering's Divorce* (P. Fendall). Mrs. Langtry, L. Boyne.
 Sept. 12. *An Angel Unawares* (R. V. Harcourt). Fanny Brough.

Wyndham's.

- Feb. 9. *The Lady of Leeds* (R. Marshall). Nancy Price, W. Grossmith.
 Aug. 2. *What the Butler Saw* (E. A. Parry, F. Mouillot). Transferred to Savoy Oct. 2.
 Oct. 10. *Public Opinion* (R. C. Carton). Annie Hughes, F. Kerr, G. Giddens, H. Kemble.

Seala.

- Nov. 16. *Mrs. Grundy* (M. L. Ryley), Gertrude Elliott, Forbes Robertson.

Musical Plays.

The *Catch of the Season* maintained its popularity at the Vaudeville, where it was produced on Sept. 9th, 1904; the 500th representation took place on Nov. 10th. The run of *Veronique* at the Apollo closed on its 406th performance, Sept. 23rd; five days later *The Gay Lord Vergy*, with

John Le Hay in title rôle, was brought out in its place, but withdrawn the following week. On Nov. 14th Mr. Paul Rubens's "*Mr. Popple*" was produced, with Ethel Irving and G. P. Huntley in the leading parts. At Daly's *The Ginglee* ran until March 11th, when the 365th performance was celebrated; on April 29th *The Little Michus* (H. Hamilton, A. Messenger) was produced by George Edwards with a strong cast. *The Talk of the Town* (S. Hicks and H. E. Haines) was brought out at the Lyric on Jan. 5th; Agnes Fraser, Olive Morrell, W. Passmore, H. A. Lytton, and R. Evett. *The Blue Moon* (H. Ellis and H. Talbot) succeeded it on Aug. 28th, with Florence Smithson, Carrie Moore, C. Pounds, W. Passmore in the leading rôles. At the Gaiety *The Orchid's* run was concluded on its 559th performance, May 24th. *The Spring Chicken* (G. Grossmith, jun., Ivan Caryll) was the musical comedy that next occupied the boards of this theatre, being produced May 30th. A delightful piece *The White Chrysanthemum* (L. Bantock, H. Talbot) was brought out at the Criterion, Aug. 31st, Isabel Jay, Marie George, Millie Legarde, R. Barrington, and H. A. Lytton representing the chief characters. At Terry's *The Officers' Mess* (C. Hurst and M. Strong) was produced April 3rd, and ran one week. *Miss Wingrove* (W. H. Risque, H. Talbot) was presented at the Strand on May 4th, and the theatre finally closed May 13th.

Foreign Players in London.

The German Plays at the Great Queen Street Theatre were resumed on Jan. 5th with "*Die Weber*" (J. Hauptmann); and among the other pieces produced were "*Zapfenstreich*" (F. A. Beyerlein), "*Maskerade*" (L. Fulda), and "*Der Strom*" (M. Halbe). A winter season was started Aug. 28th with "*Der Familientag*" (G. Kadelburg).

On Jan. 21st a Russian Company appeared for the week at the Avenue in "*The Chosen People*" (E. Tschirkoff).

Eleanore Duse gave a number of performances at the Waldorf, opening May 23rd, with an Italian version of "*The Second Mrs. Tanqueray*."

Madame Réjane was warmly welcomed at Terry's on June 5th, when she revived "*L'Age d'Aimer*" (P. Wolff), one of the smaller parts in which was sustained by the English actress Dorothy Grimston; and she remained at this theatre until July 1st.

M. Coquelin's visit to the Shaftesbury could only extend to six days, during which he was seen in "*L'Abbé Constantin*," "*Les Romanesques*," and "*Notre Jeunesse*," his engagement starting June 7th.

Madame Bernhardt visited the Coronet, and on June 19th revived "*Angelo*" (V. Hugo); on June 27th she presented for the first time her own play dealing with "*Adrienne Lecouvreur*."

A troupe of Japanese actors appeared at the Savoy on Oct. 2nd in "*Hara Kiri*."

Miscellaneous Events.

- Jan. 2. St. George's Hall opened with D. C. Murray and Nevil Maskelyne's version of Lytton's "*The Coming Race*"; Vera Beringer and H. Vezin.
 Feb. 27. *The Knight of the Road* (Sir A. C. Mackenzie, H. A. Lytton); Palace. *My Lady Nicotine* ballet (C. Wilson, G. Byng); Alhambra.

- March 4. E. D. Morshead's version of *Agamemnon*. Coronet.
12. St. John Hankin's translation of E. Brieux's *The Three Daughters of M. Dupont*. King's Hall, Covent Garden.
- May 22. *The Courage of Silence* (Hon. Mrs. A. Henniker): King's, Hammersmith. Lord Danby's *Love Affair* (Rev. Forbes Phillips): Coronet.
23. *Mermaid Society* revived "The Palace of Truth" (W. S. Gilbert), at Great Queen Street. H. B. Conway benefit, Haymarket, "Shakespeare v. Shaw" (J. B. Fagan), "His First Love" (Annie Hughes).
- June 15. *Lionel Brough* benefit. His Majesty's.
- July 14. *Actors' Orphanage Fête*, Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park; "Passion, Poison and Putrefaction" (G. B. Shaw).
- Aug. 5. *The Golden Girl* (B. Hood, H. McCunn). Birmingham.
- Sept. 4. *The late Mr. Castello* (S. Grundy) revived by *Mermaid Society*, Great Queen St.
11. C. W. Somerset's adapt. of Wilkie Collins' *The Woman in White*. Kennington.
18. *Lyceum* reopened (after closing on July 1st) with "Excelsior" ballet.
25. *Joseph and his Brethren*, religious wordless play. Coliseum.
- Oct. 9. *Empire* reopened (after being closed since July 1st for structural alterations) with new ballet *The Bugle Call*, music by Sidney Jones.
- Nov. 13. *Gwenivere* (E. Rhys, Vincent Thomas). Aurelie Revy, Robert Cunningham, F. Ranalow, Whitney Tew. Coronet.

Dublin, The Most Rev. J. F. Peacocke, Archbishop of, is the son of Mr. George Peacocke, M.D., and was b. in 1835. He was ed. at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. (Senior Moderator in History and English Literature) in '57, won the Regius Professor of Divinity's first premium, proceeded M.A. in '63, B.D. '77, and D.D. '83, and was ordained deacon '58 and priest '59. After holding several curacies he was appointed canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, in '75. He was incumbent of St. George, Dublin, '73-'78, and rector of Monkstown from '78 to '94. In '94 he was appointed Professor of Pastoral Theology in Trinity College, Dublin, and in the same year he was consecrated Bishop of Meath. On the death of Lord Plunket, in '97, he was elected by the Bench of Bishops to succeed him as Archbishop. Archbishop's House, Dublin.

Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., H.M. Ambassador at Washington, was b. 1850, and is the second son of the late Major-Gen. Sir H. M. Durand,

R.E. Ed. at Blackheath School and Eton House, Tonbridge, he entered the Indian Civil Service by examination in '70, and went out to Bengal as assistant-magistrate and collector '73. He was soon appointed to the Indian Foreign Department, and became assistant-secretary. In '79 he served through the Kabul campaign as Political Secretary to Lord Roberts; was appointed Under-Secretary of the Foreign Department '80, and Secretary '84-94. In '93 he negotiated the "Durand Agreement" with the Ameer of Afghanistan on the frontier difficulties. British Minister to Persia, '94; Ambassador at Madrid, 1900. On the death of Sir Michael Herbert in 1903 he was selected to succeed him at Washington. In '75 Sir Mortimer married Ella, daughter of Mr. Teignmouth Sandys.

Duse, Eleonora, Italian actress of the first rank, was b. at Vigevano Oct. 3rd, 1859. She appeared about '80 on the Italian, chiefly Roman stage, as leading lady in the plays of Dumas and Sardou, but afterwards played parts of greater depth. She earned golden opinions by her combined force and gracefulness, in '92 appearing at Vienna and Berlin, in '93 at New York, and her recent visits to England have, by an unanimous accord, re-affirmed her triumphs. Although she appears chiefly in grave parts ("Magda," "Nora," "Adrienne Lecouvreur"), her versatility has also allowed her to please in the lighter vein of Dumas' "Francillon," and as the hostess in Goldoni's "Locandiera." More recently she has produced d'Annunzio's "Gioconda" and "Francesca da Rimini."

Dykes, Rev. J. Oswald, M.A. (Edin. and Camb.), D.D. (Edin. and Glasgow), b. at Port Glasgow 1835, graduated at Edinburgh '54, studied theology at New College (Edin.), Heidelberg, and Erlangen. Ordained minister of the Free Church, East Kilbride, Lanark, '59; elected colleague of Dr. Candlish in Free St. George's, Edinburgh, '61; resigned through feeble health in '64; visited Australia for three years; minister of Regent Square Presbyterian Church, London, '69; Principal and Barbour Professor in the Theological College, Queen Square, '88; now Westminster College, Cambridge. Works: "Beatitudes of the Kingdom" ('72), "Laws of the Kingdom" ('73), "Relations of the Kingdom" ('74), "From Jerusalem to Antioch" ('74), "Abraham" ('77), "Daily Prayers" ('81), "Sermons" '82 and '92), "The Law of the Ten Words" ('84), "The Gospel according to St. Paul" ('88), "Plain Words on Great Themes" ('92). Address: The Lodge, Westminster College, Cambridge.

E

Earl Marshal, The, is one of the great officers of State, and takes precedence next after the Lord High Constable. The latter office ceased to be hereditary in 1521, since which it has been only temporarily revived for successive coronations. The Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal were formerly judges of the ancient Court of Chivalry; but when the former office ceased to be hereditary, the sole jurisdiction in questions of honour

and arms was vested in the Earl Marshal, who is head of the College of Arms. See p. 14. The office of Earl Marshal is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk.

Early Closing Association and Traders' Parliamentary Alliance. Secretary, James A. Stacey; Offices, 21, New Bridge St., F.C.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners, The, owe their origin to the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 77, which provided that the two Archbishops, the

Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, and First Lord of the Treasury for the time being, as well as a Secretary of State named by the sovereign, with three others therein named, should be of the commission. A subsequent Act added all the remaining bishops in England and Wales, the Chief Justice, and others. The function of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is to make increased provision out of their common fund (arising from a readjustment of cathedral and episcopal revenues) for the cure of souls in necessitous parishes. The proceedings of the Commissioners are controlled by numerous Acts of Parliament, and various duties have from time to time been imposed upon them—e.g., the formation of new parishes and alteration of boundaries where required, the augmentation and endowment of poor benefices in populous places, the sale and leasing of glebe lands, etc., etc. Since 1840, when the common fund was first created, the Commissioners have augmented or endowed over 6000 benefices. The total increase in the incomes of benefices resulting from the operations of the Commissioners exceeds £1,112,310 per annum, and may be taken to represent a capital sum of £33,477,850. The Commissioners determined to appropriate in grants towards the augmentation and endowment of benefices, etc., during 1905, the sum of £250,000 of capital. Besides those named above the Commissioners are: Earls Brownlow, Egerton of Tatton and Cawdor, Viscount Halifax, Lord Burghclere, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P., J. G. Talbot, M.P., H. Hobhouse, M.P., Sir Lees Knowles, Bart., M.P., Sir Lewis Dibdin, D.C.L., and A. H. A. Morton, M.P. Secretary, Sir A. De Bock Porter, K.C.B. Office, 10, Whitehall Place, S.W.

Economics and Political Science, The London School of, was established in 1895 to provide special courses of training suited to the needs of business men, civil and municipal servants, journalists, etc.; it also makes provision, in connection with the **British Library of Political Science**, for research in economics and political science, by the provision of courses of lectures on methods of investigation, and by the award of studentships varying in value from £25 to £200. The School prepares students for the degrees of B.Sc. and D.Sc. London. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the **Secretary of the School**, Clare Market, W.C.

ECUADOR.

Ecuador is a republic of equatorial South America, constituted in 1830 by separation from the original republic of Colombia. Under the Constitution of '84, modified in '87 and '97, it is governed by a President elected for four years, with the assistance of a Congress composed of a Senate of 32 members, elected for two years, representing the 16 provinces, and a Chamber of 42 Deputies, representing the people, which is elected every two years. The electors to both Chambers must be adults able to read and write, and holding the Roman Catholic faith. By a law of 1904 the Church and its property are under the control of the State. Primary education is free and obligatory. The foreign commerce centres in Guayaquil (pop. 51,000). The chief products are cocoa, indiarubber, hides, coffee, sugar, and cotton. Gold and other minerals exist in considerable quantities, but the country badly

needs opening up. Army about 4350 officers and men, with a National Guard which can be made up to 30,000. Between Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia there have been for some time boundary disputes, at present unsettled. But by a treaty between Ecuador and Colombia signed in Nov. 1904 the Ecuador-Colombia boundary is submitted to the arbitration of the German Emperor.

Area (including the Galapagos Islands, which have an area of 2400 sq. m., pop. 400), 120,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,280,000, of whom nearly 900,000 are Indians. **Capital, Quito**, pop. 80,000. **Revenue**, 1902, £1,342,000, 1903, £1,051,700; **expenditure**, 1902, £1,332,000, 1903, £1,232,900; **foreign debt** (purchased by the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Co., amount outstanding July 31st, 1905, \$9,315,000); **imports**, 1902, £1,444,300; 1903, £1,106,981; **exports**, 1902, £1,810,600; 1903, £1,862,035.

President: Señor Lizardo García (1905-9).

Ministry: *Premier*, Señor García.—*Foreign Affairs*, Señor Charles Tovar.—*Interior*, Señor Gonzalo Cordova.—*Public Instruction*, Señor Anjel Espinoza.—*Finance*, Señor Juan Francisco Game.—*War*, Señor Tomas Larrea.

Minister in Europe, Señor Don E. Dorn y de Alsúa (Chargé d'Affaires), 4, Rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris.

Consul General in London, Celso Nevares, 12, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

British Minister and Consul-General, W. N. Beauclerk, Esq. (resident at Lima, Peru).—*Consul at Quito*, L. Söderström.—*Consul at Guayaquil*, Alfred Cartwright.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

- I. ENGLAND AND WALES. 1. Primary Education. 2. Secondary Education. 3. Technology and Higher Education in Science and Art (including Evening Schools).
- II. SCOTLAND. 1. Elementary and Higher Grade Schools. 2. Secondary and Technical Education.
- III. IRELAND. 1. Elementary Education. 2. Secondary Education.
- IV. REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.
- V. HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.
- VI. OPPOSITION TO THE EDUCATION ACT, 1902 (Passive Resistance, etc.).

I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

Since April 1st, 1900, the central educational authority for England and Wales has been the **Board of Education**, established by the Board of Education Act, '99. This Board has also vested in it certain educational powers of the Charity Commissioners and of the Board of Agriculture. The Board of Education consists of a President, the Lord President of the Council, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The President is appointed by His Majesty, and holds office during his pleasure. The cost of administration, including inspection and examination of schools, was during the financial year 1903-4, £408,103.

The principal officers of the Board are **President**, The Marquis of Londonderry, K.G. **Parliamentary Secretary**, Sir Wm. R. Anson, Bart., M.P.

Permanent Secretary, Robert L. Morant, Esq., C.B.

Accountant-General, John Bromley, Esq., C.B.

Principal Assistant-Secretaries:—Elementary Branch, H. M. Lindsell, Esq., C.B.; Secondary Branch, Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B.; Technological Branch, F. G. Ogilvie, Esq.

Director of Special Inquiries and Reports, H. F. Heath, B.A., Ph.D.

Chief Inspector Elementary Schools, ———.

Chief Inspector Secondary Schools, W. C. Fletcher.

Chief Inspector Technology and Higher Education, C. A. Buckmaster.

Special Adviser as to Rural Education, T. S. Dymond.

Chief Woman Inspector, The Hon. Maude Lawrence.

The duty of the Board of Education is to administer in England and Wales the law as to education which is contained in many Acts, commencing with the Act of 1870, of which the Education Act 1902 is the most important. A very full digest of this Act appeared in the 1903 and 1904 editions. The details and statistics given below are arranged under the three heads now adopted by the Board of Education in their reports: viz., 1, Elementary Education; 2, Secondary Education; 3, Technology and Higher Education in Science and Art (including Evening Schools).

As to the Education (London) Act, 1903, which came into operation on May 1st, 1904, see LONDON, ADMINISTRATION OF.

Underfed Children.

A Local Government Board Order was issued to the Boards of Guardians of England and Wales on April 26th, 1905, directing them, on the receipt of a special application, to take steps to give relief to underfed children. The application should be made to the guardians, or to a relieving officer, by the managers, or a teacher or other officer duly empowered by a local education authority. The guardians must in case of "sudden and urgent necessity" relieve at once. In other cases they must take steps to ascertain whether there has been habitual neglect on the part of the father to provide adequate food for the child. The relief is to be considered as given by way of loan in case of such habitual neglect, or in case the guardians so decide, and every effort is to be made to recover the cost, by proceedings if necessary. No relief is to be given for a longer period than a month without a fresh application. The guardians may avail themselves of any charitable organisation for the provision of meals on the presentation of a ticket.

1. Primary Education.

The 1904 Code marked a fresh departure in educational method in the Elementary Schools. The spirit that presided at the modification is revealed by the opening paragraph in the "Introduction":—

"The purpose of the public elementary school is to form and strengthen the character and to develop the intelligence of the children entrusted to it, and to make the best use of the school years available, in assisting both girls and boys, according to their different needs, to fit themselves, practically as well as intellectually, for the work of life."

The extent to which the code is simplified is seen in the list of subjects, in which "the Board have attempted to emphasise the essential character of a curriculum as a discipline or means of education; to exhibit . . . the course of instruction as a connected and coherent whole." English Language includes speaking with correct pronunciation, reading aloud with intelligence and clear enunciation; Arithmetic includes oral and written descriptions of the processes used; knowledge of common phenomena is to have special reference to the formation of a habit of intelligent and accurate observation; Geography is to start from first notions of the physical features of the earth, and specially of British Isles and possessions; History is to be largely that of the British Empire; and these and drawing, singing, physical exercises and needlework are all to be taught, as far as possible, in relation to each other and with reference to the surroundings of the children. An excellent list of special subjects is also treated in the same spirit.

The Code for 1905 extends the grants to all scholars who, at the close of the school year, shall not be more than 16 years of age; and it also gives the Local Education Authorities discretion as to admitting or excluding children between the ages of three and five.

On the date (Aug. 31st, 1903) to which the last published return relates there were in England and Wales, under inspection—

| | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 14,253 | Voluntary (now non-provided) and |
| 6,011 | Board (now provided or authority) |
| schools— | |

Total, 20,264; the former with accommodation for 3,725,855, and the latter for 3,069,629 scholars —total, 6,795,484.

The average attendance was 5,047,129, or a percentage of 84.47 of the number on the register.

The total Government grants for all articles of the Code for day schools was £5,322,793.

This does not include the amount contributed in lieu of school fees, which amounted to £2,548,992.

Grouping of Schools.—So far as the Board of Education had any information when their Report was compiled, the arrangements for grouping schools, under the Act of 1902, affected 514 Council Schools and 278 Voluntary Schools.

At the passing of the first Education Act in '70, accommodation was provided for only 8.75 per cent. of the population, whereas in 1902 the percentage was 20.25. The cost of elementary education has steadily increased. In '72 the cost per head was £1 7s. 5d.; in '79, £1 16s. 10d.; in '85, £1 19s. 1½d.; and in 1902, £2 6s. 3½d. in Voluntary schools and £3 0s. 9½d. in Board schools.

Higher Elementary Schools.—According to the last published report there were 29 of these schools, and they received a total grant of £18,969. The number on the registers was 8236, the average attendance 7839. Instruction was given in manual work to 24 schools; in cookery to 17; in laundry to 3; and in domestic economy to 1. The total number of teachers was 397: viz., 303 certificated (of whom 48 were graduates), 8 uncertificated (but graduates), 11 assistant teachers, and 75 teachers of special subjects. New Regulations were set out in the 1905 Code. The Board advised that scholars should not be removed from the Elementary School to the Higher Elementary

before the age of 12, and that the course in the latter should be 3, or in special cases 4 years.

Other Schools.—Of elementary schools certified as efficient which do not claim grants 108 were examined, the average attendance at which was 3999, with 39 certificated and 80 uncertificated teachers. Examinations in drawing and manual instruction were held by the Board of Education in 21 elementary schools not aided by grants.

Physical training for both boys and girls is now an integral part of the curriculum of every Public Elementary School; and was taught in 23,346 departments. A Syllabus of Physical Exercises has been drawn up, which is gradually to take the place of the Model Course issued in September 1902, and is expected to be of greater educational value than that which it replaced. School libraries have been established in 8433 schools, and savings banks in 6973.

Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.—Under the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, '93, there were in 1903, 40 schools and institutions for blind and 60 for deaf children, with accommodation for 1739 blind and 3579 deaf children. The numbers on the books were 1667 and 3240 respectively. Under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, '99, there were 108 day schools and institutions, with accommodation for 4877 children, and 4698 children on the books. In London, Bristol, Birmingham, and Nottingham, voluntary after-care committees have been established, the members of which take over the blind, deaf, and defective children as they leave school, find them work, and generally supervise their welfare.

Teachers and Training Colleges.

Under the provisions of an Order in Council, March 3rd, 1902, a Teachers' Registration Council was constituted for the registration of teachers in two columns, A and B. Those in column A are certificated elementary teachers, and those in column B are teachers (not being elementary teachers) who have obtained a university or equivalent degree or diploma, have had a year's training in pedagogy, have passed an examination in the theory of teaching, and have spent a year as teacher at a recognised school (not being an elementary school). According to the latest returns, about 85,000 names have been entered in column A during the year; and under column B 5229 applications were received, and 4045 teachers registered. Up to the end of 1903, five teachers had been registered in column B under regulation 5(2), which permits of the registration of persons who have proved themselves to be exceptionally qualified teachers, but do not fulfil all the conditions of registration.

Teaching Staff.—In 1903, in the schools under inspection, there were at work 70,886 certificated teachers (one to every 71·20 children in average attendance), 24,438 pupil-teachers, 38,156 assistant or provisional assistant teachers, and 17,820 additional women teachers. Of the certificated masters 7403, and of the certificated mistresses 23,579, were untrained.

Training Colleges.—There are 66 training colleges for elementary school teachers under inspection by the Board of Education and

in receipt of Government grants: viz., 20 for men, 32 for women, and 14 for both men and women; 47 colleges are residential, and 19 day training colleges. Of the 47 residential colleges 32 are connected with the Church of England; 3 (including one for blind students) undenominational; 6 British; 2 Wesleyan; and 4 Roman Catholic. The number of resident students was 4488, and of day students 2214. The number of candidates for admission to training colleges in 1903 was 14,619, of whom 2845 failed. Of the successful candidates 2428 were men and 9346 women. During 1903, 39 training-college students were sent to France and Germany for periods of residence and training. The grant paid to the training colleges was £169,791. A capitation grant of £10,973 was also earned upon courses of instruction in science and art taken in the colleges.

National Union of Teachers.

The National Union of Teachers was founded 1870. Objects: (1) to promote the spread of education; (2) to bring practical knowledge to bear on educational legislation; (3) to unite the school teachers in a strong professional organisation; (4) to watch the interests and advance the welfare of schools and teachers. The Union provides legal advice, defence, and assistance for its members, professional advice and protection against unjust management or inspection of schools. Its organ is the *Schoolmaster*. Conferences are annually held at Easter. The thirty-sixth annual conference was held at Llandudno, April 24th to 27th, 1905, the President being Mr. Tom John. There are now 479 local associations in England and Wales, with 54,907 members. The N.U.T. Examinations Board conducts commercial examinations annually, and issues teachers' diplomas in various subjects. There are a *Provident Society*, *Benevolent Fund*, *Orphan Fund*, and *Orphan Homes* in connection with the Union. Over £20,000 is raised yearly for benevolent purposes. **Secretary**, J. H. Yoxall, M.P. **Office**, 67 and 71, Russell Square, W.C.

Societies.

The National Education Association was established in '89 to promote a system of national education which shall be efficient, progressive, unsectarian, and under popular control. The constitution and policy of the association are controlled by a council of 300 members, representing all parts of England and Wales, which is elected annually by the subscribers, branches, and affiliated bodies. **President**, Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland; **Treasurer**, Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley; **Chairman of Executive Committee**, Mr. C. Morley, M.P.; **Secretaries**, Mr. A. J. Mundella and Mr. T. E. Minshall. **Offices**, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

The National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, was instituted in 1811 and incorporated in 1817. The income for 1904 was £21,245. **President**, the Archbishop of Canterbury; **Secretary**, Rev. Canon Brownrigg. **Offices**, 19 and 21, Great Peter Street, Westminster.

The British and Foreign School Society was instituted in 1808. The income for 1904 was £46,322. **President**, Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland;

Secretary, Mr. Alfred Bourne, B.A. Offices, 114, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.
Froebel Society, 4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
Secretary, Miss Noble.

Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, for promoting Study of the French Language and Literature, 8, Barnard Inn, Holborn, E.C. For Governors, "Maison des Institutrices Françaises," 18, Lancaster Gate, W. Hon. Sec., B. Minssen.

National Association for the Promotion of Technical and Secondary Education, 10, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. Hon. Sec., Sir H. E. Roscoe, F.R.S.; Sec., Frederick Oldman.

2. Secondary Education.

For higher education and principal secondary schools, see **Higher Education of Women**, p. 125; also **PUBLIC SCHOOLS and UNIVERSITIES**.

The Regulations for Secondary Schools define a Secondary School eligible to receive grants as one that offers to its scholars, up to and beyond the age of 16, "a general education, physical, mental, and moral, given through a complete graded course of instruction, of wider scope and more advanced degree than that given in Elementary Schools." The curriculum must extend over at least four years, and the pupils must not begin the course under the age of 12. Each school must be under a body of governors, and may not be conducted for private profit. Grants can be earned by each scholar on the scale of 40s., 60s., 80s. and 100s. for the first, second, third, and fourth years of the course respectively, besides special grants for special courses, science and art. The instruction must be "such as gives a reasonable degree of exercise and development to the whole of the faculties, and does not confine this development to a particular channel . . . or to that kind of acquirement which is directed simply at fitting a boy or girl to enter business in a subordinate capacity with some previous knowledge of what he or she will be set to do." The course must be complete—that is, must lead up to a definite standard of acquirement in the various branches of instruction. The minimum provision of instruction recognised by the Board is the four-years' course.

In the Regulations for 1905-6 some important changes are introduced with the view of securing to schools a greater degree of elasticity in framing and working their organisation and curriculum.

Under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, '89, in the year ending March 31st, 1903, the Treasury grant was claimed by 93 County Schools. Two other schools, not entitled to a grant, were inspected and examined, making a total of 95 schools inspected and examined under the direction of the Central Welsh Board, and comprising 18 schools for boys, 21 for girls, 47 dual and 9 mixed schools. The Education Act, 1902, does not affect the schemes made under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, except by providing that the new Local Education Authority shall, in the case of each county and county borough, be substituted for the County Governing Body constituted by the scheme.

Inspection of Schools.—The number of schools inspected under the Board of Education Act, '99, in 1903 was 135, as compared with 95 in the previous year. Of these 25 were inspected on

application of the county authorities aiding them; 23 were proprietary schools; 33 were private schools; 75 were schools for boys, 49 were schools for girls, and 11 were mixed schools for boys and girls; 61 were schools receiving grants under the Regulations of the Board for Secondary Day Schools.

Associations of Masters and Mistresses.—For many years, the only professional body for expressing the ideas of educationists was the College of Preceptors. There have since been founded:—The Headmasters' Conference (1870), representing the chief endowed schools of the country—Secretary, W. A. Evans, 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.; the Incorporated Association of Head Masters—Secretary, H. Bendall, M.A., 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.; the Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools—Secretary, C. J. Mackness, 27, Great James Street, W.C.; the Association of Head Mistresses (incorporated '96)—Secretary, Miss Ruth Young, 92, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.; the Incorporated Association of Assistant Mistresses in Public Secondary Schools ('84)—Secretary, Miss Macklin, 22, Berners Street, W.; the Teachers' Guild ('85)—General Secretary, H. B. Garrod, M.A., 74, Gower Street, W.C.; the Private Schools Association, Incorporated—General Secretary, H. R. Beasley, 9, Bedford Court Mansions, Bedford Square, W.C.; the Association of University Women Teachers—Secretary, Miss Gruner, 9, Blandford Street, Portman Square, W.; and other similar associations.

3. Technology and Higher Education in Science and Art (including Evening Schools).

The institutions under this head comprise:—
 (i.) Secondary Day Schools, Division A (formerly called Schools of Science).

(ii.) Secondary Day Schools, Division B (formerly called Secondary Day Schools simply).

(iii.) Science Classes.

(iv.) Schools of Art; and

(v.) Art Classes.

In Division A there were, when the latest statistics were issued, 226 schools, with 31,090 students under instruction. In Division B there were 142 schools in England and 66 in Wales and Monmouthshire. Of the English schools, 114 were endowed, 2 were county or municipal schools, 6 were established by articles of association, and 10 by religious bodies; and the Welsh schools were working under the Welsh Intermediate Act. Day science classes in Science and Art were held in 554 schools, with 53,585 scholars, earning a grant of £45,781. Science Examinations were held at 1488 centres, and 13,080 elementary, 552 advanced certificates were earned, and 955 in honours. Art Examinations were held in 1166 centres; 478 first-class certificates were earned in elementary design, 23 first-class honours for design and modelling, and 17,743 first-class in remaining subjects. Seven Royal Exhibitions, 22 National Scholarships, and 6 Free Studentships to the Royal College of Science, London, were awarded, the number of competitors being 182. Twenty-nine Local Exhibitions in Science, tenable at any institution where science instruction is given, were awarded. There were 126 competitors for the 4 Whitworth Scholarships

and Exhibitions of £125 tenable for three years, and the 30 for £50 tenable for one year. Forty-five teachers received aid to enable them to attend different universities for advanced instruction in science. The Summer Courses for Science Teachers held at the Royal College of Science were attended by 156 teachers—viz., 122 from England and Wales, 27 from Scotland, and 7 from Ireland. 363 scientific objects were lent to 15 science schools and classes.

There were 231 Schools of Art, in which 49,121 students were under instruction; and the number of students attending the annual examinations was 20,461. The total grants to Schools of Art amounted to £49,634, an average of 20s. 3d. per student under instruction. Examinations in Art were held at 1166 centres. Of the 89,992 papers worked, 52,445 were successes; 1,013 certificates conferring varying teaching qualifications were issued. Ten Royal Exhibitions (tenable for two years, 25s. a week during college session, and one third-class railway fare each session to and from Royal College of Art) and 24 Local Scholarships (tenable for three years, £20 a year) were awarded, 153 students competing; 9 Local Exhibitions were also awarded, and 513 Free Studentships (£3 each to School of Art in lieu of the students' fees). 128 attended the Summer Courses for Art Teachers and Students at the Royal College of Art. 15,782 objects of art were lent to schools of art and art classes. For the National Art Competition 5722 works selected from the total number submitted from schools of art and art classes were examined, and 4 gold medals, 69 silver medals, 197 bronze medals, and 333 prizes of books were awarded.

The Technical Instruction Acts.

According to a return issued as a Parliamentary paper in July 1904, of the 49 county councils in England (excepting the county of Monmouth), 45 are applying the whole of the residue under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, '90, and 3 are applying a part of it, to Technical Education. Of the 64 county boroughs, 61 are applying the whole, and 3 a part, to Technical Education. Four county councils, 31 county boroughs, 101 boroughs, and 211 urban districts are making grants out of the rates under the Technical Instruction Acts. In 31 cases local authorities are also aiding Technical Instruction out of the rates under the Public Libraries and Museums Acts. In Wales and Monmouth the 13 counties and 3 county boroughs are devoting the whole of the residue to Intermediate and Technical Education, chiefly under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, '89; and 11 Welsh counties and county boroughs and 12 boroughs and urban districts are making grants out of the rates under the Technical Instruction Acts. In England and Wales the total amount expended on Technical Education during the year was £1,191,998. In addition, the amount raised by loan on the security of the local rate under the Technical Instruction Act, '89, mainly for erection of Technical and Science and Art Schools, was £149,665; outstanding loans, £1,159,941; and balance in hand of moneys received and allocated to Technical Instruction £598,989. The total amount devoted annually to Intermediate and Technical Education under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, '89, was £42,201.

See also LONDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Evening Schools.

According to the latest report published, the Evening Schools (inspected under the minute of July 1901), which earned a grant in 1903, numbered 5,624; masters, 17,280; mistresses, 6,835—total, 24,115; boys and men, 403,629; girls and women, 253,965—total, 657,594, of whom 67 per cent. qualified for grant. The number who obtained free instruction was 152,039. The subjects taught were very numerous, including all kinds of manual training, elementary science, French and German, political and domestic economy, horticulture, agriculture, etc., etc. A large number of the scholars took only one subject each, and others only two or three subjects. Of the students 22 per cent. were between 12 and 15 years; 53 per cent. between 15 and 21; and 25 per cent. over 21. The total males were 61 per cent.; females, 39 per cent. The total grant paid by the Board was £285,126, or an average of 12s. 11d. per scholar.

Museums, Colleges, etc.

Considerable progress has been made with the new Museum buildings. 304 students attended the Royal College of Science, of whom 165 were free Government students. Chemistry was studied by 123; mathematics, 114; Mechanics, 70; Biology, 21; Geology, 71; Metallurgy, 65; and Mining, 45. The summer courses for teachers in July 1903 were attended by 165 students. In the Royal College of Art the students numbered 119 men and 48 women—total, 167. The number of Art teachers and students admitted to the summer courses was 109, besides 31 elementary school teachers specially selected to follow a course of Instruction on Primary Drawing in connection with the Circular on Primary Drawing issued by the Board.

Commercial Education.

The Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, after conferring with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, have adopted a scheme under which certificates are granted for proficiency in commercial knowledge preparatory to entering upon a mercantile career. A scheme for junior and higher commercial education has been drafted by the committee of the London Chamber. All information in connection with future examinations, past papers, etc., can now be obtained at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce (*q.v.*), Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C. The Society of Arts (John Street, Adelphi, W.C.) conducts commercial examinations annually in more than 300 London and provincial centres. At King's College, the City of London School, the Central Foundation Schools (under the control of the Charity Commissioners), the Y.M.C.A. (Aldersgate Street branch), and the Polytechnic Y.M.C.I., among other institutions in London, special provision has been made for a course of education in accordance with the scheme of the London Chamber. A faculty of Economics (including commerce and industry) has been established in the University of London, and a new development has been given to the courses in higher commercial subjects at the London School of Economics. A special commercial department has been established at University College School. The curriculum of the school extends over three years, and is specially designed to fit pupils for a commercial life.

II. SCOTLAND.

In Scotland, education is under the control of a Committee of Council on Education consisting of the Lord President of the Council, the Marquis of Linlithgow, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Secretary for Scotland (Vice-President), Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., Lord Robertson, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Right Hon. Charles Scott Dickson, K.C., M.P. (Lord Advocate). Office, Dover House, Whitehall, Edinburgh.

Secretary, J. Struthers, C.B.

Assistant Secretaries, G. Todd, I.S.O., and G. Macdonald.

Senior Chief Inspector, A. E. Scougal.

1. Elementary and Higher Grade Schools.

During the year ending August 31st, 1904, in the Elementary and Higher Grade Schools there were 793,492 scholars on the register, being a percentage of 18·2 to the population. The number of day schools receiving grants was 3189, of which 2834 were public schools, 20 Church of Scotland, 6 Free Church, 66 Episcopal, 106 Roman Catholic, and 69 undenominational and other schools. Of the scholars on the register 14,086 were between 14 and 15, and 7433 above 15. These figures include 9927 scholars in 74 Higher Grade Schools or Departments, of whom 6346 were under 15 and 3026 between 15 and 17, while 555 were over 17. The average attendance for the whole number was 85·98 per cent., and for the Higher Grade Schools taken separately, 96·69. The Higher Grade Schools provide a regularly organised course of instruction extending over at least three years, and possess a correspondingly more numerous staff and special equipment. The average attendance at first year's course was 6650, at second year's course 2137, and at courses beyond second year 1302. Instruction supplementary to the day school is now provided under the Continuation Class Code. (see below, Secondary Education).

The amount of Parliamentary grants to day schools under inspection was £810,361; and the total cost of maintenance per child in average attendance was £3 os. 2½d. in public schools, and £2 8s. 3½d. in voluntary schools. Savings banks exist in 109 schools, and school libraries in 64.

The staff employed in teaching the 682,269 children in the ordinary day schools consisted of 12,695 certificated teachers, 2718 male and 236 female assistant and 4182 pupil-teachers, and 10 monitors—total 19,947. The supply of teachers is drawn mainly from 8 Training Colleges, 3 of which are connected with the Church of Scotland, 3 United Free Church, 1 Episcopal and 1 Roman Catholic. In these Training Colleges there were 1387 students, of whom 435 were taking advantage of the arrangement by which they might—at the expense of the colleges—attend certain university classes as a part of their curriculum. There is also provision made by the Code for 1895 for a class of students called "King's Students," who receive the chief part of their instruction at the universities. The total number of King's Students in 1904 was 263.

Under the Education of Blind and Deaf-mute Children (Scotland) Act, '90, the school boards

pay from £10 to £20 each for the instruction of 215 deaf-mute, 131 blind, and 2 both blind and deaf-mute children. Fourteen institutions not otherwise on the grant list, and 18 ordinary annual-grant schools, with special provision for the instruction of such children, are under inspection in various parts of Scotland. Grants were paid at the rate of £3 3s. in each case for 843 ordinary scholars, and a further grant of £2 2s. each for 837 scholars who had made satisfactory progress in manual instruction.

On account of the difficulties in the administration of the Education Acts in the Highlands and the Islands, extra grants, amounting to £10,929, have been paid to 689 out of 703 schools inspected.

2. Secondary and Technical Education.

The number of secondary schools now under inspection is 105, of which 33 are Higher-class Public Schools, 24 Endowed Schools, and 48 schools under voluntary managers who have invited the inspection of the Department. In connection with the inspection of higher schools an important feature is the Leaving Certificate Examination, which is accepted by a large number of university and professional authorities in lieu of preliminary examinations held under their directions. In 1904, the number of candidates for Leaving Certificates was 19,090, and the total papers taken was 59,875. There was a slight decrease in the proportion of passes, many candidates having been sent in too early. The cost of inspection of higher-class schools and of the Leaving Certificate Examination is mainly met from the money available under the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Acts, from which also large grants are made to Higher-class Secondary and Technical Schools, and to Agricultural Education.

The Continuation Class Code now supersedes the Code for Evening Continuation Schools and the Science and Art Directory, and takes cognizance of all forms of specialised instruction. The separate centres were, 734 in 1903-4, and 758 in 1904-5. One-fourth of the expenditure for Continuation Classes has to be provided locally, and is derived from the residue allotted to town and county councils under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Acts.

Grants were made to three Agricultural Colleges for the purpose of fostering the scientific study of agriculture by a select body of students, and also of ensuring the making of the results of scientific research known as widely as possible. The following grants were made 1904-5: The Agricultural Department of Aberdeen University, £500; Edinburgh East of Scotland College of Agriculture, £2204; West of Scotland Agricultural College, £2680.

Improvements have been made in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, which is now called the Royal Scottish Museum. The staff has been increased, the entrance fee abolished, and the museum is now opened for three hours on Sunday afternoons. Additions have also been made to the museum library.

III. IRELAND.

In Ireland, elementary education is under the control of eighteen Commissioners of National Education, with an office in Dublin. Mr. W. J. M. Starkie, M.A., Litt. D., is Resident Commissioner, and Messrs. P. E. Lemass, I.S.O., and

W. J. Dilworth are Secretaries. Chief Inspectors, E. Downing and A. Purser.

For secondary education there are (a) a Board of Commissioners of Education and (b) an Intermediate Education Board.

1. Elementary Education.

The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, in the 71st report, state that in 1904 there were 8710 schools in operation, with an average of 736,545 pupils on the register, and an average daily attendance of 483,897, of whom 10,993 were above 15 years of age. The daily attendance showed an average of 67.7 per cent. of the number on the register. The religious denominations of the pupils were: Roman Catholics, 548,042, or 74.2 per cent.; the late Established Church, 88,555, or 12.1 per cent.; Presbyterians, 83,960, or 11.5 per cent.; Methodists, 9362, or 1.3 per cent.; other denominations, 6498, or 0.9 per cent. In 1934 schools under Roman Catholic teachers exclusively, 5.4 per cent. of the pupils are Protestants; in 868 schools under Protestant teachers exclusively, 8.9 per cent. of the pupils are Catholics; and in schools under Roman Catholic and Protestant teachers conjointly, 67.1 of the pupils are Roman Catholics and 32.9 per cent. Protestants. There are 5871 schools attended solely by one denomination; 4332 schools with 378,852 pupils being Roman Catholic, and 1538 schools with 118,910 pupils Protestant. Exclusive of Model and Poor-Law Union Schools (where the management is official), there are 7613 under clerical management and 874 under lay management. Besides the ordinary schools, there are 30 model schools, with an average of 9024 pupils on the rolls and a daily attendance of 6650. Convent and Monastery Schools number 379, with an average of 111,257 pupils on the rolls and an average daily attendance of 78,006 or 70.1 per cent. of the number on the rolls. 135 Workhouse Schools were in operation, with 4097 on the rolls and an average attendance of 3357. Grants were made to 836 Evening Schools, in which most of the pupils are over 14 years of age, and many are adults.

The gross total of teachers was 13,392, of whom 8272 were principals, 4009 assistants, and the rest junior, manual, and industrial teachers. This number does not include convent and monastery teachers, and the teachers of workhouse schools. The percentage of trained teachers to the total was 58.7. There are 7 Training Colleges receiving grants.

The aggregate expenditure on the schools from all sources was £1,263,897, giving an average of £2.17s. 7½d. for each child in attendance. Of this amount, £115,795 was received from subscriptions, endowments, and school pence. The grants to training colleges amounted to £69,706.

As the residue under the Local Taxation Act is not available for technical education, the Board of Education for England and Wales continues to allow the Irish science and art schools and classes to participate in the national competition and examinations in science and art under the Board. Local authorities also make grants out of rates under the Technical Instruction Act, '89, and the Public Libraries Acts.

2. Secondary Education.

A Board of twenty Commissioners of Education (ten appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and ten by Local Boards of Education) administer certain educational endowments producing a total annual revenue of £8216. This sum is variously apportioned to eleven secondary schools, with a total accommodation of 1282 and a total number on the rolls of 669—a decrease of 2 on that of the previous year.

The Intermediate Education Board is an examination Board, administering a large original endowment and an annual income derived from Local Taxation Duties. During 1904, 6276 boys and 2254 girls—total 8530—presented themselves for examination held at 234 centres. There passed 3334 boys and 1464 girls—total 5398: a percentage of 62.7 boys and 65.0 girls. Among the subjects in which the pupils were examined were Greek, Latin, English Composition and Literature, History and Geography, French, German, Irish, Italian, Spanish, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Short-hand, Music, Experimental Science, Drawing, etc. The cost of administration was £4295, of examinations £11,387, rewards £8,489, school grant £57,982.

IV. REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Great Britain.

There are, according to the 48th annual report, for 1904, of H.M. Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools for Great Britain, 220 such schools—viz., 45 reformatory, 137 industrial, 14 truant and 24 day industrial schools, of which 2 are reformatory, and 8 industrial school ships. Of the industrial schools, 20 are managed by county or borough authorities. The rest, as well as the reformatories, except the Glasgow Girls' Reformatory, are under voluntary management. The truant and all the day industrial schools are under the new education authorities. There were 26,662 (21,847 boys and 4815 girls) under sentence of detention in reformatories and industrial schools at the close of 1904, or a decrease of 1107 boys and of 104 girls as compared with 1903. In addition there were 3433 children—37 more than in 1903—attending day industrial schools, and 226 children on licence from those schools. The amount expended on day industrial schools in 1904 was £38,759, as against £39,269 in 1903; on reformatory schools £127,287, as against £133,002 in 1903; and on industrial schools (including truant schools) £437,475, as against £457,790 in 1903. The amount recovered from parents, and in Scotland from parents and parochial boards, during the year for reformatory schools was £7493, an increase of £55 on previous year, and for industrial schools £21,775, an increase of £208 on previous year. The figures show that the number of children in ordinary industrial schools remains almost stationary, but the number of children in truant schools shows a downward tendency.

Ireland.

In Ireland there are 2 reformatory schools for Roman Catholic boys, 2 for Roman Catholic girls, and 1 for Protestant boys (none for girls). There were under detention in these schools, at the end of 1904, 562. Of these 405 were Roman Catholic boys, 42 Roman Catholic girls, and 115 Protestant boys. The number com-

mitted to reformatory schools during the year was 129, an increase of 5 over the previous year. The total cost, covered by Treasury grants, local rates, other sources, and industrial profits, was £14,214, a decrease of £410. There are in Ireland 67 industrial schools, with a total number of children in detention of 8420, of whom 3304 are Roman Catholic boys, 4174 Roman Catholic girls, 558 Protestant boys, and 384 Protestant girls. The cost of these industrial schools during 1904 was £158,018, an increase of £5699. The income is derived from Treasury grants, local rates, other sources, and industrial profits. Among "other sources" were contributions from parents, £453 to reformatory and £1077 to industrial schools.

A Committee, consisting of the Hon. T. H. A. E. Cochrane, M.P. (chairman), Mr. G. A. Aitken, Mr. C. Llewellyn Davis, and Mr. J. G. Milne, with Mr. F. L. D. Elliott, of the Home Office, as secretary, was appointed in May 1905 to inquire into the system by which funds are at present provided for Reformatory and Industrial Schools; and to report what, if any, changes in that system appear to be required; due regard being had to efficiency, economy, and proper adjustment as between Imperial and other funds respectively.

V. HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Higher Education of Women has made great advances since the Report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Schools was issued in 1868. The National Union for Improving the Education of Women, formed under the presidency of the Princess Louise, in consequence of that report, founded in '72 the Girls' Public Day School Company, which, with the Church Day Schools Company, has raised the standard of girls' education throughout the land, and prepared the way for the Higher—that is, University and College—Education of Women. These two Companies have now 64 schools and some 10,000 pupils, entirely taught and officered by women, many of whom have had a college training. Some of these schools, e.g. the G.P.D.S. Co.'s School at Clapham, are recognised by the Board of Education as training colleges for teachers for secondary schools. A proposal is now (Oct. 1905) before the shareholders of the G.P.D.S. to convert the company into a trust in order to secure the continuance of the Government grants. The Church Schools Company is understood to be contemplating a similar step.

Training Colleges.

The National Union founded, in '77, the Teachers' Training and Registration Society, out of which has grown the **Maria Grey Training College**, Salusbury Road, Brondesbury, now recognised by Government for the training of secondary teachers (Principal, Miss Alice Woods). The Winkworth Hall of Residence for students in this College was opened in Sept. '99 (Warden, Miss Mabel Case); fees from 36 to 48 guineas per session. The Principal has a few bursaries to give to students who cannot afford the full fees. Students are not admitted under 19 years of age, and must already hold some recognised degree or certificate of knowledge. "Gilchrist" travelling scholarships for women teachers are offered at the college from time to time.

The Cambridge Training College for Women was incorporated Jan. '93 (Principal, Miss H. Powell). This college is one of the institutions formally recognised by the Order in Council, Jan. 21st, 1902. Fee for the year's course of thirty weeks, £75.

The **St. George's Training College**, 5, Melville Street, Edinburgh (Principal, Miss M. R. Walker), was opened in '86. It offers "George Heriot" bursaries of £30 per annum for competition in September of each year among graduates entering on a course of study at the college. No student is admitted to the college in preparation for any teachers' examination unless she holds some recognised qualifying certificate. Fees, 21 guineas per annum. The St. George's High School for Girls is in connection with the college.

The **London County Council Day Training College**, attached to the University of London, was inaugurated Oct. 7th, 1902, to provide for duly qualified persons of either sex engaged in or intending to enter the teaching profession, or who are making a special study of the theory, history, and practice of education (Principal, Prof. Adams; Normal Mistress, Miss Margaret Punnett, B.A.). A hundred scholarships of £25 a year for men and £20 a year for women are awarded by the Technical Board of the London County Council. Application should be made to the Executive Officer, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C. A permanent college building will shortly be erected in Southampton Row; the college is temporarily housed in 9, Southampton Street, High Holborn, and at the Northampton Institute, St. John Street Road, Clerkenwell, E.C. Premises for the accommodation of students are being provided in the north of London.

The **Goldsmiths' College**, New Cross, S.E. (University of London); Warden, W. Loring, Esq., M.A. Opened Sept. 1905; is a Day Training College, recognised by the Board of Education, with accommodation for 500 students. The course will extend over two years. The final examination will take the place of the Certificate Examination of the Board of Education. Certain county councils have engaged places in the College for their candidates, and will pay an annual contribution to its funds. A hostel for women students, and probably one for men, will be provided by the Kent and Surrey County Councils. Fees £30 to £40 annually.

A training college for teachers in secondary schools for girls was opened in 1902 by the Church Education Corporation at Cowley Grange, Oxford (Principal, Miss Catharine Dodd, M.A.). There is accommodation for 14 students. It has been renamed **Cherwell Hall**. Fees for teaching, board and residence, £65 per annum. There is a scheme of scholarships and bursaries and a loan fund. Apply to the Principal at the Hall.

The **St. Paul's Girls' School**, Brook Green, Hammersmith, W., on the foundation of the Worshipful Company of Mercers, was opened in Jan. 1904 (Principal, Miss Gray). Tuition fees, payable in advance, £7 per term.

St. Leonard's School, St. Andrews; **Roedean School**, Brighton; and **Wycombe Abbey**, Bucks, are large residential establishments founded to give to girls similar advantages to those open to boys in our great public schools.

Cheltenham Ladies College (Principal, Miss D. Beale, LL.D.), established 1854, incorporated

1880, prepares for the London B.A. or B.Sc. Examination. Girls under 18 reside in one of the 13 boarding-houses approved by the Council. Those over that age are in St. Hilda's, Cheltenham. Fees from £54 to 93 guineas. There is a foreign department and a department for the training of teachers.

Colleges at Cambridge.

Oxford and Cambridge now offer many facilities to women desiring advanced education. At Cambridge the triposes, or honour examinations for the B.A. degree in mathematics, classics, natural science, moral science, history, mediæval and modern languages, law, mechanical science, Semitic languages, Indian languages and theology, have, since '81, been open to such women as have passed a specified preliminary examination.

Girton College (Mistress, Miss Constance Jones) was founded at Hitchin in '69, removed to Cambridge in connection with the Association for Women's Lectures in Cambridge, and incorporated in '72. It now numbers about 137 students, with seven resident women lecturers, a vice-mistress, a junior bursar, and a librarian. Entrance and scholarship examinations are held in London in the months of March and June. Fee £1. The income from the Pfeiffer Bequest of £5000 is devoted to scholarships. Students can attend University lectures in Cambridge, in addition to those provided by the college. The college fees (inclusive of both university and college charges) are £105 per annum. The College has recently been enlarged, and a chapel added.

The South, now called "Old" Hall, **Newnham College**, Cambridge (Principal, Mrs. Sidgwick), was opened in '75, and incorporated in '80. The North, now called "Sidgwick" Hall (Vice-Principal, Miss B. A. Clough) followed in '80, Clough Hall in '83, and the Pfeiffer building in '93; 158 students and 12 resident tutors form the collegiate body. An entrance examination is held annually in March at Cambridge in mathematics and languages. Scholarships and exhibitions are awarded yearly to students for the various tripos examinations. No student, unless reading for a tripos examination, with a reasonable prospect of obtaining honours, is allowed to reside at the college for more than two years without special permission. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging, and teaching, are from £30 to £35 per term. Women are admitted by the Council as out-students of the college if they either (a) reside with their parents or guardians in Cambridge, or (b) are not generally resident in Cambridge, but are *bonâ-fide* students, pursuing definite study, over thirty years of age, unable to afford the cost of residence in one of the halls, or in other exceptional circumstances, and accustomed to support themselves. Out-students' fees are about £12 per term. Application for admission as out-students should be made to the Principal, Newnham College, Cambridge.

Colleges at Oxford.

In Oxford the principal honour examinations of the University (in classics, natural science, history, mathematics, jurisprudence, theology, Oriental studies, the degree of B.C.L., the examinations for the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music, and, since May 1903, the School of Modern Languages), are open to women. The second public examina-

tion (pass degree) of the University is open to women, as well as Pass Moderations. Certificates are awarded as the result of the examinations, and in the case of honours the names are entered in the *University Gazette*; but the B.A. degree is not conferred upon women. The University, in '97, established in Oxford a professional examination for teachers, and arranged a course of training in Theory and Practice of Teaching. To these women are admitted on precisely the same terms as men (apply to Miss A. J. Cooper, 22, St. John Street). The "Philip Walker" Studentship in Pathology, of the annual value of £200, tenable for three years, is not confined to members of the university, and is open without limitation of age or sex. Women students of Oxford and Cambridge, who have taken certain specified examinations, have now (1905) a special privilege in regard to degrees in Trinity College, University of Dublin.

Somerville College, Oxford (Principal, Miss Maitland), founded in '79, incorporated in '81, the name changed from "Hall" to "College" in '94, has 80 students, 5 resident tutors, and a librarian. There is no entrance examination, but all students are expected to pass "Responsions" before entering the college, unless they have passed one of the examinations accepted as equivalent. In all cases two languages and Mathematics are required. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging and teaching, vary from £86 to £92 per annum, according to the rooms selected. The college is undenominational in principle. The Council confers certificates showing all the examinations passed by the student, recording the term of residence, and stating that the student has qualified for the degree. A new library and additional students' and tutors' rooms were opened by the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P., in June, 1904. Scholarships and exhibitions are competed for annually in April. All scholars are expected to work for the Honours examinations of the University of Oxford. A Fellowship of £100 per annum, open to women who have resided 12 terms in Oxford and taken an Honours Examination, was subscribed for in 1903 by friends of the college, and is in the gift of the Council.

Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford (Principal, Miss Wordsworth), was also founded in '79. It is conducted on the principles of the Church of England, with provision for the liberty of members of other religious bodies, and numbers about 54 students and 3 resident tutors. Candidates for entrance must have passed "Responsions" or an equivalent examination. Scholarships are offered each March. An extension of the Hall is in contemplation. Inclusive charges about £98 per annum.

St. Hugh's Hall, Oxford (Principal, Miss Moberley), founded in '86, has room for 34 students. The fees for board, lodging, and tuition are from £70 to £90 a year. The conditions of entrance are the same as for Lady Margaret Hall. The Hall is intended for members of the Church of England. Scholarships are competed for annually in March.

"**St. Hilda's**" (Lady Resident, Mrs. Burrows) is a Hall of Residence founded in '93 by Miss D. Beale, LL.D., Principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College, and enlarged in '95, for old Cheltonians and others who may desire a year or more of study before entering on pro-

professional work. Twenty-five students are now in residence. The charges are similar to those at Somerville College.

Lecture arrangements for women in Oxford are under the management of a joint association for educational purposes, consisting of representatives of the women's college or halls of residence, and of the home students, with the tutors in the principal subjects, and others interested in education. A member of the Hebdomadal Board sits as a member of this association (Secretary, Miss A. M. A. H. Rogers, 39, Museum Road, Oxford). Unattached students are allowed, under certain conditions, to reside in Oxford under the censorship of Mrs. A. H. Johnson, South Parks Road, Oxford. A system of teaching by correspondence (apply to Mrs. A. H. Johnson) was set on foot in '83.

Colleges in and near London.

The University of London (see UNIVERSITIES) confers its degrees equally upon men and women. Women students are received at the Royal Holloway College, Egham, opened in '87 (Principal, Miss Emily Penrose, M.A.). The object of the college is to provide the instruction necessary for the London degrees in science and arts, the preliminary M.B., the examinations of the University of Oxford and of the Royal University of Ireland. Instruction in music, drawing, and painting is provided. The entrance examination, held in July, includes English, foreign languages, and arithmetic. Scholarships are competed for in July. All scholars must read for Honours. Other students are under no such restriction. There are 150 students, 10 resident women lecturers, and 12 non-resident professors and teachers. Terms, inclusive of board, lodging, and instruction, are £90 per annum. No student may enter for less than one year, or reside for more than four years, without special leave. Non-resident students must in general reside with their parents or guardians. Fee £10 a term. They are required to pass an entrance examination. The college is a recognised "school" of the London University.

Bedford College, London, incorporated '49 (Principal, Miss Ethel Hurlbatt, M.A.), offers scholarships and prepares resident and non-resident students for the London degrees in arts and science. By the "University of London Act," Bedford College became a "school" of the University. The final courses in Chemistry and Physiology are recognised as qualifying for the first M.B. Lectures are given in all branches of general and higher education. Fees for board and residence from £58 to £68 per annum. Tuition fees for the London examinations from £27 to £48 a session. Students are not received into residence under seventeen, and, if necessary, have their acquirements tested by preliminary examination. An art school (Prof. George Thomson) is attached to the College, as well as a Teachers' Training Department (Head, Miss Mary Morton). Special facilities are now given to foreign students. It is proposed to acquire a new site and buildings, and, if possible, an endowment fund for the College, which now has about 265 resident and non-resident students. Meanwhile an extra house (No. 7, York Place) has been opened by the college.

The Women's Department of King's College, Kensington Square, W. (Vice-Principal and

Secretary, Miss L. M. Faithfull, Fellow of King's Coll.), provides lectures and classes as preparation for the London and Oxford examinations. The Art School, under Mr. Byam Shaw, R.I., and Mr. Vicat Cole, R.B.A., was entirely reorganised during the year 1904, and the studios improved. A special course of Biblical study (arising out of the Vacation Courses held in Oxford 1903 and Cambridge 1904) is arranged for during the session. A residence for 25 students is under the charge of Miss E. Faithfull, King's Hall, 32, De Vere Gardens. A Physics Laboratory for students of the Intermediate B.Sc. Examination is now fitted up. Advanced students for the final B.Sc. do their work at the College Laboratories in the Strand. King's College, by the Act of '98, is a "school" of the University of London in all its faculties, and matriculated students of the Women's Department rank as "internal" students of the University.

Westfield College, Hampstead, founded in '82 (Mistress, Miss Maynard), receives about 40 students; but they are not compelled to take the entire course, or to enter for any University examination. Candidates are required to pass an entrance examination in Scripture, English, arithmetic and geography, with two extra subjects (languages and mathematics), unless they have passed some equivalent. Fees, £105 per annum. Scholarships are competed for each year in June. Since July 1902 Westfield College has been admitted as a "school" of the University of London in the Faculty of Arts. A new wing has recently (Oct. 1905) been added to the College buildings. Students of University College, London, the London School of Medicine for Women, or of the Slade School of Art, can reside, under collegiate rules, at College Hall, Ryng Place, Gordon Square. Two Pfeiffer Scholarships are given in connection with residence at College Hall. There is accommodation for about 40 students. The lectures and laboratories of University College, London, are open to women. Apply to the Lady Superintendent, Miss Morison. A register of boarding-houses is kept at the College for the convenience of students, but such residences are not under College control.

The London School of Economics (University of London), Passmore Edwards Hall, Clare Market, W.C., provides teaching, and prepares men and women for examination in all subjects connected with commerce, industry and kindred subjects. Fees £10 per session. Apply to the Director, H. J. Mackinder, Esq., M.A. A students' library and common room are provided.

The London School of Social Economics, for men and women, is established at 63, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. G. F. Hill). Examinations are held and certificates given. Fees, £12 12s. per session, or £5 per term.

*Provincial University Facilities.**

Victoria University, Manchester, follows the example of London in conferring its degrees upon women. Miss Hilda Oakeley, M.A., is Warden of the Ashburne House Hall of Residence and Tutor in the University. Fees for board and residence 12 to 20 guineas per term of 11 weeks. Three bursaries are offered. The Victoria Church Hostel for women students in the Training Department was opened Oct. 1904. Warden, Miss E. L. Broadbent.

The University of Liverpool's charter provides

that all courses shall be open to women. The University Hall, Fairfield, Liverpool (Warden, Miss M. C. Staveley) is the official residence of the women students. Fees for board and residence from £35 per annum. This hall is recognised as a hostel for day training college students. The University of Leeds (charter 1904) grants degrees in Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, and Commerce. All classes and laboratories are open to men and women alike. Fees for complete course of instruction about £16 to £25 per annum. Apply to the Registrar, W. F. Husband, Esq., LL.B. There is no Hall of Residence for women students, but the University issues a list of lodgings which have satisfied its inspection. The University of Birmingham grants degrees to women, and opened (Oct. 1904) a University House for women students at 215, Hagley Road, Edgbaston (Principal, Miss S. M. Fry). Another house is now added (Oct. 1905). The provincial colleges of Bristol and Nottingham also provide for women (Warden of the women students at Bristol, Miss Earle). No halls of residence as yet. The University of Durham, since '95, by special Supplementary Charter, grants degrees to women except only in Divinity. A women's hall of residence was opened in Oct. '99 and enlarged 1902 (Warden, Miss Elizabeth Robinson, The Abbey House). Scholarships for women students are offered in June of each year. Apply to the Censor of Women Students, Mrs. Ellershaw, 46, North Bailey, Durham. The Durham College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne (Secretary, H. F. Stockdale), represents the faculties of science, medicine, and engineering in the University of Durham, and is open to students of either sex. A University Hostel for women is open at Elington Tower, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne (Mistress, Miss Perry). Fees for board and residence from 40 guineas per session. The University College of Sheffield is now (1905) raised to the status of an independent university. Handsome new buildings were opened in July last. The charter provides for the establishment of a teaching university with powers to grant degrees, without distinction of sex, in the faculties of Arts, Science, Technology, and Medicine. There is at present no separate hostel for the women of the University, but a residence is provided for 82 women students of the Day Training College (Superintendent, Mrs. L. D. Henry, LL.A.), and such students may, under certain conditions, read for a degree in the University.

Ireland and Scotland.

In Ireland the Royal University of Ireland, which is an examining body only, opened its degrees to women in '78. Women students are received at Alexandra College, Dublin. Exhibitions and scholarships are awarded. Apply to the Warden at the College.

During the year 1904 a great change took place in University Education in Ireland by the opening of Trinity College, Dublin University (founded A.D. 1591) with its degrees, teaching, and prizes to women. The question had been before the Senate for 20 years. Women students or graduates of other universities are entitled to every privilege granted to men of the same standing. A special wing has been built for women in the Medical School, and special rooms are set apart for their use in the College. No hostel has as yet been opened. A Women's Club is being formed. The women

students are under the supervision of the Lady Registrar (Miss Lucy Gwynne), and are subject to College discipline and statutes.

In Scotland the classes of the University of St. Andrews, both professorial and tutorial, in Arts, Divinity, Science, and Medicine, are open to women students, and the University confers all degrees upon them on the same terms as upon men. The diploma of LL.A. is also granted to them. University Hall (Warden, Miss Frances H. Melville, M.A. Edin.), opened Sept. '96, accommodates 24 students. Fees for board and residence about £60 per annum. Scholarships, value from £40 to £15, are competed for in October. There is no entrance examination to the Hall, and students may come into residence to prepare for the Preliminary Examinations of the University. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Rector of the University, in Oct. 1902, gave £1500 for a Union for the women students. The authorities purchased on behalf of these students a house—79, North Street—previously known as St. Kentignern's Hostel. The house is close to the United College.

At Edinburgh University women are admitted to the Arts classes with the men, and on the same terms as regards academic privilege. Masson Hall, 31, George Square, Edinburgh, opened in '97, is intended for the accommodation of women students of the University (Warden, Miss F. H. Simson, M.A.). The Muir Hall of Residence, 12, George Square, Edinburgh (Lady Superintendent, Miss Robertson), is a residence for women students of medicine in the University.

Queen Margaret College, Glasgow (Hon. Secretary, Miss J. A. Galloway), by incorporation in '93 is now the women's department of the University of Glasgow as a non-resident college for women governed by the University Court and Senate. Women are there prepared for all degrees in arts and medicine of Glasgow.

Queen Margaret Hall (Lady Superintendent, Miss C. M. Birrell), with an average of 33 students, provides a residence for students attending Queen Margaret College. Clinical work is done at the Royal Infirmary and other local hospitals. Terms for board and residence from £32 to £40 per annum. In the Scotch Universities both men and women students alike benefit by the provisions of the "Carnegie Trust" (1901). See UNIVERSITIES.

Wales.

In South Wales the classes of University College, Cardiff, in arts, science, and medicine are open to women students, and the degrees of B.A., B.Sc., M.A., D.Sc. of the University of Wales are conferred upon them. Students can take the first two or three years of a medical course and proceed to the Universities of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, etc. Dispensary classes can be attended at Cardiff Infirmary. There are Secondary, Elementary, and Kindergarten Training Departments. Entrance scholarships of the value of £42 and under are competed for annually. In connection with the College is the Aberdare Hall of Residence for women students (Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt), now (Oct. 1905) enlarged and accommodating 60 students. Terms for board and residence £32 to £42 10s. per annum. College fees in Arts £10, in Science 13 guineas per annum. By a regulation of the Council

of University College both men and women students now wear academic dress.

The University College of North Wales (Bangor) gives the same advantages to women as to men in preparation for the London and Welsh degrees and for the medical preliminaries of Edinburgh and Glasgow. A new University Hall for Women Students (Warden, Miss Hilda Lane), was opened in '97. Open entrance scholarships (from £30 to £10 in value) are offered to men and women alike.

University College, Aberystwyth, prepares for the requirements of the London and Welsh examinations for B.A., M.A., B.Sc., for degrees in medicine, and the entrance examinations of the older universities. Entrance scholarships, open to women, are competed for annually. The Women's Hostel (Alexandra Hall (Principal, Miss H. M. Stephen) has rooms for 207 students.

Medical Training.

For the special study of medicine, women are eligible for the medical degrees of the University of London (South Kensington, S.W.), the Royal University of Ireland (Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin), the conjoint examination of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland (Dawson Street, Dublin), the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow (conjoint), the Society of Apothecaries, London, and the University of Durham. It is easier, and takes a shorter time, to pass the colleges than the Universities, but by the regulations five years is the required period for which a student must be registered as such. Students are not admitted under the age of eighteen, and, unless matriculation has been taken, a preliminary examination in English, Latin, and one other language, elementary mathematics, and arithmetic, has to be passed before registration. The necessary hospital work in the case of London can be done at the New Hospital for Women, 144, Euston Road, or at the Royal Free Hospital. Every medical student must apply for registration at the office of the General Medical Council, 299, Oxford Street, W., within 15 days after the commencement of professional study. The whole course of medical study for the Universities of London and Ireland, the Society of Apothecaries, and the conjoint colleges can be completed at the London School of Medicine for Women (Secretary, Miss Heaton, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.). The greater part of the course for Durham and Glasgow can also be taken at this school. Students desiring to spend one year only at the Newcastle College of Medicine (University of Durham) are advised to take their fourth or fifth year here. The Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and the Punjab also accept the certificates of the school as qualifying for their examinations. Certain courses in Biology, Physics, Chemistry, etc., are open to ladies preparing for examinations in science. Ladies desiring to study medicine with a view to practice may, by permission of the Executive Council, attend certain classes upon payment of the fees, without passing the examination in arts. Art students are admitted to the classes of anatomy and practical anatomy. Graduates of foreign universities can occasionally be admitted to attend the hospital practice without holding a post, when the accommoda-

tion will permit. In Scotland and Ireland women students are admitted to the local hospitals. At the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh arrangements are made for the clinical education of women, giving accommodation according to the demands of the Triple Qualification Board, £300 having been raised and presented to the Infirmary in recognition of the "fact that women students have been admitted to qualifying instruction in its wards." Valuable scholarships are annually competed for at the London School in September, and resident and other appointments at the Royal Free Hospital are open to students who have obtained their diplomas. Particulars may be found in the *Lancet* newspaper from time to time. In addition to College Hall (see above) there are eight sets of students chambers at the school, 8, Hunter Street, W.C. Apply to the Secretary, from whom also a list of lodging-houses in the neighbourhood can be obtained. Boarding-houses for medical students (women) at 3, Endsleigh Gardens, W.C. (Miss Goodchild) (fees, 20 guineas per term of 12 weeks), at 5, Endsleigh Street, W.C. (Mrs. Clarke Kerr), and at 23 and 32, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C. (Mrs. Wright) (fees, 15 to 18 guineas per term, with special arrangements for the vacation).

I. OPPOSITION TO THE EDUCATION ACT, 1902.

Passive Resistance Movement.

The year 1905 showed no decrease in the opposition offered by the Free Church leaders to the Education Acts. The statistics of the movement up to date are as follow:—Summonses (provinces) 61,145, (London) 3939, total, 65,084; sales (provinces) 2163, (London) 69, total, 2232; leagues, 647; imprisonments, once, 168; twice, 42; thrice, 13; four times, 6; five times, 3. Ministers have suffered 109 imprisonments, a total of 598 days, the laymen 122 imprisonments, a total of 873 days, and one lady once five days.

During the year an important legal decision was obtained by the National Passive Resistance Committee in the Court of Appeal before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Stirling and Mathew. This was the case of *Headland v. Coster and Lamb*, which established that the scale of costs under the Act 57 Geo. III. c. 93 still applied to a distress for rates and had not been repealed by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 14 (Distress for Rates Act, 1849). The first Passive Resister to take advantage of this decision was Mr. John Hodgkiss, a Wesleyan and farmer, of Nelmes Farm, Ledbury, who had suffered nine distraints for rates amounting to £12 15s. 9d., with the costs totalling £23 8s. 11d. At the Ledbury Petty Sessions, Jan. 4th, 1905, Mr. Hodgkiss summoned the overseers for excessive charges. The overseers of Munsley in recovering a rate of 7s. 6d. charged Mr. Hodgkiss £2 17s. 6d. costs, including £1 11s. 6d. for an auctioneer. According to the Act mentioned the magistrates ordered the overseers to pay Mr. Hodgkiss treble the amount overcharged, and 7s. 6d. costs, or £4 10s. altogether. Mr. Hodgkiss also charged the overseers of Ledbury Rural Council with an overcharge of £1 7s. 6d. in distraining for 7s. 6d., and the magistrates made a similar order as in the previous case. The costs paid to Mr. Hodgkiss in this instance amounted to

£2 11s. 3d. The result of this decision caused similar actions to be brought by Passive Resisters in all parts of the country. In the majority of cases they proved successful.

At the Revision Courts in September several **Passive Resisters** were disfranchised owing to the fact that they were not clear on the rate book at the expiry of the legal period, or, as in the majority of objections, that they had been imprisoned. In some instances the Revising Barrister ruled that they could have resumed occupancy of their houses at will by paying the amount due. During the Revision Courts of 1904 it is estimated that about 160 disfranchisements occurred, but in 1905 there were probably only a trifle more than a quarter of this number. Free Churchmen were disfranchised in the following places:—Fulham, Todmorden, Fleetwood, Ledbury, Stamford Hill, Blandford, Kirkby Stephen, Rochdale (2), Eccles, Little Hadham, Bollington, Manchester (2), Newport (4), Dovercourt, Berwick-on-Tweed (3), Milton, Poulton-le-Fylde, Hull, Redruth (Cornwall), Leeds, Southend (9), Nelson, Calne (Wiltshire) (3), and Colne (Lancs.) (2).

The **National Passive Resistance Committee** is established to protect the legal interests of Passive Resisters and to extend the movement. **Chairman**, Rev. John Clifford, M.A., D.D., B.Sc.; **Treasurers**, Mr. J. Johnston Haye, and Dr. John Massie, M.A.; **Secretary**, Mr. James Everett. **Office**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

Wales and the Education Act.

The opposition in Wales to the Education Act, and the determination to resist it until the complete control and management of all schools should be vested in the bodies levying the education rate, continued during 1904 and 1905. The County Council Elections in March 1904 resulted in the return of majorities in favour of the adoption of the "no rate" policy in regard to non-provided schools in every case, and afterwards every county and town council in Wales, except Carmarthen and Wrexham, carried "no rate" resolutions. A meeting of delegates from the county, borough, and urban district education authorities was held at Llandrindod Wells on April 5th, 1904, and "re-affirmed the protest of the nation against the provisions of the Act, recorded its unalterable decision to so administer the Act as to minimise the injustice without inflicting any avoidable hardship upon non-provided schools, and pledged itself to resist attempts to compel Welsh councils to enforce demands which involve inroads on the fundamental rights of British citizenship and invade the sacred domain of conscience."

The action of the Government in face of this attitude was the introduction and passing of the **Education (Local Authority Default) Act, 1904**.

The "plan of campaign" by which this Act was met was described in an official manifesto issued after the Welsh National Convention at Cardiff on Oct. 6th, 1904. The manifesto pointed out that under the Education Act, 1902, all grants earned by all schools, Church and council alike, are paid to the council. The Education (Local Authority Default) Act, 1904, however, empowers the Board of Education first to retain in its own hands all grants earned by all the schools of a county; secondly, to hand over from that fund whatever sums may be required for the maintenance of Church schools; and,

thirdly, to pay the councils for the purposes of Church schools only what remains.

The manifesto went on to point out that the only way open was to prevent the children from attending grant-earning schools. This involved the closing of the council schools and the withdrawal of all children possible from Church schools. But it was proposed to open a free school for all children in every town, village, and neighbourhood, making use of the Non-conformist chapels or schoolrooms attached thereto, and to engage the teachers formerly employed in council schools to teach in these schools. This plan would only be adopted in the particular county which the Government may attack under the Coercion Act.

"The plan of campaign" was carried into effect in Merionethshire in 1905.

EDWARD VII.

Edward VII., "by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," was b. at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9th, 1841; created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester on Dec. 4th, 1841; baptised at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, Jan. 25th, '42. Ed. at Christ Church, Oxford (D.C.L. '68), and at Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.D.), and Edin. Univ. (LL.D.); also LL.D. Dublin ('68), and Calcutta ('74). He is colonel-in-chief of 1st and 2nd Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, Royal Regiment of Artillery, and the Corps of Royal Engineers, colonel 10th Hussars, hon. colonel of the Oxford and the Cambridge University Corps, of the Middlesex Civil Service Corps of Rifle Volunteers, of the 3rd Batt. Gordon Highlanders, and the Sutherland Highland Rifle Volunteers, hon. admiral of the Fleet. He holds the rank of field-marshal in the German and Austro-Hungarian armies, and is colonel-in-chief of the 1st Dragoon Regt. of the Guard and the 5th Pomeranian Blücher Hussars in the German Army. He is also colonel of the Austro-Hungarian 12th Regt. of Hussars. Admitted to the Middle Temple, called to the bar and to the bench of that Society (Oct. 21st, '61). His Majesty was an Elder Brother of Trinity House; also Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England ('74-1901); President of the Society of Arts and of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

He married (March 10th, '63) H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and sister of the ex-Empress of Russia and the King of Greece. On her marriage the House of Commons voted her an annual allowance of £13,000, and £30,000 in the event of her surviving the Prince. The King and Queen celebrated their silver wedding, '88. There have been six children born of the marriage—the Duke of Clarence and Prince Alexander, who have both died, the Duke of Cornwall and York, who is the heir-apparent to the throne, Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife (who was given the title of Princess Royal in 1905), Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud, married in '96 to Prince Karl of Denmark (now King of Norway).

The King's Civil List was settled by the Civil List Act, 1901. The details of the Civil List and of the annuities paid to members of the Royal Family are given under FINANCE, NATIONAL,

on p. 159. The Queen receives £33,000 as her share of the Privy Purse. The contingent annuity of £30,000 formerly provided for Her Majesty the Queen Consort in the event of her surviving His present Majesty was increased to £70,000; and a contingent annuity of £30,000 was provided for H.R.H. the Princess of Wales in the event of her surviving H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The King, in addition to his Civil List, receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster (£61,000 in 1903), and the heir apparent those of the Duchy of Cornwall (£72,393 in 1903). Balmoral and Osborne were bequeathed to the King by the late Queen, and His Majesty owns Sandringham. Balmoral and Sandringham are maintained out of the Privy Purse, but Osborne (Osborne House was given by the King to the nation in 1902) is charged upon the Civil List. His Majesty pays income tax on the Privy Purse, as did the late Queen.

In the winter of '71, while staying with his family at his country seat, Sandringham, Norfolk, His Majesty was attacked with typhoid fever, which it was feared would prove fatal, but after several weeks' prostration he recovered, and on Feb. 27th, '72, he attended a public thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral. He visited Canada and the United States in '60, and the Holy Land in '62, and went on a tour through India in '75-6. In company with the Queen he made a tour through Ireland ('85), and met with a cordial reception. He evinced an active interest in the promotion of the series of Exhibitions held at South Kensington, and succeeded in establishing the Imperial Institute. In '93 he became a member of the Poor Law Commission; and in '94 did important service to his country at St. Petersburg, whither he went on the death of the Czar in November. During '96 His Majesty won the Derby and the St. Leger, the former victory exciting a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm at Epsom. In the Jubilee Celebrations of '97 His Majesty took a prominent part, especially in regard to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London. A young man named Sipido shot at His Majesty as he was leaving the Nord Station at Brussels (April 4th, 1900), *en route* for Denmark. Fortunately the bullet missed the King.

On the death of H.M. Queen Victoria (Jan. 22nd, 1901), His Majesty ascended the throne as King Edward VII., took the oath (23rd), and was proclaimed with the usual ceremonies (24th). The Coronation Service was fixed for June 26th, 1902, but on Tuesday, June 24th, it was announced that the King was suffering from perityphlitis, and an operation was immediately performed. On his recovery the Coronation Service took place on Aug. 9th in Westminster Abbey. A Royal Progress through London on Oct. 25th was followed by a Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's on the 28th.

The year 1903 was one of Royal visits. The King was entertained as the guest of King Carlos at Lisbon, of the King of Italy at Rome, of the President of the French Republic at Paris, and of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary at Vienna. Return visits were made by President Loubet and the King and Queen of Italy. Scotland and Ireland were also visited. A Levée and a Court were held at Holyrood for the first time in more than eighty years.

In March 1904 the King and Queen went on a visit to Denmark, and in April to Ireland. In June the Archduke Friedrich of Austria paid

an official visit to His Majesty, and presented the insignia of his appointment as Field-Marshal in the Austro-Hungarian Army. In June H.M. the King was entertained at Kiel by the German Emperor, during the Kiel Regatta. In August His Majesty went to Marienbad for three weeks, and while there received a visit from the Emperor of Austria. The King and Queen of Portugal paid their return visit in November.

In 1905 the King, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, opened Parliament on Feb. 14th; on March 7th Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was received as a guest at Buckingham Palace, leaving on the 11th; and on April 6th H.M. left for Marseilles to join the Queen on board the *Victoria and Albert*, meeting M. Loubet on his journey across France. Their Majesties went for a cruise in the Mediterranean April 8th; visited Algeria, Sardinia, Corsica, and returned to Marseilles April 28th. H.M. stayed in Paris on his way home, arriving in London again on May 4th. Her Majesty the Queen did not return till May 26th. On June 5th the King of Spain arrived on a visit to the King, which lasted till the 10th. The marriage of Princess Margaret of Connaught to Prince Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden and Norway, was celebrated at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on June 15th. Prince and Princess Arisugawa, of Japan, were received at Buckingham Palace June 26th. Their Majesties visited Harrow School on Speech Day, June 30th, attended the inaugural service at Southwark Cathedral, July 3rd, opened the new University buildings at Sheffield July 12th, and the new dock of the Manchester Ship Canal July 13th. The visit of the French Fleet took place in August. The King received Admiral Cailled and his officers on board his yacht off Cowes, and reviewed the French and British squadrons on Aug. 9th. (For full details see FRANCE.) On Aug. 14th H.M. left London for Marienbad, meeting the Emperor Francis Joseph at Gmunden, and returning to England Sept. 9th. H.M. reviewed the Scottish Volunteers at Edinburgh, Sept. 17th, laid the foundation-stone of the new Post Office building in London, Oct. 16th, opened Kingsway and Aldwych, Oct. 18th, received the Paris Municipal Councillors, and in November entertained the King of Greece on a State visit at Windsor.

Efficiency League, founded 1903, "to raise the standard of duty among public servants." President, Mr. Arnold White; Hon. Sec., Mr. W. H. Charnley; Office, Board-room, Lancaster Avenue, Manchester.

EGYPT.

A state, nominally dependent on Turkey, under the rule of Abbas Hilmi, the seventh of the dynasty founded by Mehemet Ali in 1811. From '79 to '83 the country was under the dual control of France and Great Britain, but in the latter year Great Britain intervened after Arabi Pasha's rebellion, and since then has practically governed the country. The British occupation, at first regarded as temporary, has by force of circumstances become firmly established, and the predominant position of Great Britain was formally recognised by France by the **Anglo-French Agreement** (signed April 8th, 1904) in which H.M. Government declared that they had no intention of altering the political status of Egypt, and the French Government declared that they would not obstruct the action

of Great Britain by asking for a time limit to be fixed for the British occupation, or in any other manner. The French Government also assented to very considerable modifications in the international arrangements established in Egypt for the protection of foreign bondholders, the modifications being contained in a draft Khedivial Decree annexed to the Agreement. H.M. Government declared their adhesion to the Treaty of 1888 providing for the neutrality of the Suez Canal in time of war. The Agreement was made binding for thirty years, with a provision for the extension of the period for five years at a time, unless this stipulation should be expressly denounced at least one year in advance. Germany and other Powers, including Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia, formally approved the Khedivial Decrees, and undertook not to obstruct the action of Great Britain in Egypt; while H.M. Government gave an assurance to those Powers that their commerce with Egypt should enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment for thirty years.

The Earl of Cromer is H.M. Agent at Cairo, and has a seat in the Council of Ministers, in which, with the Khedive, rests the real legislative authority. There are, however, provincial boards for local affairs, and a General Assembly and Legislative Council for national affairs, but with limited powers. The General Assembly consists of the Ministry, the Legislative Council, and 46 popularly elected members; its consent is required to new taxes, and it must be summoned every two years. The Legislative Council consists of 30 members, of whom 14 are nominated, and its powers are chiefly consultative. The judicial system is somewhat complex. The Consular Courts try cases of crime brought against foreigners; the Native Courts, instituted '84-9, are occupied with civil actions between natives, and crimes by natives; and there are also courts of religious law for Mahometans. The Mixed Tribunals were instituted in '75 as a substitute for the Capitulations, under which each country transacted its legal business in its own Consulate. They deal with civil actions between persons of different nationalities, or between natives and foreigners, and to some extent with criminal offences of foreigners. They were set up for a period of five years, and ever since have been renewed periodically for periods of five years. The chief religion is that of Islam, the Moslems numbering nearly 9,000,000, but there are about 730,000 Christians, of whom 608,000 are Copts with the Patriarch of Alexandria at their head. There are many Government Coptic and Mahometan schools.

All the inhabitants are liable for service in the Egyptian army—6 years in the army, 5 in the police, and 4 in the reserve, and there are always about 150,000 young men on the rolls for conscription; but the burden is very light, and the men are all selected. The peace strength is about 9000 officers and men. The cavalry are recruited from the fellaheen of the Delta. The arm is the Martini-Henry. In the Soudanese battalions the service is voluntary. The artillery is the force that shows most markedly the impress of the European training. The horse battery has Syrian horses and light Krupp guns. The field batteries have Krupp mountain guns carried by mules, with a second line of camels. There is also a battalion of garrison artillery. The command of all the troops is vested in Major-Gen. Sir Reginald

Wingate, with the title of Sirdar. The Intelligence Department reports the strength to be 18,273, including: cavalry, 789; camel corps, 629; Arab battalions, 206; artillery, 1258; infantry, 10,280.

The British forces in Egypt have been reduced, and, on the estimate of 1905-6, number 121 cavalry, 1 garrison battery, 1 company Royal Engineers, 3 infantry battalions and other details—total number of officers and men 3243, as compared with 5593 (including 124 Royal Malta Artillery) in 1904-5. The Egyptian Government contributed £100,000 towards the maintenance of the British troops in 1905-6.

Length of railways in Egypt proper 2183 miles. Principal products, cotton, sugar, and cereals, about two-thirds of the population being engaged in agriculture. The fellaheen, or small cultivators, receive advances from the Agricultural Bank up to £307 10s., or in a few cases to £512 10s., the loans being limited to 50 per cent. of the selling value of the land on which the advance is made. The Government guarantees interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on the Bank's capital, and the Bank charges 9 per cent. interest on its advances to the cultivators. The Bank takes all responsibility, but the Government through its tax-gatherers collects the money due to the Bank with the land tax. The Bank is under the auspices of the National Bank of Egypt, and has a capital of £2,500,000. On Dec. 31st, 1903, the outstanding loans amounted to £2,241,415, the average amount of each loan being about £27 15s. The development of the country's commerce and industry in recent years has been most marked, and her prosperity is steadily increasing. But the cultivated area can never extend beyond the region which is capable of being watered by the Nile.

Area of Egypt (excluding the provinces reconquered in the Soudan), 400,000 sq. m., of which about 12,976 sq. m. are settled. Pop. about 9,750,000, including about 113,000 foreigners, of whom 38,000 are Greeks, 24,000 Italians, 20,000 British, and 14,000 French. Cairo has a population of 570,000, and Alexandria of 320,000.

Revenue, 1904, £E13,690,560; expenditure, £E10,588,473; exports, £E20,811,040; imports, £E20,559,588; public debt, £E101,023,220 (£E1=£10s. 6½d.). The United Kingdom's share of the import trade was in 1902 36·7 per cent., in 1903 35·3 per cent., and in 1904 34 per cent.

Ministry: *President of the Council and Minister of the Interior*, Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, G.C.M.G.—*Foreign Affairs*, Boutros Pasha Ghaly, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.—*Finance*, Mazloum Pasha.—*Public Works and Instruction*, Fakhry Pasha, Hon. K.C.M.G.—*War*, Abani Pasha.—*Justice*, Ibrahim Fuad Pasha.

Advisers to H.H. the Khedive: *Financial*, Sir Vincent Corbett, K.C.V.O.; *Interior*, P. Machell.—*Judicial*, Sir M. McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.; *Public Works*, Sir W. E. Garstin, G.C.M.G.

Under-Secretaries of State: *Finance*, A. Mitchell-Innes.—*Irrigation*, A. L. Webb.—*State Buildings*, Mr. Perry.—*Public Instruction*, Yacoub Pasha Artin.—*Postmaster-General*, Saba Pasha.—*Director-General of Customs*, A. Chitty.—*President of Railway Administration*, Major Johnstone, R.E.—*Director-General of Sanitary Department*, Sir Horace Pinching, K.C.M.G.

British Commissioners: *Caisse de la Dette*, Mr. H. de la Rosa Burrard Farnall, C.B., C.M.G.; *Domains Administration*, J. Gibson.

H.B.M. Agent and Consul-General, Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., P.C., etc.—*Councillor of Embassy*, M. de Cardonnel Findlay, C.M.G.—*Consuls*, A. D. Alban, Cairo; E. B. Gould, I.S.O., Alexandria; D. A. Cameron, Port Said.

General Commanding Army of Occupation, Brig.-Gen. Bullock, C.B.

Sirdar of Egyptian Army and Governor of the Sudan, Major-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Ruler.

Abbas Hilmi, eldest son of the late Tewfik Pasha, succeeded his father as the seventh Viceroy and third Khedive of Egypt Jan. 7th, 1892. He was b. July 14th, '74, and at the time of his father's death was studying at the Theresianum Academy at Vienna, where he had been for five years. He married Princess Ikbal Hanem, and has issue by her four daughters, a son and heir, Prince Mohammed Abdul Mounem, born Feb. 20th, '99, and another son. His brother, Mohamed Ali, was born in '75. He has an annual allowance of £100,000. Received the "Royal Victoria Chain," June 14, 1905.

The Egyptian Sudan.

By the '96, '97, '98, and '99 campaigns the Government re-established its authority over the provinces in the Sudan, temporarily abandoned in '82 and '83, and during the rule of the Mahdi and the Khalifa. A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, settling the details for the administration of the Sudan, was signed (Jan. 19th, '99). The supreme military and civil command is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Khedive with the consent of H.M. Government. The importation and exportation of slaves is absolutely prohibited, and special attention is paid to the enforcement of the Brussels Act of '90 as to the import, sale and manufacture of firearms and distilled or spirituous liquors. Import duties on entering the Sudan are not payable on goods coming from Egyptian territory, but such duties can be levied on goods coming from elsewhere than Egyptian territory, in the case of goods entering the Sudan at Suakin or any other port on the Red Sea littoral, not exceeding the corresponding duties for the time being leviable on goods entering Egypt from abroad. The Sudan has been divided into eight first-class provinces—viz., Khartoum, Gezira, Dongola, Berber, Senaar, Kassala, Kordofan and Bahr-el-Ghazal; and three second-class districts—viz., Fashoda, Wady Halfa, and Suakin.

A railway 312 miles long and 3½ ft. gauge is being built from Port Sudan, 30 miles north of Suakin, through the province in a south-westerly direction, reaching the mouth of the Atbara River about twenty miles south of Berber, which is on the Nile. Here it will join the existing line to Khartoum. The cost is estimated at about £520 per mile. In July 1905 it was reported that the work was proceeding satisfactorily. According to a *Times* telegram from Cairo (Oct. 25th) a trial train got through to Suakin on Oct. 15th, but at a slow speed, as the bridges were not finished.

The Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, opened Nov. 8th, 1902, aims at giving educational

training specially adapted to the needs of the Soudanese, and a primary school system is being carried through.

Area estimated at 950,000 sq. m., pop. at 1,870,500. Khartoum has a pop. of 8000 and Omdurman 48,000.

Egyptian Irrigation.

The history and description of the great Assiout barrage and Assouan dam were given in our last and previous editions. The completion of the Assouan dam was announced on July 31st, 1902, the great enterprise being practically brought to a close eleven months earlier than contract time; though the formal opening by the Duke of Connaught was deferred to Dec. 10th. The Ziftah barrage, which is midway between Cairo and the sea, and forms a complement to those at Assouan and Assiout, was opened by the Khedive on March 7th, 1903. It is 408 yards long, and comprises 50 arches, each 16½ ft. broad; there is also a lock 184 ft. long and 40 ft. wide. The total cost was £450,000. Lord Cromer's report for 1904, issued in April 1905, stated that the dams at Assiout and Assouan had cost £E3,237,000, and that the sum of £E1,757,000 had been spent on subsidiary works, which must be completed before the full benefit of the great enterprise could be realised. So far 1,276,000 acres had been affected, the increased rental value of these lands being £E1,553,000. About 246,000 acres remained to be dealt with, which would cost £E1,424,000, and the work would be finished by 1908. It had been decided not to raise the Assouan dam in height. On Aug. 9th, 1904, an important and comprehensive report on the Upper Nile and the control of the waters for irrigation purposes was issued by Sir W. Garstin, of the Public Works Department, with a covering letter from Lord Cromer. In brief, Sir W. Garstin proposed to cut a new channel for the White Nile 200 miles long, thus avoiding the marsh country, and to regulate the outflow into it from the great lakes by dams. As an alternative he would train the Bahr-el-Gebel channel, damming the tributaries, and planting the banks with ambatch trees. By either means 50 per cent. would be added to the White Nile volume at Khartoum. This is the most striking feature of the report; but there are others, including the regulation of the Blue Nile, and also of the river Gash, for the benefit of Kassala. Lord Cromer, in his general approval of the programme, says it would cost £E21,400,000, and occupy ten or fifteen years.

Suez Canal.

This waterway is the property of an Egyptian company, authorised by the Viceroy in 1856, and confirmed by the Sultan ten years later, the concession having been granted to the late M. de Lesseps for 99 years from Nov. 1869. The general management is conducted from Paris, and the statutes are framed in accordance with French Company Law. In 1875 the British Government purchased the Khedive's shares for nearly £4,000,000 sterling. The affairs of the Canal are carried on by an Administrative Council of 32 members, of whom 10 are British, 3 of the latter being nominated by the Government. At a meeting of the Council at Paris on May 22nd, 1905, the dividend on the ordinary shares was declared at 14½ fr. net (£5 12s. 9d. against £5 4s. the previous

year) for about 28 per cent. on the 500 fr. shares. The other dividends were 117'447 fr. on the shares "de jouissance," and 66'57 fr. on the founders' shares, both net. Mr. T. N. Hughes, managing director of the Harrison Line of Liverpool, was nominated as a British administrator in the room of Mr. J. B. Westray, resigned. During 1904 4,237 vessels of all classes passed through the Canal, against 3,761 in 1903. The percentage of British vessels and their net tonnage increased in 1904, being 63'2 and 65 respectively, against 60'6 and 62'2 in 1903, and 58'4 and 60'2 in 1902. At a meeting of the Council at Paris on Sept. 1st it was decided to reduce the transit rate from 8 fr. 50 c. to 7 fr. 75 c. per ton from Jan. 1st, 1906, when the draught allowed for ships navigating the Canal will be increased from 26 ft. 3 in. to 27 ft. On Sept. 6th, 1905, the Middlesbrough steamer *Chatham*, which had a cargo of explosives, sank in the Canal and caused a suspension of traffic. The vessel was blown up on Sept. 28th, and traffic was resumed on Oct. 8th, but at first by daylight only. The work of deepening the channel to 31 ft. was steadily continued during 1905.

Egypt Exploration Fund, The. Founded 1882, for the purpose of historical investigation in Egypt. The work is conducted on the principle of careful examination of all details, and preservation of the objects found in the course of the excavations. The minor antiquities afford valuable evidence as to the history of civilisation by illustrating the influences of Egypt, Assyria, Asia Minor, Syria, Greece, and the peoples of the Mediterranean coasts and islands on one another. After the claims of the National Museum of Egypt have been satisfied, the portable antiquities found are divided between the British Museum and various public collections in Great Britain, America, and the Colonies. The distribution depends mainly on the amount of support contributed by the several districts represented by the museums. Annual illustrated volumes are published, giving the results of each season's work. During the season 1904-5 Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie excavated at Sinai. The results of his work were exhibited at University College, London, during July. M. Naville and Mr. H. R. Hall excavated the Temple of Mentu-hetep at Deir el Bahri. The results of this work were exhibited in July at 37, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. Mr. N. de G. Davies continued his task of copying sculptures and paintings at El Amarna; while Messrs. B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt again went out to Bemsa to search for Greek papyri. In '97 the Society started a *Græco-Roman Branch*, for the discovery and publication of the remains of classical antiquity and early Christianity in Egypt. There has since appeared the first volume of the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, including a third-century fragment of St. Matthew's Gospel, a poem by Sappho, considerable portions of known and unknown Greek literature, and a long series of official and private documents. A second volume contains historical documents of the first century A.D.; and a third volume deals with the *Fayoum Towns* and their papyri. Three further volumes have been issued—one on the *Tebtemis papyri* and two more volumes of the *Oxyrhynchus papyri*. In addition to its work of exploration, the Society commenced in '90 an *Archæological Survey of Egypt*. The object

of this survey is to map, plan, photograph, and copy all the most important sites, sculptures, paintings, and inscriptions in the valley of the Nile between Cairo and Assouan. Up to the present time its work has been devoted to the celebrated XIIIth-Dynasty tombs of Beni Hasan and El Bersheh, to the Old Kingdom tombs at Sheikh Said and El Gebrawi, and to the XVIIIth-dynasty tombs of El Amarna. Fourteen memoirs—viz. *Beni Hasan I., II., III. and IV., El Bersheh I. and II., Hieroglyphs, and the Mastaba of Ptah-hetep I. and II., Sheikh Said, and Deir el Gebrawi I. and II., and El Amarna I. and II.*, have been issued to annual subscribers to the Survey. For the last twelve years the Fund has also published, under the editorship of Mr. F. Ll. Griffith, an annual *Archæological Report on Egypt and Egyptology*, containing not only an account of the progress of Egyptology and reports by the Society's explorers, but also papers by experts on Coptic and Græco-Roman research, and full bibliographies. The Report is illustrated, and contains maps and plans. A volume of Coptic Ostraca by Mr. W. E. Crum, and the "Logia Jesou," or Sayings of Christ, and "New Sayings," have also been issued. The Offices of the Fund are at 37, Great Russell Street, W.C. (opposite the British Museum). There is also an office at Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. President, Sir John Evans, K.C.B.; Secretary, Miss Emily Paterson.

Eisteddfod. The name of an annual bardic congress in Wales, having for its objects the preservation of the music and the general literature of the Principality, the maintenance of the Welsh language and ancient national customs, and the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism among the people. Its origin is lost in antiquity, but it is certain that three such congresses were held in the reign of Edward III., one of them being under the patronage of Earl Mortimer. For history see ed. '88. A *Gorsedd* (this word means *throne*, but in an Eisteddfodic sense it signifies the four-and-twenty stones of the Druidic circle, whence a year and a day beforehand the Eisteddfod is proclaimed "in the face of the sun, the eye of light," and where bardic and musical degrees are conferred), is held at the conclusion of each Eisteddfod, and the place of the next festival is announced.

Elgar, Sir Edward, hon. Mus.D. Oxford, Cantab., Durham, Oxford and Yale; hon. LL.D. (Leeds); is a son of Mr. W. H. Elgar, organist, and was b. 1857 at Broadheath, Worcestershire. He was ed. privately, and after some months in a solicitor's office he followed his true bent and devoted himself to music, becoming organist of St. George's Catholic Church, Worcester. He began his work as a composer with "The Black Knight" in '92; in '96 he produced "Lux Christi" and "King Olaf"; "The Banner of St. George" in '97, "Caractacus" in '98; in 1900 "The Dream of Gerontius," and in 1903 "The Apostles." This work and "The Dream of Gerontius" were performed at the Lower Rhine Festivals in 1902 and 1904. Many of his orchestral compositions are extremely popular. In '89 he married the only daughter of the late Gen. Sir Henry Roberts, K.C.B. An "Elgar Festival" was held at Covent Garden in March 1904. Knighted June 24th, 1904. Address: Plas Gwyn, Hereford.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

The Emigrants' Information Office was established in 1886 to supply intending emigrants with information respecting emigration, chiefly to the British colonies, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office. The classes most required in the colonies are generally farm labourers and others connected with the land, female domestic servants, farmers with £200 capital, and, to a limited extent, competent mechanics and miners with a little money. Western Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony give assisted or reduced passages to certain classes of emigrants. There was an increase in the number of British and Irish emigrants in 1904, as compared with 1903. Printed particulars, which are revised quarterly, are exhibited at every post-office, and at more than 1000 public libraries, urban district councils, and institutions; and free circulars and penny and other handbooks of all the principal colonies, and some foreign countries, with maps and full details, can be obtained post free, or on personal application, from the Chief Clerk, at 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.; the circulars can also be obtained at any of the above libraries, urban district councils, and institutions. Letters to the office need not be stamped. A professional handbook, price 3d., is issued for barristers, solicitors, medical men, police, teachers, nurses, railway men, etc. A monthly report is also compiled by this Office for the *Labour Gazette*, published by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade. Editor of Publications, Mr. Walter Paton, M.A.

Self-Help Emigration Society, for benefiting the underpaid and unemployed in Great Britain, by assisting applicants whose character and fitness are assured to emigrate. Introductions are furnished to the Society's correspondents, who are men of position resident in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Africa, and work is usually provided for the emigrants on their arrival. During twenty years ending 1904 7943 persons have been thus located, at a cost of £45,472 for ocean and rail fares. A large proportion of this cost has been contributed by the emigrants and their friends. In 1904 the emigrants assisted numbered 400. The income of the Society was £2720. Secretary, Mr. Edward Wilson Gates. Office, Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Emigration Statistics.

The following statistics were issued during 1905 relating to emigration from the United Kingdom during the ten preceding years :—

| | Total, including Foreigners. | Emigrants of British and Irish Origin only. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| No. of emigrants in 1904 | 453,877 | 271,435 |
| " " 1903 | 449,006 | 259,950 |
| " " 1902 | 386,779 | 205,662 |
| " " 1901 | 302,575 | 171,717 |
| " " 1900 | 298,561 | 163,825 |
| " " '99 | 240,666 | 146,362 |
| " " '98 | 205,171 | 140,644 |
| " " '97 | 213,280 | 146,460 |
| " " '96 | 241,952 | 161,925 |
| " " '95 | 271,772 | 185,181 |

The following details as to emigration and immigration appeared in a Parliamentary Paper issued by the Board of Trade during 1905 :—

| | 1904. | 1903. | 1902. |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| To and from countries out of Europe :— | No. | No. | No. |
| Outward . . . | 453,877 | 449,006 | 386,779 |
| Inward . . . | 241,896 | 199,685 | 170,874 |
| Balance Outward | 211,981 | 249,321 | 215,905 |
| To and from European countries :— | | | |
| Outward . . . | 718,560 | 699,901 | 636,311 |
| Inward . . . | 802,949 | 814,441 | 773,624 |
| Balance Inward . . | 84,389 | 114,540 | 137,313 |
| Net Balance Outward | 127,592 | 134,781 | 78,592 |

These figures include both emigrants and immigrants, in the strict sense of the words, and travellers.

Of the 453,877 emigrants to countries out of Europe, 152,169 or 34 per cent. went to places within the British Empire, and 301,708 or 66 per cent. went to foreign countries, including 291,945 to the United States.

There were 271,435 emigrants to countries out of Europe, of British and Irish origin, and 174,354 of foreign origin, there being a small number whose nationality was not known.

Alien Immigration.

An Aliens Bill and a Criminal Aliens Bill were introduced in the 1904 Session, but were not carried. In 1905, however, a measure was passed into law, for details of which see SESSION, sect. 23. The Home Secretary appointed a Committee in October 1905, with Mr. M. D. Chalmers, C.B., C.S.I., as chairman, to consider and report on the rules and orders necessary for bringing the Act into operation.

According to the 1901 Census the total alien population of the United Kingdom was 286,925 in 1901, as compared with 219,523 in 1891, which represents an average annual increase of 6740. The percentage of aliens to the total population is 69 per cent., as compared with 138 per cent. in Germany, and 266 in France.

The following table shows for 1904 and the two previous years the nationalities of alien immigrants (other than seamen) not described in the Alien Lists to be *en route* to other countries :—

| Nationalities. | 1904. | 1903. | 1902. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Russians and Poles . | 46,095 | 30,046 | 28,511 |
| Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes . . . | 4,827 | 4,702 | 5,028 |
| Germans . . . | 7,084 | 7,502 | 6,965 |
| Dutch . . . | 4,082 | 3,761 | 2,456 |
| French . . . | 6,564 | 6,495 | 6,637 |
| Austrians and Hungarians . . . | 2,199 | 4,005 | 3,144 |
| Italians . . . | 6,300 | 7,045 | 7,734 |
| Roumanians . . . | 513 | 565 | 1,282 |
| Other nationalities . | 5,181 | 5,047 | 4,714 |
| Total . . . | 82,845 | 69,168 | 66,471 |

The Russians and Poles and Roumanians consist principally of Jews. Of the former, 35,651, or 77 per cent., and of the latter 257, or 50 per cent., arrived in London.

Many of these immigrants from Russia, Poland, and Roumania, who were not stated in the Alien Lists to be *en route* to other countries, subsequently left the United Kingdom within the year; and deducting those who were thus known to have left the country, the figures were reduced to 75,148 for 1904, 59,429 for 1903, and 58,488 in 1902. The Report adds: "It must not, however, be inferred that these figures represent the total number of alien immigrants who actually settled in this country." In 1904 the Board of Trade estimated the net influx of foreigners into the United Kingdom in 1903 at 14,000, "or about 10,000 less than in 1902."

During 1903 special returns were obtained by the Local Government Board for the purpose of ascertaining the number of aliens in receipt of Poor Law relief in England and Wales on July 1st, 1903. The total number of aliens relieved on the date mentioned was 1753, or about 7 per 1000 of the alien population of England and Wales according to the Census of 1901. This number comprised 587 indoor paupers, 694 outdoor paupers, and 472 insane in asylums. In London, the aliens relieved represented 0.74 per cent. of the total pauperism. In the 94 Provincial Unions in which aliens were relieved, they represented 0.33 per cent. of the total pauperism of those Unions. The total number of aliens relieved represented 0.22 per cent. of the total number of paupers relieved in the whole of England and Wales.

The number of aliens relieved by Poor Law Authorities in London was 3234 in 1902, 3681 in 1903, and 4162 in 1904.

Empire Day Movement. Although "Empire Day" had been observed for a few years in some of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, May 24th, the anniversary of the birthday of the late Queen Victoria, was first kept as an Imperial celebration, outside Canada, on May 24th, 1904. In 1902 and 1903 the Earl of Meath inaugurated a movement for the annual celebration of the day throughout the British Empire, with a view to the introduction into all schools of a moral form of training which should have for its aim the inculcation of the virtues which conduce to the creation of good citizens. The movement has spread with marvellous rapidity. It has received the official sanction of all the self-governing Colonies and of twenty-seven Crown Colonies and dependencies. Although not officially recognised in India, celebrations took place on May 24th, 1905, in Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Bobbili, Coonoor, and other places. In the United Kingdom the movement has been officially adopted by the education committees of 11 counties, 42 boroughs, 12 urban districts, 6 training schools, about 70 secondary schools, and over 500 elementary schools and institutions unconnected with the above,—in all, about 6000 schools, exclusive of those in the Colonies. The movement is directed from the Earl of Meath's town residence, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

Engineering Standards Committee. The Committee is composed of the official representatives of the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, the Institution of Naval Architects, and the Iron and Steel

Institute. Controlled by the Committee are 12 sectional committees, and under these 18 sub-committees. Standard rolled sections for constructional work, a standard specification for steel used in the hulls of ships, a specification for boiler steel, standard specifications for locomotive parts, standard rail-sections for railways, tramways, electrical plant standards, etc., have been or are being prepared by the committees. The necessary funds are provided by the five Institutions named, the railway companies, the leading engineering firms, and by a grant from H.M. Government. Chairman, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S. Secretary, Mr. Leslie S. Robertson, M.Inst.C.E. Offices, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.

ENGINEERING SCHEMES.

Below will be found, arranged in alphabetical order, descriptions of the chief industrial engineering schemes recently completed or in progress in this country and abroad.

Adam's Bridge Railway and Canal.—(See former eds.) A new proposal for the partial utilisation of the islands and shoals which lie between the Indian mainland and Ceylon was published in Aug. 1903. It is a scheme put forward by the South Indian Railway to close up the Pamban Channel, a narrow pass of only 12 ft. depth which divides the island of Rameswaram from the Peninsula, and to make a ship canal for ocean steamers through the island itself. The cost was estimated at £577,000, and as ocean liners have at present to go south of Ceylon, it was hoped to divert much of the traffic. In the Administration Report on Indian Railways for 1904, issued in Sept. 1905, it was stated that only the extension of the line to Rameswaram had been sanctioned.

Aden-Dhala Railway.—A report from Paris in March 1905 stated that Messrs. Cowasjee, Dinshaw, & Co., a wealthy Indian firm, had decided to apply for a concession to construct a railway in the Aden hinterland of about 120 kilometres in length. They had come to terms with the Sultan of Lahaj for the first half, agreeing to pay him 4 per cent. of the net receipts of the line and an annual rent of one penny per square foot of the ground occupied by the railway. The second half, which will pass through mountainous country to Dhala on the new frontier, is occupied by a warlike population, which, however, the military authorities at Aden have undertaken to keep in order. It is hoped that Sana may be reached eventually.

African Transcontinental Telegraph.—We have given accounts of the progress of this line in previous editions. In Oct. 1903 the wire was reported to be in good working order up to Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika. It is understood that it is not intended to continue the extension northwards for the present.

Antwerp Port Improvement.—Considerable activity was displayed during 1905 in the construction of the new docks near the Lefevre dock at this port, which are to be opened in May 1907. They will cover an area of 333,301 square yards, and are estimated to cost £300,000. On May 15th the Municipal Council passed the Government proposals for a much larger scheme, which will increase the present shipping accommodation fourfold, and make Antwerp the first port in the world. The scheme, adopted after years of discussion, consists of the diversion of the river bed and the

construction of a canal to run parallel to it. This canal will be five miles long, with an average width of 1000 ft., and will be lined with docks and basins, thus forming *ad interim* a suitable approach to the city. The canal will take about ten years to construct, and the work of excavating the new river bed, which will be six miles long, will not be begun until after its completion. The total cost of the work, which is estimated at £10,000,000, is guaranteed by the State. The Belgian Chamber on Nov. 10th referred the whole scheme to a commission of inquiry.

Bagdad Railway.—In previous editions we have given an account of the revival of the idea to connect the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf, and the success of the Germans, who control the Anatolian system, including the line to Konieh. A Berlin telegram of Nov. 16th, 1903, announced the conclusion of a new financial agreement. By the original arrangement the German and French capitalists were to participate financially in the scheme in the proportion of 60 and 40 per cent. respectively. The Turkish Government, however, stipulated that the Anatolian Railway Company should enjoy a permanent 10-per-cent. interest in the proposed undertaking. According to the new agreement this claim was met by a corresponding reduction in the German share of the capital. Moreover, the German and the French groups each deducted 10 per cent. from their respective shares of the capital controlled by them, in order to admit of the participation of Austrian, Swiss, Italian and Ottoman financiers. The German group, represented by the Deutsche Bank, were, therefore, to control 40 per cent. of the capital, the Imperial Ottoman Bank, acting on behalf of the French group, 30 per cent., the remaining interested countries jointly 20 per cent., and the Anatolian Railway Company 10 per cent. The first meeting of the board of a new company formed for the construction of the Konieh-Eregli-Bugurlu line (the first section of the Bagdad Railway) was held on Dec. 30th at Frankfort. The contract for the laying of the section, 200 kilometres in length, was approved. This was completed in 1904 and opened on the Sultan's birthday, Oct. 25th. A *Times* telegram from Paris, Sept. 3rd, 1905, quoted a warning from the *Energie Française* against the acceptance of an offer made to the Paris Bourse to take 40 per cent. of the shares, the suggestion being that the railway would secure the preponderance of German interests. A *Times* correspondent on Sept. 30th stated that the Eregli-Bugurlu section had proved easy to construct, but that the next one, through the Taurus, would be very difficult. There was a pause in the work for financial reasons.

Berlin Suspension Railway.—A scheme for connecting the northern and southern suburbs of this city—both of which are mainly populated by the working classes—by a suspension railway was, in September 1905, referred to the municipality by a board of experts who had been considering it. The distance is a little over seven miles, and it crosses the main arteries of traffic running east and west, though in the main it passes through the poorer districts. The chief claims for the system are cheapness of working and maintenance. The *Daily Chronicle* correspondent (Sept. 27th) said that if the scheme is carried out there will be 15 stations, and it is

computed that the entire journey can be made in a trifle over 22 minutes. There will be only one class, divided into compartments for smokers and non-smokers. Each train will consist of three cars accommodating 250 passengers. The fares will be working-class fares. Five stations will cost 10 pfennigs (1½d.), anything over this 15 pfennigs. Until seven o'clock in the morning workmen may purchase return tickets at a reduction of 50 per cent.

Blackpool Improvements.—On July 25th, 1905, this enterprising seaside resort witnessed the practical completion of extensive development works on the sea-front which have been going on for several years, the total cost to date being about £450,000. They are in the form of sea defence works and marine promenades, and two sections have been finished, the northern occupying 1270 lineal yards and the southern portion 3170 yards; the intervening portion yet to be completed measures 400 yards in length. The north shore works were begun in August 1895, and completed in July 1900, the cost being £150,000. The promenades are constructed in tiers. The lower footway is 24 ft. above the point at which the new sea wall meets the shore. Above it is a broad middle walk, and still higher is another footway, bordered by the carriage drive and tramway. The works in the central and southern sections were begun in May 1902, and have been completed as far as the north pier, at a cost of about £300,000. The promenade includes in the 35½ acres covered by the entire works many acres reclaimed from the sea. It is 80 ft. wide; side by side there are an easterly footway, a carriage drive, an island footway, and a tramway track. The works have been carried out by Mr. J. S. Brodie, the borough engineer, and his predecessor, Mr. Wolstenholme.

Black Sea and Baltic Ship Canal.—On April 28th, 1905, the Russian Minister of Finance obtained the sanction of the Tsar for the appointment of a special commission to consider this scheme. Several projects, some of which have been dealt with in previous editions, have been brought forward from time to time. The plan mentioned in connection with the above report was elaborated by a Belgian engineer, M. Gustave Defosse, and in which Mr. C. Innes Baillie, of the United States, and Messrs. J. King & Co., of London, are interested. The entrances would be at Kherson and Riga, and the canal would be about 1000 miles long, the passage at eight-knots speed being accomplished in five days. The rivers Dwina and Dnieper would be utilised for most of the distance, but a canal about 100 miles in length would have to be cut to connect these streams at Orscha and Vitebsk. The depth throughout is given at over 28 ft., and the width 72 yards 8 in. at the surface, and 39 yards at bottom. The estimated cost is £40,000,000, and no government guarantee appears to be demanded.

Bombay Dock Scheme.—In Feb. 1903 particulars were published of a scheme of dock improvement involving an estimated expenditure of three crores of rupees. The scheme included the construction of a new dock, with a water area of about 49½ acres, between Ballard Pier and the existing docks, having a depth of 33½ ft. and an entrance lock 600 ft. long; a dry dock of 800 ft. to 850 ft. length; and a dock-head pier, 1250 ft. long, where mail boats can

moor, the passengers stepping from the vessel to the train. In 1904 the tender of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves was accepted for Rs.18,561,015, the date for completion being June 1st, 1911. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone Nov. 13th, 1905.

Bristol Port Improvement.—In 1900 the improvement or "dockisation" scheme now known as the Royal Edward Dock Works at Avonmouth was represented by the publication of a report by Sir J. Wolfe Barry, Sir B. Baker, and Mr. Hurtzig, drawn up at the request of the Corporation. In Feb. 1902 a contract for the first portion of the works was let to Sir John Aird & Co. for £1,394,512. On March 5th the Prince of Wales cut the first sod. The new dock will have a length of 1120 ft., a width of 1000 ft., and a water area of 30 acres, the entrance lock being 875 ft. by 100 ft. The graving dock will be alongside the entrance lock, and will be practically of the same dimensions. The progress report for the three months ending May 31st, 1905, stated that during that period 93,823 cubic yards had been excavated from the site of the lock, dock, and graving dock, making 1,805,668 cubic yards to date, while a total quantity of 312,584 cubic yards of rubble stone had been placed in the embankments and sea walls. The east and south dock walls and the east and west walls of arm were ready for coping, and the north wall was in progress for more than half its length. Further details showed that the work was proceeding rapidly in all directions. On the last day of May, 1861 men were employed, the daily average of the month being 1798. The total shipping tonnage entering the port of Bristol in 1904 was 2,136,297, against 2,043,593 tons in 1903, but there was a decrease of £10,079 in the dues collected.

Bruges Ship Canal.—On May 29th, 1905, a steamer belonging to the Continental fleet of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Co., whose home port is Goole, informally inaugurated the new ship canal which it is hoped will resuscitate this old Flemish commercial centre. The canal and the new port at Bruges constitute two sections of a scheme the most important feature in which is still incomplete. This will be represented by the port of call at Zeebrugge, a point on the Belgian coast north of Ostend and Blankenberge. Here is being constructed a combined pier and breakwater, having a total length of about 2700 yards, but so curved that the extremity will be parallel with the coast and 930 yards distant from it. The main idea is that Transatlantic and other steamers will call here for express or perishable cargo or for passengers, when they find it practicable to do so, in preference to steaming 60 miles up the Scheldt to Antwerp. Of quay space over 1000 yards will be available, and it is estimated that altogether from 12 to 15 of the largest Atlantic liners can, if necessary, obtain accommodation at the port at one time. Admission to the new ship canal is through an outer basin, a lock, and an inner basin, which are all protected by the pier; and the ship canal runs in a perfectly straight line for a distance of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the new docks and warehouses at Bruges. It has a depth of 26 ft. of water throughout, and a width on the water-level of 230 ft., sufficient to allow of two ordinary cargo-boats passing one another. The total cost of the works is estimated at £2,200,000. Messrs. Coiseau & Cousin are the contractors, the

Compagnie des Installations Maritimes de Bruges are to hold the concession for 75 years, and the work has been done under Government supervision.

Cairo New Bridges.—After keen competition, on specifications which left the question of design as well as construction to the competitors, Sir W. Arrol & Co. secured the contract for three bridges to cross the Nile at Cairo, the sum fixed being £191,814. From the details published in May 1904 the new structures will replace the well-known bridge road which, beginning opposite the Boulevard de Koubray, crosses to the island of Bgual and continues by the Pont des Anglals to the western shore. The new bridges will be in a more southerly position. The one lesser bridge will cross from near the Hospital Kasr-el-Din, opposite the northern end of Rodah, to the island, and will be 67 metres long. The second structure will cross from the Old Cairo Road, opposite the southern end of Rodah, to the island, and will be 83 metres long. The chief structure will be 535 metres (1760 ft.) in length—the Kasr-el-Nil, the present bridge, is only about 325 metres long—and will span the Nile from Rodah to Ghizeh, being, in fact, a continuation of the second bridge. At Ghizeh the new roadway will lead on to join the tramways westward, and on to the Pyramids. The largest bridge will be 65 ft. wide, carry a double tramway line, and will have a swinging portion, allowing two clear waterways of 65 ft. each. It was reported in August that on the Finance Minister agreeing to make monthly payments, the contract price was reduced by £6,000. The work is to be finished by July 1905.

Cape to Cairo Railway.—The progress of the Cape to Cairo line, with its growing network of feeders, was fully described and illustrated by a specially drawn map in our 1903 edition. As the crow flies, the distance between Cairo and Cape Town is about 5700 miles; and while from the north, and allowing for the river gap between Assouan and Wady Halfa, railhead has reached Khartoum, roughly 1400 miles, from the south the iron road in the late autumn of 1905 had been carried well beyond the Zambesi. On Sept. 20th it had reached 170 miles from Victoria Falls. On the 27th, during the twelve working hours, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles were laid, which constituted a world's record. From Tanganyika it is probable that there will be two lines, one through the Congo and another through German territory. The great Victoria Falls Bridge over the Zambesi was linked up on April 1st, 1905. It is described as the highest bridge in the world, and its construction in the wilderness, 1600 miles from Cape Town and 1000 miles from the nearest port, was a memorable engineering feat. It was designed by Mr. G. A. Hobson, M.Inst.C.E., partner of Sir Douglas Fox, and is 2875 ft. above sea level. The bridge, which will take two lines of rails, is 650 ft. long, with a central span of 500 ft. in the form of a great arch of light girder work having a rise of 90 ft., the spans on the sides are 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. respectively. The height above water level is 400 ft. The Cleveland Bridge Company were the contractors for the bridge, and Sir C. Metcalfe is superintending the whole line. The future "harnessing" of the Victoria Falls promises to be full of interest, for they are more than twice as high as Niagara (g.v.) and half as wide again. The water force represented is estimated at 25,000,000 horse-

power. The members of the British Association visited the Falls during the summer, and on Sept. 12th—the 15th anniversary of the occupation of Mashonaland—the President, Prof. Darwin, formally declared the bridge open. On Nov. 9th it was stated that leading American and Continental experts had reported in favour of a proposal to transmit electric power from the Falls to the Rand.

Channel Ferry Scheme.—A revival of this project was witnessed during the Parliamentary Session of 1905 in the introduction of a bill to establish a route between Dover and Calais. The proposals were essentially the same as those of Sir John Fowler, which failed to pass both Houses in 1870 and '72, except that the French port would be Calais instead of a new harbour to be formed at Andrecelles. It was proposed to construct marine stations on both sides of the Channel, the trains to be lowered in lifts in order to meet the large rise and fall of the tides, and then hauled on board by electric windlasses. During the voyage the trains were to stand on lines on deck under cover, and it was part of the scheme to put two passenger and two cargo boats on the service. The capital of the company, which was influentially supported in France, was fixed at £1,000,000 sterling. On July 24th the bill was withdrawn owing to a blocking notice of the Admiralty on the ground, it appeared, that the situation chosen by the promoters for the erection of their station at Dover would cause an obstruction.

Channel Tunnel.—In response to an appeal of the French Chamber of Commerce in London, M. Peltreanu, a member of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, presented a report on this enterprise to the latter body, which adopted it at a sitting on May 11th, 1904. M. Peltreanu, who was entirely in favour of the scheme, which view was shared by the Chamber of Commerce, accepted 250,000,000 francs as the probable cost of the tunnel. At the meeting of the Channel Tunnel Company in London on Dec. 7th, Mr. T. Thackthwaite, who presided, said the time was fast approaching when they would again appeal to Parliament. The *entente cordiale* caused a revived interest in the project in England during 1905. Speaking at the dinner of the French Chamber of Commerce in London on May 6th, M. Cambon, the Ambassador, said he was heartily in favour of the enterprise, and hopeful views were expressed at a traffic conference held at Paris in the same month by representatives of the Northern of France and the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Companies. In the House of Commons on July 20th Mr. Bonar Law, in reply to Lord E. Fitzmaurice, said he was not aware that any recent communications on the subject had taken place, or that anything had happened to modify the position which had been assumed. On the same date the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, besides giving a history of the project, said that French engineers had been lately studying the works at the Sangatte end.

Colombo Harbour Works.—These extensive works, which when complete will inclose an area of 660 acres at low water, were commenced in '94. They consist of two breakwaters, a graving dock, a slipway, and a coaling dépôt. The total cost is estimated at over £1,000,000 sterling. It was reported in Sept. 1904 that the breakwater works were nearly

complete, and that the dock would be opened in 1906; the latter will be the largest and best in Asia.

Danube, etc., Developments.—The British consul at Stuttgart reported in 1905 that it was proposed to make a canal to connect the Rhine and Danube in three sections: (1) From Mannheim to Heilbronn, utilising the bed of the Neckar; (2) from Heilbronn to Cannstatt or Esslingen, and from Neckar to the Danube. The first section would entail an expenditure of about £2,100,000, the second about £1,300,000, while the total cost is estimated at £7,000,000 sterling. The entire length of the canal from Mannheim to the Danube would be 18½ miles. By means of such a canal goods alike from east and west could be carried into the heart of Germany. It was reported in September that the sum of £1,225,000 was to be spent in improving the waterways of Bohemia during the next three years, £521,000 being available for work to be done in 1906.

Dee Improvement.—At the request of the Flint and Denbigh County Councils and the Chester City Council, Messrs. D. & C. Stevenson, of Edinburgh, in 1905 formulated a scheme for improving the channel of the river Dee so as to admit vessels of larger draught. They recommended the carrying out of works involving an outlay of £389,153. The suggestions are that the sandstone bar running across the river a little below Connah's Quay should be excavated, that the training-wall should be extended seawards, and that dredging should be carried out, and the river banks repaired, at a total cost of £220,770. They further recommend that the Bagillt bank should be cut through, so as to get a direct course down to Mostyn Deep, and that the river should be prevented from straying by an extension of the northern training-wall and by dredging. This work, together with lighting and buoys, is estimated to cost £168,383. The effect of this project, it was hoped, would be to secure 20 ft. of water up to Saltney and Chester.

Deonport Dockyard Extension.—On Nov. 13th, 1905, the new tidal basin of 10 acres area, which forms part of this extensive scheme, was publicly opened. In all, the works, which have been in progress for several years, and are expected to be completed in 1906, comprise two basins and four docks enclosed in an area of 114 acres. About £6,000,000 has already been expended on the development, which has included a considerable amount of reclamation.

Dover Harbour.—Work on the great National Harbour at Dover was actually commenced at the end of '97 or the beginning of '98 by Messrs. Pearson. The plan consists of (1) an extension of the existing Admiralty Pier in an east-south-east direction for a distance of 2000 ft.; (2) the erection of an east arm extending seaward in a south-westerly direction for a length of 3,320 ft. from the foot of the headland; (3) the construction of a breakwater 4200 ft. long, which, at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile from the shore, will form on the south the outer sheltering arm of the harbour; and (4) the building of a sea-wall, 3850 ft. in length, extending from the Castle Jetty at the eastern end of East Cliff Terrace to the root of the proposed east arm. The total area inclosed will be 685 acres. On Jan. 10th, 1901, the first block of the eastern arm was laid. At that date the sea wall was

reported complete. According to the Naval Works statement issued in 1905 the total cost of the National Harbour was given at £3,500,000, and it was expected to be completed in 1907-8, but probably 1908-9. The expenditure to March 31st was about £2,287,000; the Admiralty Pier extension, the east arm and the east reclamation were all completed except the above-water-mark work at the extremities of the breakwaters. The south breakwater had been commenced. In the western corner of the National Harbour is inclosed the **Commercial Harbour**, the memorial stone of which was laid in July '93. It was originally intended that this harbour should inclose 56 acres, but the area will now be increased to about 75 acres. The Prince of Wales's Pier, the shore end of which consists of an open-work iron viaduct 1200 ft. long, forms the eastern arm of this harbour. On July 1st, 1904, this pier was used for the first time for transatlantic traffic, when the Hamburg-American liner *Prinz Waldemar* called on her way to South America. It was stated at the time that the new landing-stage will accommodate large steamers at any state of the tide, and that the equipment of the pier and railway is of the most modern character. The *Builder* of July 15th added: The pier itself will ultimately have a width of 245 ft., to provide still further for the requirements of the port. During 1905 the utilisation of Dover for the transatlantic traffic made remarkable progress, and it was stated that during three weeks in August the Hamburg-American line alone embarked 1337 passengers, against 475 for the corresponding period of 1904. It was reported in September that Dover was to be made a port of call by the Cunard line. On Oct. 12th the world's largest liner, the German boat *Amerika*, called on her maiden trip; and on Oct. 20th it was announced that the construction of a new railway station 800 ft. long was to be taken in hand at once. Speaking at Dover on Oct. 25th, Mr. Wyndham, M.P., said that the place was to be made a first-class naval base. He added that the Elder, Dempster Co. were going to bring shipping traffic to the port.

Duluth Transporter Bridge.—This structure was completed in the winter of 1904 over a ship canal connecting Lake Superior with the harbour of Duluth, and is the only bridge of the kind in the United States. The channel is 325 ft. wide, and the clear space between the front columns of the steel towers is 395 ft. The height from the water-line to the bottom boom overhead is 135 ft. The cars 33 ft. by 50 ft., with a central roadway of 17 ft., while the footwalk on each side is partly roofed. It is designed to carry a live load of 100 lb. per square foot, and for a 20-ton electric tramcar. See *Mersey*.

Edinburgh New Waterworks.—This project, carried out by the Edinburgh Corporation at the cost of about £1,250,000, is to supply the city with water from the sources of the Tweed, 35 miles away. It was opened on Sept. 28th, 1905, after ten years' labour, and comprises an embankment across the Talla water, 1200 ft. long and 90 ft. above the river bed, and a conduit, of which 9 miles is in tunnel and 12 in cut-and-cover. The works will yield an average daily supply of 10,000,000 gallons, the reservoir, formed as described above, having a water surface of 257 acres.

Euphrates and Tigris Improvement. On July 3rd, 1905, it was reported, on the

authority of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, that the British Ambassador at Constantinople was pressing for a general concession for a company to exploit Mesopotamia. The scheme, as stated, was to render the Tigris and Euphrates navigable from the Persian Gulf to Diarbekir and Birdjik, and to join the two rivers by canals. It was part of the plan to populate the intervening uninhabited plains with Mussulmans.

Folkestone Harbour Extension.—On July 12th, 1904, M. Paul Cambon laid the last stone of these works, which, commenced in '96, have been carried out by the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Company at a total cost of £500,000. They comprise the extension, widening, and virtual reconstruction of the pier, six new landing-stages being provided, the construction of an overhead promenade, and the rebuilding of two railway stations. The old wooden pier has been built in with granite; it has been widened to 75 ft., and it has been continued in a straight line for a distance of 300 ft., from which point there is a further extension of 600 ft., canted at an angle of 36° and carried in an E.S.E. direction so as to form a sheltering arm for the boats lying on the east side of the pier. On the eastern side of the pier four new landing-stages have been provided. The promenade constitutes the roof of the station platform and buildings, and runs the full length of the pier, at the end of which is a miniature lighthouse 30 ft. in height.

French Port and Canal Improvements.—Early in 1901 was published a great general scheme prepared by M. Baudin, French Minister of Public Works, for the improvement of existing waterways and ports, and the construction of new canals. The sum involved was £24,472,400 (see former editions for details). In pursuance of this policy the Senate on June 26th, 1903, passed a scheme involving the expenditure of over £10,000,000, all amendments being rejected in a few sittings. Its object was the improvement of some ten French ports and the construction of new and the deepening of existing canals in connection therewith. The sum of 29,000,000 fr. is to be spent on improving the navigability of the Garonne, the Orleans Canal, and a series of waterways in the north and south of France. New canals are to be constructed at a cost of 150,000,000 fr. They include the Canal du Nord, destined to cut off a bend of the Oise and supplement the Saint Quentin and Ourcq Canals, the Loire Canal, and other watercourses intended to link Combleux to Orleans, and Cete and Marseilles with the Rhone. The remainder of the credit will be devoted to improving the harbour accommodation at Dunkirk (where it is proposed to spend 26,000,000 fr.), Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, Rouen, Saint Nazaire, Nantes (where the expenditure will be 22,000,000 fr.), Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Cete. It is part of the general scheme that local authorities should contribute 50 per cent. of the Government votes. In the summer of 1905 the Inter-departmental Commission on navigable waterways assembled at Bourgas voted in favour of the cutting of a canal parallel with the Loire, between Nantes and Briare, to facilitate international traffic through France. The Marseilles Municipal Council passed a vote of 6,000,000 fr. (£240,000) for the Marseilles-Rhone canal.

Galveston's Reclamation.—Following the swamping of this port by the sea in 1900, it

was decided to erect a sea wall, and to accept the proposal of Mr. Lindon Bates, of New York, to raise about one-fourth of the entire city, some two square miles, seven feet. It was announced in the autumn of 1904 that the sea wall had been completed, and formed the greatest structure of the kind in the world. It is 17,593 ft. long, 16 ft. wide at the base, and 5 ft. at the top, and stands 17 ft. above mean low tide, with a granite apron extending 27 ft. out on the gulf side. Later it was decided to continue the wall to a total length of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. As to the raising of the city, the plan included the dredging of the necessary material from the sea, and a canal was excavated at the back of the sea wall to admit of the passage of the barges containing the material, the quantity of which was given as 11,243,920 cubic yards. The whole work is expected to be finished in 1907.

Gibraltar Naval Works (see former editions). The Naval Works statement issued in 1905 gave as the total estimate £2,809,000, of which £2,145,000 had been spent by March 31st. The main works were expected to be finished in the financial year 1905-6, and the subsidiary portions in 1907-8. Water was let into the King Edward's Dock on July 8th, 1904; it will take the largest battleship, although the dock is the smallest of the three forming part of the scheme. It was fully completed by Nov. 7th.

Hamburg New Tunnel.—In September 1905 it was reported that a tunnel under the Elbe, to connect Hamburg proper with the free harbour, was under serious consideration, and would probably be constructed. The plan is to start the tunnel at the St. Pauli landing-stage, and to carry it under the river in two tubes, each of a diameter of 16 ft., including a carriage-road with a causeway on each side. Each entrance is to be provided with lifts for vehicles and passengers, besides staircases, the depth of the tunnel being 47 ft. below river high-water. The total cost is estimated at £400,000. It is intended to pay its way, therefore fees will be charged for the use of it: 3 pf. (about $\frac{1}{4}$ d.) for foot passengers, and for loaded and empty carriages and hand-carts respectively 50 pf., 30 pf., and 10 pf. (or about $\frac{6}{10}$ d., $\frac{4}{10}$ d., and $\frac{1}{10}$ d.), the calculated revenue amounting to some 168,000 marks, or £8400.

Hodbarrow Sea Wall.—This structure, erected on the Cumberland coast near Millom for the Hodbarrow Mining Co., at a cost of £500,000, was completed on April 13th, 1905. It is the second wall which has been constructed in connection with these mines. The first was, however, only for excluding the sea from the foreshore immediately in front of the mine, was designed by the late Sir John Coode, and combined a sea wall and a watertight dam. The outer wall now completed is semicircular in form and encloses an area of 170 acres, has a length of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, an extreme height of 40 ft., and was designed by Messrs. Coode, Son & Matthews; its greatest width is 210 ft. at the base and 83 ft. at the top. It differs from the earlier wall in that it is flexible, and can accommodate itself to subsidences should these occur, in which event it will only be necessary to add more material to the superstructure. The whole undertaking was rendered necessary by the method of iron mining employed. This is the driving of a series of galleries in the ore, leaving pillars of ore supporting the roof, these

pillars being subsequently abstracted, allowing the ground above to subside. Had mining continued without the sea wall, the sea would have filled the hollows on the surface, and eventually, in all probability, flooded the mine.

Hudson River Tunnels.—The second of the two tunnels in process of construction by the New York and Jersey Railroad Co. was finished, so far as the boring was concerned, by the end of September 1905, the northern tube having been completed in the previous March. It is hoped that trains will be running in 1906. In former editions some account has been given of previous attempts to tunnel the river.

Indian Irrigation.—From Calcutta, Jan. 19th, 1905, it was reported that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the construction of three huge canals in the Punjab, one on the Upper Jhelum, another on the Upper Chenab, and the third in the Lower Bari Doab, the whole at an estimated cost of £5,213,000. The total length of the three canals will be 2714 miles. During 1903-4 the financial result for all India was 6.97 per cent. on the capital outlay of 465,000,000 rupees. The total area irrigated was 21,500,000 acres, an increase on the year of over 1,500,000 acres.

Jungfrau Railway.—The level of the lower terminus is 6772 ft., whilst the Eigerwand station is at a level of 9406 ft., and the terminus immediately below the top of the Jungfrau is at a level of 13,428 ft. The maximum gradient is 25 per cent., and a rack-rail is used. The line runs in the open up to the Eiger Glacier station, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the beginning, but from this point to its upper terminus is entirely in tunnel, which is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide by 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. high. During 1904 the passengers carried on the partly completed line numbered 53,036, against 57,167 in 1903. The heaviest traffic was in August and July, when there were 25,406 and 17,566 passengers respectively.

Leeds Water Reservoirs.—In Oct. 1904 the Leeds Corporation accepted a tender to construct the new Colsterdale reservoir, which will form part of the waterworks extension, for £296,854. In all four reservoirs are to be built—the Colsterdale, which will be the largest, being 170 acres in extent and holding 1,852,000,000 gallons. At a meeting of the City Council on Oct. 4th, 1905, it was stated that a number of errors had been discovered in the plans of this reservoir which would have to be remedied.

Loch Leven Utilisation.—In August 1905 it was announced that a start was to be made to carry out a large scheme, which had been on hand for some time, for the utilisation for electrical power purposes of the waters of Loch Leven, in Argyllshire. The plans, as modified, include a concrete dam 80 ft. in height and over half a mile in length, to be constructed at the head of the river Leven, the west end of the Blackwater Lochs; thence a concrete conduit of a length of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles will lead to a penstock chamber situated at over 900 ft. above sea level. To the flat ground close to sea level the water is led down by lines of steel pipes on massive concrete foundations. Here the power-house is to be constructed, the place being called Kinlochbeg. The engineers are Messrs. P. W. Meik and M. A. Pollard-Urquhart, of London and Edinburgh.

Loch Linnhe Port and Dock Scheme.

—This project, which was brought forward in 1904 by Mr. Donald Fraser, Town Clerk of Fort William, N.B., has for its object the provision of a great home port for the Canadian and North Atlantic trade. The suggestion is that *Loch Linnhe*, which is an arm of the sea on the west coast of Scotland, be adapted as a tidal basin or wet dock, the entrance, *Corran Narrows*, being deep and 350 yards wide. From this point to the other end at Fort William the loch is eight miles long and has an average width of a mile, while over nearly the whole of this fine area there is an abundant depth of water close in-shore, where wharves and piers could be erected. Farther on still there is a curved channel three miles in length, which leads to the east end of *Loch Eil*, another great sheet of deep water, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. Part of the scheme is to dredge this channel so as to increase its depth of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms to 4, and to erect locks in order to convert *Loch Eil* into a second wet dock. Thus the scheme would provide two great natural docks capable of taking the largest vessels. The means of distribution from the spot form another feature of the project. The western outlet of the *Caledonian Canal* is at the junction of the two lochs. By accelerating both the sea and the railway services it is computed that passengers from Halifax coming by Fort William would reach London 18 hours earlier than *via* Liverpool; further, the North British Railway Co. has a line authorised to run along the whole eastern shore of *Loch Linnhe*.

London Electric Lines. See article under LONDON.

Manchester Ship Canal. (See previous eds.)—This great undertaking, the first of its kind completed in this country, is 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, average width 172 ft., and at bottom 120 ft. (but much wider between Barton and Manchester), depth 26 ft., which is now being increased to 28 ft. There are four locks between the entrance at Eastham (opposite Garston, on the Mersey estuary) and the city, the total rise of the four steps being about 60 ft. The canal is mainly tidal up to the first locks, a distance of 21 miles; but the entrance itself is through locks, so that the necessary depth of water is always retained in the whole canal. The works were commenced at Eastham in Nov. '87, and the waterway was opened to public traffic from Eastham to Manchester on Jan. 1st, '94. *Queen Victoria* declared it open on May 21st. For the half-year ending Dec. 1904 the balance of net revenue was £112,583, and after paying interest on the first and second mortgage debentures and other charges £63,710 was handed over to the Corporation for debenture interest (making £107,714 for 1904). The accounts for the half-year ending June 1905 showed an available profit of £102,968, and the sum paid to the Corporation was £53,943. On July 15th the King and Queen formally opened the new dock (No. 9), constructed on the site of the old racecourse. It is 2700 ft. long and 250 ft. wide, the length of the quay walls being 5445 ft. The area of water in the dock is 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the depth 28 ft. A grain elevator of a capacity of 40,000 tons was in course of erection during the year. A feature of the dock wall construction was a series of arches of 19 ft. span. The (approximate) traffic receipts for the nine months ending September were £316,740, increase £20,762.

Mecca, Railway to.—In the spring of 1900 it was reported that the Sultan had decided to construct a railway from Damascus to Mecca, chiefly for the benefit of pilgrims, and now known as the *Hedjaz Railway*. By September 1904 the line had reached Ma'an, a distance of 280 miles, or about a quarter of the way to Mecca. In the autumn of 1905 it was stated that the difficulties of the work farther south were not as great as those already encountered. Another aspect of the importance of the railway is its connection with the Syrian system, and its future linking up with the Bagdad line, and, possibly, with Constantinople.

Meiringen (Interlaken) New Railway.—It was announced in August 1905 that the concession for the first section of a new narrow-gauge railway in Switzerland had been granted to Messrs. Vontobel & Probst by the Federal Council. The scheme, on the whole, is to connect Meiringen (Interlaken) with Viège or Visp, *via* Gletsch and Brigue. Thus railway connection will be established between Zermatt, Interlaken and Lucerne. The length contracted for runs from Meiringen to Gletsch, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the main gradient being 1 in 166, while on approaching the latter station there will be a tunnel 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long connecting one valley with the other. The second section will be 32 miles long, with much better gradients, but including a bridge over the Rhone. The highest station on the whole of the new route is Gletsch, which has an altitude of 5840 ft., being 3868 ft. above Meiringen and 3666 ft. higher than Viège, where the line joins up with the railways leading to Sion and Zermatt. The new railway, which is of 3 ft. 3 in. gauge, will be worked by electricity; the cost of each section is estimated at about £240,000, or £13,824 per mile for the first section and £7106 for the second.

Mersey Transporter Bridge.—This structure was opened by Sir John Brunner, M.P., on May 29th, 1905. It connects Runcorn with Widnes across the Mersey, and has a clear span of 1000 ft. The towers on each side of the river, which are 160 ft. high, are connected by girders 82 ft. above high-water mark; these carry rails on which runs a trolley. The car suspended from this trolley will carry 300 foot-passengers and four two-horse wagons, and is borne along about 12 ft. from high-water level, the motive power working the trolley being electricity. The cost of the undertaking is given at £130,000, and the work was carried out by the Arrol Bridge & Roof Co. of Glasgow from the designs of Messrs. J. J. Webster and J. T. Wood. See DULUTH.

Midland Water Scheme.—This project, which formed one of the features of Private Bill legislation in '09, brought into existence the *Derwent Valley Water Board*. The scheme is for the supply of water to the towns of Leicester, Derby, Sheffield, and Nottingham, and to the counties of Derby and Notts. It includes the construction of (1) five reservoirs for impounding the rivers Derwent and Ashop; (2) about 100 miles of aqueduct for distributing the water to various authorities; (3) about 20 acres of filter-beds at Bamford; and (4) a service reservoir at Ambergate. There will be three reservoirs on the river Derwent, called the Howden, Derwent, and Bamford reservoirs, and two on the river Ashop—the Haglee and Ashopton reservoirs.

The main aqueduct extends from Howden to Ambergate reservoir, 30 miles. The ultimate supply of water to each authority will be approximately as follows:—Leicester, 9·8 million gallons per day, Derby 6·8, Sheffield 6·8, Nottingham 3·9, Derby County 5·0, Notts County—until 1930—1·0: total, 33·3 million gallons per day.

Mont Blanc Railway.—In August 1904 a concession was granted by the Department of the Haute Savoie to Messrs. Couvreur & Durand for a rack electric railway from Le Fayet, on the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean line, to the summit, 11½ miles. Following the southern slopes of the mountain, it will in the first place have its terminus at the Aiguille du Gouter, at a point 12,590 ft. above sea-level. The work of construction on this section is now going on, and for the most part the railway will be in the open. Each train will consist of a locomotive and two carriages, capable of accommodating 84 passengers in all. The traffic is expected to reach ten trains per day each way during the three summer months.

Newport (Mon.) Waterworks.—This municipal undertaking was completed in 1904, and was opened by the mayor on May 30th. The enterprise, which includes a new intake system at Newchurch and a reservoir at Llanvaches, provides storage for 400,000,000 gallons, and cost £380,000. The works include a tunnel of 2½ miles and a pipe-main 9 miles long. The old waterworks have a capacity of 261,000,000 gallons, and cost £278,000.

New York Rapid Transit.—The first portion of this great undertaking, which has been described as the greatest engineering feat of the kind ever attempted, was opened on Oct. 27th, 1904, the trains running as far as 154th Street. The section in question is 9 miles long, and work on the others was then described as in active progress. The ceremony of cutting the first sod took place on March 24th, 1901. There are many new features in the section, which is largely a subway, as distinct from a tunnel, for in the daytime artificial light is not required in the stations, which in most cases are approached by short straight staircases. Arcades have been constructed leading to the great stores, etc., and the names of the stations are emphasised by illustrations. Electricity is the motive power. Up to the date of the opening several modifications had been made in the original plan, the length of the whole line being then given at 20 miles, and the number of stations 49. It is intended to continue the system under the Harlem River in one direction and to Long Island in the other. In Jan. 1905 it was stated that plans were under consideration for an expenditure of £9,800,000 on new lines, the scheme including the extension of the present system and new lines in Manhattan. The ventilation of the subway occupied some attention later in the year. The *Engineer* of Oct. 13th commenced a series of illustrated articles describing the whole Rapid Transit scheme, including the lines above and below ground.

Niagara Utilisation.—This great work has been described in our previous editions. The total energy of the Falls is calculated at 7,000,000 horse-power. Early in 1904 a report,

prepared at the instance of the Toronto municipal authorities, was published, showing the present condition of affairs at the Falls. The capacity of the existing power-plants and those under construction on the American and Canadian side of the Falls was 675,000 horse-power. For the year ending June 30th, the gross earnings of the largest concern at work on the spot, the Niagara Falls Power Co., came to £225,284. Other income amounted to £22,987, and operating and other expenses were £42,906, leaving a net amount available for payments to security holders of £205,365. In the spring of 1905 much scandal was caused in New York State by the allegations of bribery in connection with an attempt to obtain further water powers at the Falls, and considerable feeling was shown against despoliation in this direction. Professor Unwin, in the course of a technical account of the work done and projected on both the American and Canadian shores, in the *Times* Supplement of April 26th, said the main flow of the Niagara River was 222,000 cubic ft. per second. If 650,000 horse-power were utilised the demand would be 21½ per cent. of the mean or 30 per cent. of the minimum flow, and the alteration in the appearance of the Falls would be very perceptible. In *Cassier's Magazine* for March, Mr. A. D. Adams calculated that the total diversion of water for power and canal purposes would before long reach 41 per cent. of the minimum flow of the river.

Panama Canal.—In former editions the recent history of this scheme was traced and that of its rival, the proposed ship canal through Nicaragua. On Nov. 3rd, 1903, a revolution broke out, and Panama separated from Colombia. On Nov. 18th the *Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty* was signed at Washington, providing for the construction and control of the canal. Panama granted the use in perpetuity or a zone 10 miles wide, and the exclusive control for police, judicial, and other purposes; ceded territory for subsidiary canals and the coast-line within the zone; while as to the cities of Panama and Colon, if police and other matters prove unsatisfactory, the United States may undertake them. The canal is to be neutral, and open to the world's commerce. For these grants the United States were to pay \$10,000,000 on the ratification of the treaty, and \$250,000 yearly, beginning after nine years. The sovereignty of Panama over all her territory was recognised. The treaty was signed at Panama on Dec. 2nd, and President Roosevelt dealt with the matter in his Message to Congress on Dec. 7th. Previously the United States had agreed to pay the existing company £8,000,000 for all their works and rights, and a warrant for that sum was signed May 8th, 1904.

On Dec. 19th, 1904, the chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission laid his report before the Committee of Commerce of the U.S. House of Representatives. He was in favour of a return to M. de Lesseps' original plan for a sea-level waterway as the best and cheapest in the end. He gave the cost at £60,000,000, and the time of construction at 20 years.

During 1905 a series of radical alterations were made in the United States programme. Early in the year the Engineering Committee, consisting of Messrs. Burr, Parsons, & Davis, issued a report recommending a sea-level canal 150 ft. wide and 35 ft. deep, with tidal locks, which they estimated could be com-

pleted in ten or twelve years, for \$230,500,000. But on March 30th Mr. Taft, the Secretary for War, sent to President Roosevelt a drastic statement concerning the whole scheme, which was acted upon with such promptitude that an Executive Order was issued on April 3rd reorganising the Canal Commission. The new body consisted of Mr. Theodore P. Shouts, of Illinois, chairman; Mr. Charles F. Magoon, of Nebraska, to act also as Governor of the Canal zone; Mr. John F. Wallace, of Illinois, to retain his position as chief engineer of the canal; Rear-Adm. M. T. Endicott, U.S.N., chief of the Naval Bureau of Yards and Docks; Brig.-Gen. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., retired; Col. Oswald H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.; and Mr. Benjamin M. Harrod, of Louisiana, the last named being the only member of the old Board who was retained. The salaries of the Commissioners were re-settled and their duties defined. Among the other recommendations of Mr. Taft, which was acted upon, was the formation of an Advisory Board, to consider, among other things, the best design of canal. In June Brig.-Gen. H. L. Abbott, Mr. Randolph, of Chicago, and Mr. Schlueter, of California, were appointed as consulting engineers.

From Washington, June 29th, it was announced that Mr. Wallace, chief engineer, had resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. J. F. Stevens, of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway. Meantime work had been going on upon the canal cuttings, large bodies of men and much new machinery being employed. But during the summer the work of excavation had to be virtually suspended. The mortality among the workers had proved alarming, and Mr. Commissioner Magoon turned most of the men upon sanitary work, which should have been undertaken at the commencement. The result was that yellow fever was soon and completely stamped out.

The consulting engineers by a large majority declared in favour of a sea-level canal (Nov. 18th).

Paris Metropolitan Railways.—Early in '98 it was announced that the Government and the Paris Municipal Council had agreed to a normal-gauge system to be worked by electricity. The railway east to west from Vincennes to the Porte Maillot was opened on July 19th, 1900, and the branch from the Place de l'Etoile to the Trocadéro was opened on Oct. 2nd. The completion of the second section was announced in Oct. 1902: it runs from the Arc de Triomphe to the Place d'Anvers, at the foot of Montmartre. The third section, from Avenue Villiers to the Place Gambetta, was opened as far as Père Lachaise on Oct. 17th, 1904. It includes a station in the Place de l'Opéra, right in front of the Opera House. The actual profit of the Paris Metropolitan Railway Company in 1904 amounted to £212,817, against £180,402 in the previous year, and the sum distributed in dividends £160,000, against £118,901. The amount paid to the Municipality was £266,901, against £224,146. The revenue all told for the year was £1,230,904, and the working expenses £351,185; these figures compare with £711,230 and £313,082 respectively in 1903. It was announced in March 1905 that the fourth section, from north to south, should be carried under the river in a single tunnel. M. Chagnaud's project was adopted, the estimate being £425,160, and the work to occupy not more than eighteen months.

Plauen Stone Arch Bridge.—This bridge is the longest of its kind in the world, having a span of 295 ft. The following table shows its leading features as compared with others:—

| Name. | Country. | Span. ft. | Rise, ft. |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Plauen .. | Saxony .. | 295 | — |
| Luxembourg .. | Grand Duchy .. | 275 | 54 |
| Morbegno .. | Italy .. | 230 | 33 |
| Cabin John .. | America .. | 220 | 57 |
| Jaremeze .. | Hungary .. | 213 | 59 |
| Grosvenor .. | England .. | 200 | 42 |

It is built of masonry throughout, and its actual cost is not more than £25,000, labour being cheap, while there is plenty of stone in the vicinity.

Prussian Canal Schemes.—This project was finally passed by the Prussian Diet in April 1905, and is a considerable modification of the great Rhine-Elbe scheme of 1901. The following works are to be undertaken if by July 1906 the provincial and other interested authorities have guaranteed certain funds; but it is understood that these consents have been secured. From the Rhine, somewhere below Ruhrort, the canal is to go east for about 25 miles along the Emscher valley to the neighbourhood of Herne, on the completed Dortmund-Ems Canal; a canal feeder, bringing water from the Lippe, is to enter this latter canal at Datteln, and the Lippe is to be regularised. At Bevergern the new canal is to branch off the Dortmund-Ems Canal and go east, across the Weser, as far as Hanover, a distance of 173 kilometres (108 miles), there to stop. In the eastern section Berlin is to be joined by a canal, 66 miles in length, to Hohen Saathen on the Oder, which is to be regularised; the Warthe and Netze, and the new improvements of the old Bromberg Canal, will then continue the waterway over to the Vistula. The great canals will probably be constructed for vessels of 1000 tons. The estimated cost of the whole work is about £17,000,000.

Rigoroso Tunnel.—In order to further the development of Genoa, a commission appointed by the Italian Government reported in favour of the construction of a new railway connecting the port with Tortona, and details of the scheme were published in March 1905. The line will be 38 miles long, 12²²/₁₀₀ miles of which will be the Rigoroso Tunnel, connecting Secca with that town. The tunnel is to have one opening at each end, with a double track, not in parallel duplicate like the Simplon (*q.v.*), and there will be five air-shafts and galleries used to begin with in the excavation work, which it was arranged should also be carried on from each end—at twelve faces in all. The cost of the tunnel, permanent way, etc., was estimated at £3,100,000.

River Barrow Viaduct.—In the autumn of 1905 the construction of the railway between Rosslare and Waterford was nearing completion, including the extension across the River Suir to join the existing railway to Cork. In this length of about 35 miles there are two important viaducts, one over the River Suir, west of Waterford, and another about six miles east of Waterford, over the River Barrow. This latter viaduct is 2131 ft. between abutments, and consists of thirteen spans of

140 ft. in the clear and two opening spans of 80 ft. with a headway of 25 ft. above high water. It supports a single line of railway of 5 ft. 3 in. gauge. The motive power for operating the opening girders is electricity.

Rotherhithe - Ratcliff Tunnel.—On April 25th, '99, the London County Council decided to adopt a recommendation of the Bridges Committee to construct a tunnel under the Thames between Rotherhithe and Ratcliff. The total length of the tunnel and approaches, from Union Road on the south to Commercial Road East on the north, will be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and the dimensions will be slightly larger than the Blackwall Tunnel—30 ft. diameter external measurement, sufficient to obtain a carriage-way of 16 or 17 ft. and two footways of over 4 ft. each. During the session of 1900 Committees of both Houses passed the bill. At the meeting on Feb. 9th, 1904, the contract was let at £1,088,484, and the work is proceeding.

Sahara Telegraph Line.—It was announced in Sept. 1905 that M. Etienne, inspector of posts and telegraphs in Algeria, had completed his surveys for the Trans-Saharan telegraph. The project was the outcome of an arrangement between the Governors-General of Algeria and French West Africa, and the total length of the line will be 2500 miles; Timbuctoo will be linked up with Algiers, and the system will eventually reach Lake Tchad.

St. Lawrence (Quebec) Bridge. The total length of this bridge will be 4220 ft., and the width 80 ft., there being provision for two railway tracks, two roadways, and two side-walks. But the chief feature is the great central span of 1800 ft., which will be the largest yet built. There are also two approach spans of 210 ft. each, and two shore arms of 500 ft. each. Good progress had been made, the approaches being finished and work on the bridge structure commenced by the autumn of 1905, when operations had to be suspended for the winter. *Now she's gone*

Seaham Harbour New Docks.—On Nov. 11th, 1905, Mr. Balfour formally opened the new docks, which were commenced in 1899. The main dock is 1000 ft. long and 450 ft. wide, covering an area of 10 acres. The depth is $27\frac{1}{2}$ ft., that on the sill being $25\frac{1}{2}$ ft., while the gateway is 65 ft. wide. Two piers running out north and south protect the dock basin, and enclose an area of 28 acres. It is expected that when the new coal staithes are brought into full use 2,000,000 tons of coal will be shipped here annually. Messrs. S. Pearson & Son, Westminster, carried out the work, the contract price being £378,000. *Bomb*

Siberian Railway. (See separate article under RUSSIA.)

Simplon Tunnel. (See former eds.) The actual piercing of this great tunnel was completed on Feb. 24th, 1905—that is to say the two headings from north and south met. Holes were driven in the roof of the south gallery, and by the explosion of blasting charges a cavity was made on a level with the floor of the north gallery. The direction and length of the works showed no apparent deviation from the plans. A medal was struck to commemorate the occasion, and on April 2nd there

were enthusiastic public demonstrations at both the Italian and Swiss ends of the tunnel, official representatives entering and meeting in the middle. It is not expected that the line will be opened for general traffic till the spring of 1906. According to a Florence journal the line is likely to be worked by electricity.

The tunnel is about $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and is the longest in the world, the next being the St. Gothard, about $9\frac{1}{2}$, Mont Cenis $7\frac{1}{2}$, and the Arlberg $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It consists actually of two parallel tunnels, each for a single line of rails placed some 52 ft. apart from centre to centre; only one of these has been arched, the other is 10 ft. wide and 6 ft. or 7 ft. in height, and exists at present for ventilation purposes, but it will be completed for traffic when required. While the altitude above the sea of the Mont Cenis is 4,247 ft., and that of the St. Gothard 3,789 ft., that of the Simplon is only 2,312 ft. One terminus is at Brieg, in the Rhône valley, on the same level as the existing sidings of Brieg station. The Italian end is at Iselle. On Dec. 21st, '06, the Federal Assembly at Berne and the Senate at Rome approved of the tunnel convention. It was estimated that the total cost would be £2,800,000: £2,000,000 was to be borne by the (Swiss) Jura-Simplon Company; £600,000 by the Swiss Government, raised by contributions from the different cantons, and £200,000 by Italy. Operations were commenced at both Brieg and Iselle in the autumn of 1898. The contractors were Messrs. Brandt, Brandau & Co., Hamburg, with whom were associated Col. Locher, of Zurich, and Herr E. Sulzer, of Winterthur. The contract price was about £2,350,000, including the heading for the second tunnel. Excellent arrangements were made for the care of the workmen, and the most modern drilling and other appliances were used. During the later portion of the work, as the centre of the great tunnel was being approached from both ends, much interruption was caused by the tapping of hot springs. When the last blast was made on the south side, as mentioned above, the volume of water lodged in the Swiss or northern gallery was set free and flowed down into Italy.

Southampton New Graving Dock.—

This great work was opened on Oct. 21st, 1905. It is 875 ft. 3 in. long, 90 ft. wide at entrance, and 33 ft. deep on the sill at high-water spring tides. Taking the three dimensions together, it affords more capacity than any dock in the United Kingdom, the two rivals in certain particulars being the Canada, at Liverpool, 925 ft. long, 94 ft. wide, and 31 ft. 10 in. depth, and the Glasgow, No. 111, with a length of 880 ft., width 83 ft., and entrance depth 26 ft. 6 in.

Swansea's New Dock.—On July 20th, 1904, the King laid the foundation stone of "The King's Dock" at Swansea. At first the dock will have an area of 66 acres, which may be easily increased when required to 107 acres. The entrance for vessels will be through a lock situated near to the end of the east pier. This lock will be made 875 ft. long between the sills of the inner and outer gates, and the width at the coping level will be 90 ft. The depth of water on the outer sill will be 40 ft. at high water of ordinary spring tides. To protect the entrance the west pier will be extended 1,400 ft., and a new east pier will be built with an approach jetty extending from it to the lock,

and alongside of this vessels will be brought to rest before entering the lock. It was stated in Nov. 1905 that the contractors for part of the work, Messrs. Topham, Jones & Co., expected to complete the enclosure by March 1906.

Thames New Wharf.—On June 5th, 1905, the Thames Conservancy Board sanctioned a scheme for the construction of a large timber wharf at Stone, six miles above Gravesend. The length of the quay will be 3600 ft., and there will be ten transport sheds, each 300 ft. long and 60 ft. wide.

Trans-Andine Railway.—A feature of this line is a spiral tunnel made for the purpose of carrying the railway through the summit on the Andes range. It will have a very steep gradient—viz. 1 in 12½—and traffic will be worked on the Abt rack system. To insure additional security, the rack will be trebled. The distance covered by the tunnel will be about 5 miles, but its actual length will be nearly double. The first section of the railway to Juncal is expected to be completed by March 1906.

Transcaspiian Railways. See RUSSIA.

Trans-Pyrenean Railways.—In Aug. 1904 it was announced that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Spanish Ambassador to France had signed an important railway convention affecting the two countries. It was for the construction of three lines of railway across the Pyrenees, to run from Ax-les-Thermes to Ripoli, from Oloron to Quera, and from St. Girons to Lerida. All three routes—two of which involve long tunnelling—will affect Toulouse as a centre. It was proposed to take them all in hand simultaneously. On March 8th, 1905, an additional protocol was signed at Paris, by which the Spanish Government bound itself to construct within the next ten years the Spanish section of the line between Lerida and St. Girons.

Vauxhall New Bridge.—At the meeting of May 19th, 1903, the London County Council decided upon a steel segmental-arch structure. At the meeting of Oct. 20th the tender for the superstructure, amounting to £142,942, offered by Mr. Charles Wall, of Chelsea, was accepted. By the end of Sept. 1905 all the heavy work of the structure had been completed, the cantilevers for carrying the handrails and part of the footpath still remaining to be finished.

Wear New Bridge.—It was reported in Oct. 1904 that the contract for this road and railway bridge had been let to Sir W. Arrol & Co., of Glasgow. Including approaches, it will have a total length of about 1½ miles, the whole costing about £400,000. There will be two decks, the upper for the rails and the lower for the road. The main river-span is to be 350 ft., and the headway above high-water level of ordinary spring tides will be 85 ft. clear. On the south side of the river there will be one side-span of about 220 ft., and on the north side there will be two side-spans, each of 220 ft., the remainder of the length being made up of sixteen arches, with banking. The total length of the viaduct is 1610 ft., and the bridge itself was designed by Mr. C. A. Harrison, of the North-Eastern Railway.

Zuyder Zee Reclamation. (See former editions.)

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The area of England and Wales is 58,315 sq. m., and the population at the 1901 census was 32,527,843. The separate figures for England and Wales as given in 1901 and as estimated to the middle of 1905 are:—

| | Area in sq. m. | Population 1901. | Population 1905. |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| England . . . | 50,939 | 30,811,420 | 32,344,230 |
| Wales . . . | 7,376 | 1,716,423 | 1,808,747 |
| | 58,315 | 32,527,843 | 34,152,977 |

In 1801 the population was 8,892,536; the increase to 32,527,843 in 1901 was an increase of 265·8 per cent., or 1·3 per cent. per annum. The proportion of males and females in 1901 was 15,728,613 males to 16,799,230 females, showing an excess of 1,070,617 females, an excess which is partially attributable to the fact that men serving in the army, navy, and the merchant service abroad are excluded from the reckoning. In '91 the excess was 896,723. The proportion of females has steadily increased since '51, having been successively 104·2, 105·3, 105·4, 105·5, 106·4, and 106·8 to 100 males. The number of separate families in 1901 was 7,036,868, as compared with 6,131,001 in '91, an increase of 14·80 per cent. as compared with 8·8 per cent. in the previous decade; and the average number of persons in a family fell from 4·73 per cent. in '91 to 4·62 per cent. in 1901. The birth rate declined from 37·89 per cent. in 71-81 and 34·24 per cent. in '81-91 to 31·57 per cent. in '91-01. The death rate also declined from 22·80 per cent. in '71-81 and 20·27 per cent. in '81-91 to 19·18 per cent. in '91-01. The number of inhabited houses increased from 5,451,497 in '91 to 6,260,852 in 1901, an increase of 14·87 per cent. as compared with 12·8 per cent. The average number of occupants to each inhabited house fell from 5·32 per cent. in '91 to 5·20 per cent. in 1901. The increase in population was distributed over the country very unequally. The counties with the highest rates of increase were generally those near London, as Essex, Kent, and Surrey, and the mining and manufacturing counties; whilst the rural counties show lower rates of increase, or even actual decreases. In urban districts there dwelt 25,058,355 persons, or 77 per cent. of the population, in 1901, as against 21,745,286, or 75 per cent., in '91. In rural districts there dwelt 7,469,488 persons, or 23 per cent. of the population, as against 7,257,239, or 25 per cent., in '91. It will be seen, therefore, that the urban population still continues to increase more rapidly than the rural, the rates being approximately 15·2 per cent. in urban districts and 2·9 per cent. in rural districts. The Administrative County of London had a population in 1901 of 4,536,544, as against 4,228,317 in '91, an increase of 308,224, or 7·28 per cent. Most of the central districts of London again showed decreases; but in the others, particularly those remote from the central area, the rate of increase was high, Lewisham, Wandsworth, and Fulham heading the list. The density of the population was in 1901 558 persons per sq. mile as compared with 497 per sq. mile in 1891 and 152 per sq. mile in 1801.

ENGLAND AND WALES, LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF.

It is only within a comparatively recent period that a complete system of Local Government administration in England and Wales has been established. A sketch of the gradual evolution of the existing system, through the Municipal Corporations Acts of '835 and '82, the Public Health Acts of '48, '72 and '75, the Local Government Acts of '58, '88 and '94, will be found in the 1900 edition. See also LONDON, ADMINISTRATION OF.

The Lord Lieutenant of each county represents the Crown, but the position is mainly an honorary one. In each county there is also a Sheriff, "pricked" or appointed annually by the Crown, and a Clerk of the Peace (who is generally the Clerk of the County Council).

Local Government Board.

This department was established by the Local Government Board Act, '71, and superseded the Poor Law Board, which had dealt only with Poor Law matters, and had existed since '47, when it took the place of the Poor Law Commissioners. The Local Government Board became the central department for Poor Law, Public Health, and other Local Government matters, and many duties were transferred to it that had previously been carried out by departments of the Home Office and the Privy Council. The year after the Board was established considerable changes were made by the Public Health Act, '72, and new duties of a very extensive character were imposed on the department. From that date to the present no session has passed without further additions being made to its work, so that there is not a local authority of any kind whatever that is not now to some extent subject to its control.

The Board has an extensive control over Boards of Guardians; it regulates and directs their procedure by orders which do not require confirmation by Parliament; and its sanction is necessary to most of their acts, including the appointment and dismissal of the more important officers. Over the other authorities its power is not so complete, but County Councils, Town Councils, Urban and Rural District Councils, as well as Parish Councils, all have to obtain the Board's sanction to their proposals to borrow money, to make bye-laws, and to do many other things. The power of sanctioning loans enables the Board to impose conditions and see that the various works proposed by the Councils, such as works of sewerage, water supply, and housing, are properly carried out. It has power to enforce the performance of certain duties by local authorities—such as the provision of a proper water supply or a system of sewerage. The Board has extensive powers of altering boundaries and areas; it can issue Provisional Orders for various local purposes which, when confirmed, have the effect of an Act of Parliament; and it reports to the Parliamentary Committees on the proposals of Local Authorities in Private Bills. In connection with County and County Borough Councils the Board performs an important work in managing the Local Taxation Account.

Under the Burial Act, 1901, many powers and duties previously belonging to the Home Office were transferred to the Board, and by the

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903, provision is made for the transfer to the Board of the remaining powers of the Home Office as regards the housing of the working classes. The Local Government Board exercises most important functions as regards the country at large. It takes active precautions to prevent the introduction or spread of any specially dangerous diseases, such as plague or smallpox, and can prohibit the importation of infected articles. The Board has control over the Metropolitan Water Board, the authority for the supplying water to London and the surrounding area.

The Board is represented throughout the country by a large staff of General Inspectors, who attend meetings of Boards of Guardians and inspect all Poor Law institutions; by Engineering Inspectors, who inquire into all proposals for sewage disposal works, water supply schemes, street improvements, and other undertakings that involve the raising of loans; by Medical Inspectors, who visit districts in which any epidemic disease breaks out, and report upon it and advise as to the steps needed to prevent its recurrence, and who inspect vaccination work; by Poor Law Medical Inspectors, whose duties extend to the medical supervision of workhouses, infirmaries, and Poor Law schools; and by County and District Auditors, who audit the accounts of practically all local authorities other than Municipal Corporations, and have power to disallow and surcharge against individual members all items of expenditure which in their opinion are illegal. An appeal can be made to the Board against any disallowance or surcharge, and it has power to grant remission. Under the Education Act, 1902, the Education accounts of Town Councils are subject to this audit.

There has of late been a demand from various quarters that the Local Government Board should be raised to the rank of a Secretary of State's office, and a committee in 1904 considered the question of the Board's status. A bill was introduced by the Government in the session of 1905 (see SESSION) making the President of this office a Secretary of State, but it did not reach second reading.

The Board consists of a President (who is a Cabinet Minister), the five principal Secretaries of State, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the whole of the functions of the Board are vested in the President. Everything that the Board does is done in his name, and he is responsible to Parliament for all its acts. The Department is also represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary. The usual functions of the Board are, however, exercised by the Permanent Secretary and five Assistant Secretaries. The staff of the Department numbers over 600.

President: Rt. Hon. Gerald W. Balfour, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary: A. F. Jeffreys, M.P.
Permanent Secretary: Sir S. B. Provis, K.C.B.
Assistant Secretary and Chief General Inspector: J. S. Davy, C.B.

Police of England and Wales (Counties and Boroughs).

The authorised strength of county and borough police was for the year ended Sept. 29th, 1904, 28,820. Out of this number there were 1402 in

the Liverpool force, exclusive of 492 appointed at private cost. The Manchester force contained 1034 men, exclusive of 4 appointed at private cost; Birmingham 860, exclusive of 16 appointed at private cost; Leeds 578; Bristol 506, exclusive of 16 at private cost; and Sheffield 515, exclusive of 28 appointed at private cost. All these cities and boroughs and a few others of the more populous towns have a more or less efficient detective police service. Those for Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Bristol appear to be very good.

Local Administrative Bodies and their Powers.

The various local administrative bodies that now exist in England and Wales are as follows:—

County Councils for administrative counties, Municipal Corporations for county boroughs and non-county boroughs,

Urban District Councils for urban districts other than boroughs,

Rural District Councils for rural districts, Parish Councils for parishes having a population of 300, or if with a less population by special grant from the County Council, and

Parish Meetings for every rural parish—that is, for every parish not comprised in an urban district or borough.

Besides these, there are the Boards of Guardians for Poor Law Unions.

The elections of all these bodies are now conducted by ballot and in similar manner to Parliamentary elections. Elections are held either triennially or annually (for a third of the body). Elections of Guardians, Urban and Rural District Councillors, and Parish Councillors, are regulated by special rules issued by the Local Government Board. Parochial Electors, *i.e.*, persons on the parliamentary or local government register, are entitled to vote at these elections. The qualification for election as Guardian, District or Parish Councillor, consists in either being a Parochial Elector or having resided within the parish or district during the whole of the twelve months preceding the election. Town Councillors are elected by the burgesses, and the qualification for election consists in being a burgess and possessing or occupying property in the borough of a certain value. The qualification for a County Councillor is similar to that of a Town Councillor, but, in addition, peers owning property in the county, and persons registered as ownership voters for parliamentary elections, are qualified.

County Councils.—The Local Government Act, '88, which established County Councils, transferred to them the administrative powers of the Quarter Sessions. These included the erection and maintenance of county buildings, the provision of asylums for county lunatics, and the maintenance of reformatory and industrial schools, the erection and maintenance of bridges, regulation of locomotives, the division of the county into polling districts for election purposes, the execution of the Acts relating to the contagious diseases of animals, destructive insects, fish conservancy, weights and measures, wild birds, and other minor matters. One of the chief powers of County Councils is the control and maintenance of all main roads in their county. Among other powers are the carrying out of schemes under the Housing

of the Working Classes Act, the provision of technical education, taking proceedings as regards the pollution of rivers, and the provision of isolation hospitals; and they have power to act on default of District Councils in respect to their obligations under the Public Health Acts and other matters. They distribute moneys received by them out of the Local Taxation Account to the authorities in their district. They have power to issue orders altering local areas, and can oppose and promote Bills in Parliament. They are the Local Education Authority over the whole of the county except in the larger boroughs and urban districts, and they maintain and control all elementary schools which receive a Government grant. They are also the Local Authority for higher education, and have power to levy a 2d. rate for the purpose each year. Under the Motor Car Act of 1903 they register motor-cars and grant licences to the drivers. Extensive powers now exercised by certain Government Departments may be transferred to a county council (if a majority of the local authorities in the county do not object) by means of Provisional Orders. Under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, County Councils have power to appoint distress committees for dealing with cases of unemployment within their area. For *personnel* of Councils see pp. 151-4.

Borough Councils.—Every Municipal Borough is invested with the powers conferred by the Municipal Corporations Acts, which are the most extensive powers of local government possessed by any local authority. In addition, every Municipal Corporation is the urban sanitary authority for the borough, and exercises all the powers of the Public Health Acts and of all the many statutes incorporated therewith. Indeed, the only important matter that does not come under their control is the administration of the Poor Laws. Some of the larger boroughs—*i.e.* (roughly) those with a population of 50,000 in 1888—are termed county boroughs, and in them the whole of the powers of a County Council, so far as they are applicable to a borough, are vested in the Corporation; but non-county boroughs are, for general county purposes—such, for example, as lunatic asylums, main roads, and police (where the borough has not a separate police force)—deemed to be merged in the county, and have to pay their contribution towards the county rates. Town Councils have powers as to higher education; and in county boroughs and boroughs with a population of 10,000 the Councils are the Local Education Authorities. In boroughs and urban districts with a population of more than 50,000 the Councils have powers as to the appointment of distress committees under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905.

Urban District Councils.—These may be said to be the public health and highway authorities in urban districts, and their powers are wholly derived from the Public Health Acts, supplemented by minor statutes, by certain provisions of the Local Government Act of '94, under which some few powers were transferred to them, and in some districts by local Acts specially obtained from Parliament for each particular district. These Councils have power to maintain, widen and improve streets, to suppress nuisances, to promote works of sewage disposal and for the supply of water, gas, and electricity to the

town. They may establish baths and wash-houses, hospitals, markets, pleasure grounds, and public abattoirs. Their powers of regulation extend to the licensing of common lodging-houses, slaughter-houses, of hackney carriages, of dealers in game, explosives, petroleum, and of persons carrying on offensive trades. They make byelaws regulating the construction of new streets and buildings, the management of common and other lodging-houses, of slaughter-houses, of hackney carriages, of bathing, and as to nuisances, as well as many other matters, all of which are directed towards the improvement of the sanitary condition of the district. In urban districts with a population of 20,000, the Councils are the Local Education Authorities.

Rural District Councils.—These Councils act for rural districts, and their general powers are similar to those of an Urban District Council, except that they are not so extensive. The Council is the sanitary authority under the Public Health Acts, but its powers of dealing with nuisances and similar matters are very limited. It also acts as highway authority as regards all the roads in its district except main roads. It is the duty of the Rural District Council to protect all public rights of way, and to prevent the obstruction or stopping up of any highway and the encroachment on the roadside waste. Rural District Councillors represent their parish on the Board of Guardians.

Parish Councils.—These bodies are elected for all parishes which had, according to the census of '91, a population of 300. If a parish has less population than that it can obtain a Parish Council by petitioning the County Council to issue an order directing one to be elected. At present the general powers of a Parish Council are limited to a few matters, such as the appointment of overseers of the poor, the repair of footpaths, the purchase of fire engines, the management of recreation grounds and allotments, and the control of parochial charities. In certain cases it has power to establish a burial ground, to light the streets of the parish, or to set up a free public library and public baths and wash-houses. The moneys required by a Parish Council are generally obtained out of the poor rate.

Parish Meetings.—In every rural parish—that is, in every parish which is not in a municipal borough or in any other urban district—there must be a parish meeting at least once a year during the month of March, at which those persons who are registered as parochial electors of the parish and no others may attend. If the parish is entitled to have a Parish Council the Parish Meeting elects it. If not, then the Parish Meeting appoints overseers of the poor, and exercises certain of the powers of a Parish Council.

Boards of Guardians.—When the parochial system was put an end to, in 1834, by the Poor Law Amendment Act of '34, the Poor Law Commissioners were empowered to unite parishes into unions for the purpose of Poor Law administration, and in that way some 650 unions were formed out of the 15,000 parishes in the kingdom. The administration of this Act was placed in the hands of the Poor Law Commissioners, and their powers were afterwards continued in the hands of the Poor Law Board, which was established in '47,

and were subsequently transferred to the Local Government Board, by which the former board was absorbed in '71, and in whose hands the Poor Law administration of the country is now vested. Locally the administration of the Poor Laws is vested in Boards of Guardians, who are elected for each of the 658 Poor Law unions into which England and Wales is now divided. These boards maintain workhouses for the indoor poor, and give out-relief to those who in their opinion are entitled to relief in their own homes. Besides workhouses, Boards of Guardians maintain infirmaries for the sick and schools and cottage homes for children. The administration of outdoor relief is conducted through the agency of relieving officers, each of whom has a district allotted to him, for the supervision of the poor in which he is responsible. The Guardians are empowered to expend their funds in many ways which are indirectly connected with actual pauperism, such as in the administration of the Vaccination Acts, and the giving of medical relief to the labouring classes, none of which expenditure is reckoned as having the disqualifying taint which applies to actual Poor Law relief as such: for it must be remembered that the receipt of any ordinary relief at once disqualifies the recipient from the right to be on the register of electors for both Parliamentary and local elections. In addition to the funds which they raise from the poor rates by precepts on the overseers of each parish in their Union, Boards of Guardians are empowered to recover from the relatives of all persons who become chargeable as paupers such contributions as they think fit, and under the Poor Laws the relationship which carries this liability to contribute is kinship by blood in the direct ascending or descending line, so that collaterals do not bear it. Boards of Guardians receive grants from the County Council out of the proceeds of licence and excise duties towards many of their expenses, such as the salaries of officers, maintenance of lunatics, etc.

Other Poor Law authorities, who exercise power in relation to the relief of the poor, are (1) **The Metropolitan Asylums Board**, who are the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District, constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act ('67) for the reception and relief of fever and small-pox patients; (2) **The Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts**, constituted under the same Act; and (3) **The Managers of School Districts** formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act ('44) for the maintenance of district schools, to which children are sent by certain boards of guardians instead of being maintained in the workhouses or in schools provided by the guardians.

Rating Powers.

The most generally levied rate is the Poor Rate, which is raised in every parish outside London by the Overseers of the Poor. It was instituted by the statute of 43 Elizabeth, and for over two centuries it was practically raised for and limited to the maintenance of poor persons unable through sickness or otherwise to maintain themselves or their families; but by degrees it became convenient to graft upon it other charges; and now County Councils, Boards of Guardians, Municipal Corporations as regards their expenditure under the Municipal Corporations Act, and as Local Education Authorities, Rural District Councils, Parish

Councils and Parish Meetings raise their funds for their various purposes out of this rate, either indirectly or by precept addressed to the Overseers. Thus County Councils levy a county rate upon Boards of Guardians of the various Unions in the county. These Boards in their turn raise the money which they require for Poor Law purposes, and for the purpose of meeting the county-rate precepts, by issuing contribution orders on the Overseers for the sums to be raised by means of the **Poor Rate**.

A different mode of raising money is, however, prescribed in respect of moneys required by Municipal Corporations when acting as sanitary authorities under the Public Health Act and by Urban District Councils. In both these cases a special rate called the **General District Rate** is levied, and this is assessed at a lower rate upon land than that which is charged on buildings and other properties. Rural District Councils have power to raise moneys for expenses chargeable to any particular parish by requiring the Overseers to levy a special sanitary rate; and Parish Councils have power by means of precepts upon the Overseers to require special rates to be raised for lighting and for public libraries.

For the purpose of preparing the **Poor Rate** a valuation list is made for each parish, containing particulars as to the gross rental and rateable value of all properties in the parish liable to be rated. These valuation lists are the basis for practically all the local rates. In London the Borough Councils act as Overseers and raise one rate for all purposes, called the **General Rate**.

The total amount raised by the **Poor Rates** during the year ended Lady Day, 1904, was £24,958,592. There is no fixed limit to the amount of the rate which may be raised by a local authority.

Local Taxation Account.

This is an Account kept at the Bank of England into which certain Imperial Revenues are paid for distribution by the Local Government Board to County and County Borough Councils in aid of Local Taxation. It was established under the Local Government Act, '88, when the system of direct grants by Parliament in aid of special services ceased. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue pay into the Account the proceeds of the duties on certain specified licences (beer, spirits, game, tobacco, etc.), called local taxation licences; and the amount of these licences ascertained to have been collected in each county is paid out of the Local Taxation Account to the council of such county. The Commissioners also pay into the Account 80 per cent. of half the proceeds of the Estate Duty; this grant is distributed among the counties in proportion to the share which the Local Government Board certified to have been received by each county during the financial year '87-8 out of the grants previously made in aid of local rates, and is used in relief of local taxation. In addition, there is paid into the Account 80 per cent. of the amount raised by certain Beer and Spirit Duties—viz., 3d. a barrel on beer and 6d. a gallon on spirits. The sums paid into the Account for the year ended Lady Day, 1905, were as follows:—

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Local Taxation Licences | • £3,693,156 |
| Estate Duty | • 2,955,136 |
| Beer and Spirit Duties | • 1,141,263 |
| Total | • £6,889,495 |

Out of this amount £819,511 went to defray the cost of the Metropolitan Police, and £300,000 more was used for Police Superannuation, half going to the metropolitan district, and half to the rest of the country. Practically all the rest was distributed among the County Councils in aid of local taxation. The sums thus distributed represent relief to the extent of 7.03d. in the £ to London, 8.8d. in the £ to other counties, and 8.1d. in the £ to county boroughs.

There are separate Local Taxation Accounts for Scotland (*q.v.*) and Ireland (*q.v.*). The Local Taxation Accounts of the three countries also receive the amount of the Agricultural Grants allotted to them. See **FINANCE, NATIONAL**.

Land Rating (Agricultural).

By the **Agricultural Rates Act, '96**, occupiers of agricultural land in England and Wales were exempted from payment of one-half of the rates otherwise payable on land during the five years ending March 31st, 1902. The period was extended in 1901 for four years—i.e. to 1906, and by an Act passed in 1905 to 1910. This exemption does not apply in respect of rates to which land is already assessed at only one-half or less than one-half its rateable value, such as the General District Rate in urban districts and the Special Expenses Rate in rural districts; nor does it apply to rates levied in respect of works primarily for the benefit of the land, such as drainage, walls, and embankments; but it operates as regards all the other important rates, including the **Poor Rate**, **County Rate**, **Borough Rate**, etc. **Agricultural** land is "any land used as arable, meadow or pasture land only; cottage gardens exceeding a quarter of an acre, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards, or allotments, but does not include land occupied together with a house, as a park, gardens other than as aforesaid, pleasure grounds, any land kept or preserved mainly or exclusively for purposes of sport or recreation, or land used as a racecourse." To meet the deficiency thus arising, and to prevent a greater burden being placed on occupiers of other property, **grants-in-aid** are made by the Local Government Board to "spending authorities" out of the **Local Taxation Account**, the Inland Revenue Commissioners paying the annual sum required into the Account out of the proceeds of Estate Duty on personal property. The "spending authorities" are the Councils of Counties, Boroughs, and Urban and Rural Districts, Boards of Guardians, and the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police District. The total rateable value of agricultural land in England and Wales in July '96, was £24,565,058; at Lady-day 1904 it had fallen to £23,768,020. The total rateable value of all property had risen from £165,412,266 in '96 to £199,355,590 in 1904. The total amount of the grants paid to authorities in England and Wales during 1904-5 was £1,327,379. Of this £431,213 went to County Councils, £354,798 to Rural District Councils, and £499,569 to Boards of Guardians. These grants represent an average rate of about 1s. 1d. in the £ on the total rateable value of agricultural land.

Local Taxation Statistics.

Local authorities are required to make annual returns of their receipts and expenditure to the Local Government Board, who in due course publish the information thus obtained in summary form. The latest complete returns published are for the year 1902-3. These include summaries of the accounts of no less than 28,100 local authorities, including 62 County Councils, 63 County Boroughs, 230 other Municipal Boroughs, 812 Urban District Councils for districts other than boroughs, 672 Rural District Councils, 6531 Parish Councils, 390 Parish Meetings, 657 Boards of Guardians, and 2553 School Boards, besides a host of other authorities, such as Hospital Boards, Harbour Boards, Commissioners of Sewers, Burial Authorities, etc.

The total receipts of local authorities in England and Wales during the year amounted to £129,206,784, and their total expenditure to £128,938,743.

(1) The receipts comprised the following items:—

| | £ |
|--|------------|
| Public rates | 50,328,412 |
| Grants out of moneys raised by the Imperial Government | 12,782,803 |
| Rents and profits of property | 2,412,144 |
| Revenue (gross) of local undertakings, such as gasworks, waterworks, tramways, &c. | 22,355,507 |
| Loans | 35,274,367 |

The amount raised by rates represented the following average per pound of valuation, viz.—

| | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------|
| in 1879-80 it was | 3 | 3 ⁵ |
| 1902-3 " | 5 | 7 ⁴ |
| and per head of population | | |
| in 1879-80 it was | 17 | 4 |
| 1902-3 " | 30 | 6 |

Of the receipts, 39 per cent. came from public rates, 9·9 per cent. from Imperial grants, 13·2 per cent. from revenue from local undertakings, and 27·3 per cent. from loans.

(2) The expenditure comprised the following items:—

| | £ |
|---|------------|
| Highways, bridges and ferries | 16,878,668 |
| Poor relief and maintenance of pauper lunatics | 15,346,295 |
| Education | 13,318,579 |
| Police | 5,914,147 |
| Sewerage and sewage disposal | 4,464,373 |
| Gasworks, waterworks and other local undertakings | 28,234,920 |
| Repayment of loans and interest | 20,287,264 |

About 22 per cent. of the total expenditure was in respect of local undertakings, 15 per cent. for repayment of loans and interest, 10 per cent. for education, and 12 per cent. for poor relief.

To show the rapid rise of the expenditure of local authorities it may be stated that

| | |
|---|-------------|
| in 1874-5 the total receipts were | £42,735,932 |
| 1894-5 " " " " | 75,937,586 |
| and 1902-3 " " " " | 129,206,784 |

The amount raised each year by loans has increased greatly of late. Thus the amount raised

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| in 1874-5 was | £11,917,288 |
| 1894-5 " | 15,481,230 |
| and 1902-3 " | 35,274,367 |

The total amount of outstanding loans has risen every year since 1874-5, when the total was £92,820,100
In 1894-5 it had risen to 235,335,049
while in 1902-3 it was 370,607,493

The local debt of England and Wales was thus over 46 per cent. of the National debt, which at the end of the year 1902-3 amounted to £798,349,190.

This local debt represents £1 18s. 9d. on every pound of rateable value for the whole of England and Wales, and £11 4s. 8d. per head of population. In 1874-5 the average was 16s. per pound of rateable value and £3 18s. 3d. per head of population.

The rateable value of property in England has risen each year since 1874, when the total was £115,646,631
In 1884 it had risen to 145,527,944
in 1894 to 161,139,575
and in 1904 it was 199,355,590

The total rateable value in 1874 represented an average of £4 17s. 6d. per head of population, while in 1904 the average was £5 18s. 1d.

Poor Law Statistics.

The total number of paupers of all classes in England and Wales in receipt of relief on Jan. 1st, 1905, was 932,267, or approximately 1 in 36, or 2·7 per cent. of the population. This was an increase of 63,139 over the total for Jan. 1st, 1904. This number included 106,362 insane paupers. Of the ordinary paupers 216,066 were men, 345,092 women, and 247,771 children under 16. The total number of indoor paupers was 273,386, while the number of those receiving outdoor relief was 575,613. Of the pauper children about one-quarter were relieved in workhouses, schools and other institutions. The total number of paupers on Jan. 1st, 1905, was actually higher than in any of the last 25 years, but the proportion of pauperism to the total population has shown a decline: thus in 1881 the total number was 3 per cent. compared with the 2·7 per cent. in 1905. The number of able-bodied paupers in 1905 was 116,366 as compared with 105,000 in 1881.

The total expenditure on the relief of the poor in England and Wales for the year ended Lady Day, 1904 (other than expenditure defrayed out of loans), was £13,369,494, a larger sum than that recorded in any previous year. It represented an average charge of 8s. 0½d. per head on the estimated population, and, compared with the previous year, showed an increase of 2½d. per head. In London the expenditure came to £3,751,980, and the total cost per pauper was £28 16s. 1d., as compared with £13 11s. 11d. outside London. The total cost per pauper for the year in question was £15 19s. 2d. and per each outdoor pauper £5 15s. 11d.

County Councils of England.

Bedford.—Chairman, His Grace the Duke of Bedford, K.G.; Vice-Chairman, Viscount Peel; Clerk, W. W. Marks, Bedford; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. F. J. Josselyn; Surveyor, W. H. Leet.

Berks.—Chairman, A. R. Tull; Clerk, J. T. Morland, Reading; Deputy Clerk, F. J. Morland, Reading; Chief Constable, Major A. F. Poulton, Reading; Secretary to Education Committee, W. C. F. Anderson, M.A.; Assistant Secretary, A. J. Shirley; Surveyor, J. F. Hawkins, Reading; Treasurer, H. Collins, Reading.

Bucks.—Chairman, Tonman Mosley, Esq.; Clerk, W. Crouch, Aylesbury; Chief Constable, Major Otway Mayne; Surveyor, R. J. Thomas. **Secretary to Education Committee, C. G. Watkins**.
Cambridgeshire.—Chairman, Herbert G. Fordham, J.P. D.L.; Clerk, S. R. Ginn, D.L.; Deputy Clerk, A. Wright, LL.M.; Chief Constable, C. Stretton, M.V.O.; County Surveyor, W. M. Fawcett, M.A.; Treasurer, E. H. Parker, D.L.

Cheshire.—Chairman, Col. G. Dixon, Astle Hall, Chelford, Cheshire; Clerk, R. Potts, Chester; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. J. H. Hamersley, Chester; County Surveyor, H. F. Bull, Chester Castle.

Cornwall.—Chairman, Earl of Mount-Edgumbe; Clerk, Christopher L. Coward, Bodmin. Chief Constable, Richard M. Hill; Surveyors, S. W. Jenkin, T. J. Hickes.

Cumberland.—Chairman, H. C. Howard, Esq.; Clerk, C. B. Hodgson, Carlisle; Clerk of Committees, C. W. Allan Hodgson; Chief Constable, C. de Courcy Parry, Esq., Penrith; County Surveyor, G. J. Bell; Financial Secretary, William Dobinson; Director of Education, C. Courtenay Hodgson.

Derbyshire.—Chairman, G. Herbert Strutt, Makeney House, Derby; Clerk, N. J. Hughes-Hallett, Derby; Chief Constable, Captain H. C. Holland; Surveyor, J. W. Horton; County Medical Officer of Health, S. Barwise, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.; County Treasurer, J. F. Thirlby, Derby; Clerk to Education Committee, N. J. Hughes-Hallett; Director of Education, Evan Small, B.A., B.Sc.

Devonshire.—Chairman, Earl Fortescue; Clerk, H. Michelmores, Exeter; County Treasurer, National Provincial Bank of England; Chief Constable, F. R. C. Coleridge; Surveyors: (Buildings) E. H. Harbottle; (Roads and Bridges) C. G. S. Acoc, S. Ingram.

Dorset.—Chairman, Viscount Portman, Bournemouth, Blandford; Clerk, E. A. Fooks, Sherborne; Chief Constable, Capt. D. Granville, Dorchester; Surveyor, W. J. Fletcher, Wimborne.

Durham.—Chairman, John Wilson, M.P.; Clerk, R. Simey, D.L., Durham; Chief Constable, W. G. Morant; Surveyor, W. Crozier.

Ely (Isle of).—Chairman, J. Martin; Clerk, E. H. Jackson, Wisbech; Deputy Clerk, E. Mackenzie Jackson, Wisbech; Chief Constable, Col. W. B. Ferris, Ely; County Surveyors: (Northern Roads District), H. F. Simpson, Wisbech; (Southern Roads District), R. S. W. Perkins, Ely; Treasurer, F. M. Bland, Wisbech; Education Secretary, J. H. Haigh.

Essex.—Chairman, A. Johnston; Clerk, H. W. Gibson; County Treasurer, R. Woodhouse; Chief Constable, Capt. E. M. Showers; County Architect, F. Whitmore; Surveyor of Main Roads, P. J. Sheldon; County Accountant, F. H. Owers; Medical Officer of Health, J. C. Thresh; Secretary to Education Committee, J. H. Nicholas.

Gloucestershire.—Chairman, Right Hon. Sir J. E. Dorington, Bart., P.C., M.P.; Clerk, E. T. Gardom, Shire Hall, Gloucester; Education Secretary, H. W. Household; Chief Constable, Adml. H. Christian, Cheltenham; County Architect, M. H. Medland; County Surveyor, R. Phillips, Shire Hall, Gloucester; County Treasurer, J. P. Wilton Haines, King Street, Gloucester.

Hampshire (or Southampton).—Chairman, The Marquis of Winchester; Clerk, Henry

Barber, LL.B., The Castle, Winchester; Deputy Clerk, F. V. Barber, LL.B.; Chief Constable, Major St. A. B. Warde, Hants Constabulary, Winchester; County Surveyor, W. J. Taylor, M.I.C.E.; County Treasurer, E. V. Dashwood; Director of Education, D. T. Cowan.

Herefordshire.—Chairman, Col. Prescott-Decie; Clerk, J. R. Symonds, Hereford; Chief Constable, Capt. the Hon. E. S. Stanhope; County Surveyor, A. Dryland, Hereford; Secretary for Education, J. Wiltshire, Hereford.

Hertfordshire.—Chairman, Sir John Evans, K.C.B.; Vice-Chairman, the Right Hon. T. F. Halsey, M.P.; Clerk, Charles Elton Longmore, Hertford; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Daniell, Hatfield; Surveyor, U. A. Smith, Hatfield.

Huntingdonshire.—Chairman, Earl of Sandwich; Clerk, J. Percy Maule; Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Alan G. Chichester; Surveyor, H. Leete.

Isle of Wight (Administrative County of).—Chairman, Godfrey Baring; Vice-Chairman, James Thomas; Clerk, John Dufion; Deputy Clerk and Accountant, Chas. E. Nobbs; Chief Constable, Capt. Connor; Surveyor, Samuel R. Cocks; Secretary for Education, F. G. Flux.

Kent.—Chairman, George Marsham, Hayle Cottage, Maidstone; Vice-Chairman, F. S. W. Cornwallis, Linton Park, Maidstone; Clerk, W. B. Prosser, Sessions House, Maidstone; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. H. M. A. Warde; Surveyor, H. P. Maybury.

Lancashire.—Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B.; Clerk, Harcourt E. Clare, Preston; Deputy Clerk, J. P. Muspratt, Preston; Chief Constable, Col. H. M. Moorsom, M.V.O., Preston; Medical Officer, E. Sergeant, Preston; County Bridgmaster, W. C. Hall; Surveyor, W. H. Schofield; Treasurer, H. Alison, Preston; Auditor, R. F. Easterby, Preston.

Leicestershire.—Chairman, Hussey Packe; Clerk, W. J. Freer, Leicester; Chief Constable, E. Holmes, Leicester; County Architect and Engineer, S. P. Pick, Leicester.

Lincolnshire (Holland Division).—Chairman, Councillor William Dennis; Clerk, H. Chaderton Johnson; Chief Constable, Capt. Mitchell-Innes; Surveyors, Lewis Starkie, J. T. Peacock.

Lincolnshire (Kesteven Division).—Chairman, Sir John Henry Thorold, Bart., Syston Park, Grantham; Vice-Chairman, Valentine Stapleton, Esq., Market Deeping; Clerk, T. H. Holdich, Sleaford; Chief Constable, Capt. Mitchell-Innes, Lincoln; County Surveyor, W. B. Purser, Grantham; Architect, J. Clare, Sleaford; Treasurer, F. A. Peacock, Sleaford.

Lincolnshire (Lindsey Division).—Chairman, William Embleton-Fox, Northorpe Hall, Lincoln; Clerk, C. Scorer, Lincoln; Chief Constable, Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes; Surveyor, J. Thropp, C.E.; Treasurer, Alexander Samuel Leslie Melville, Lincoln.

London.—See separate article LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Middlesex.—Chairman, Sir Ralph Littler, C.B., K.C.; Deputy—Chairman, Montagu Sharpe; Clerk, Sir R. Nicholson; Deputy-Clerk, W. G. Austin, Guildhall, Westminster.

Monmouthshire.—Chairman, Alderman Sir Henry Mather Jackson, Bart., Llantilio, Abergavenny; Clerk, H. Stafford Gustard, Newport; Chief Constable, Victor Bosanquet, Abergavenny; Surveyor, W. Tanner, Newport.

Norfolk.—Chairman, Sir W. H. Brownell-folkes, Bart.; Clerk, C. Foster, Norwich; Deputy Clerk, G. C. Davies; Chief Constable,

Sir Paynton Pigott, D.L.; Surveyor, T. H. B. Heslop; Secretary of Education, W. D. Bushell; Assistant ditto, Edward Pillow.

Northamptonshire.—Chairman, S. G. Stopford Sackville, M.P., Drayton House, Thrapston; Vice-Chairman, J. R. Wilkinson Adding-ton, Thrapston; Clerk, H. A. Millington, Northampton; Chief Constable, J. D. Kellie MacCallum, County Hall, Northampton; Medical Officer of Health, C. E. Paget, Northampton; County Accountant, A. C. Fearson, Northampton; Education Secretary, J. L. Holland, Northampton; Surveyor, C. S. Morris, Northampton.

Northumberland.—Chairman, His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., Alnwick Castle; Vice-Chairman, H. N. Middleton, Esq., Dissington Hall, Northumberland; Clerk, S. Sanderson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Deputy Clerk, C. D. Forster; Chief Constable, Capt. Fullerton James, Morpeth; County Surveyor, J. A. Bean; County Medical Officer, Dr. J. W. Hembrough, St. Nicholas Chambers, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Secretary to Education Committee, C. Williams, Pearl Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Nottinghamshire.—Chairman, Lord Belper, A.D.C.; Clerk, H. Hampton Copnall, Shire Hall, Nottingham; Chief Constable, Capt. W. H. Tomasson; Surveyor, E. P. Hooley; Medical Officer, Dr. H. Handford; Director of Education, C. J. Bristowe.

Oxfordshire.—Chairman, Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.P.; Clerk, T. M. Davenport, M.A., Oxford; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. A. Holmes-a-Court; Surveyor, S. Stallard; Secretary for Education, Percy Elford, M.A.

Peterborough (County Soke of), Northants.—Chairman, Col. C. I. Strong, Thorpe Hall, Peterborough; Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of the Council, and Clerk to Education Committee, Walter J. Deacon, Peterborough; Chief Constable, J. D. K. McCallum, County Hall, Northampton; Surveyor, Robert Williams, Newborough, Peterborough; Treasurer, Henry Pank, Peterborough.

Rutlandshire.—Chairman, Earl of Gainsborough; Clerk, B. A. Adam, Oakham; Chief Constable, W. Keep; Surveyor, J. Richardson.

Shropshire.—Chairman, J. Bowen-Jones; Clerk, E. C. Peele, Shrewsbury; Chief Constable, G. Williams-Freeman; Surveyor, A. T. Davis, C.E.; Educational Secretaries, Henry Pendlebury and Henry Wale; Finance Clerk, W. Baxter; Medical Officer, J. Wheatley, M.D.

Somerset.—Chairman, The Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, M.P.; Clerk, G. L. Simey, Bath; Chief Constable, Capt. C. G. Alison, Glastonbury; Surveyor, W. J. Willcox, 1, Belmont, Bath; Treasurer, W. C. King, Weston-super-Mare.

Staffordshire.—Chairman, Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.; Clerk, M. F. Blakiston, Stafford; Chief Constable, Capt. Hon. G. A. Anson; Surveyor, W. H. Cheadle; County Medical Officer, Dr. George Reid; Treasurer, P. H. Harston; Surveyor (Main Roads), J. Moncur, A.M.I.C.E., Stafford; Director of Education, Graham Balfour, M.A., Stafford.

Suffolk (East).—Chairman, Lord Rendlesham; Clerk, A. Townshend Cobbold; Chief Constable, Capt. J. G. Mayne; Surveyor, H. Miller, M.I.C.E.

Suffolk (West).—Chairman, O. D. Johnson; Clerk, A. Townshend Cobbold; Chief Constable, Capt. H. C. Metcalfe; Surveyor, A. Ainsworth Hunt.

Survey.—Chairman, Major E. F. Coates, M.P.; Clerk, T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston-

on-Thames; Chief Constable, Capt. M. L. Sant; Surveyor, F. G. Howell.

Sussex (East).—Chairman, Aubrey Hillman; Clerk, F. Merrifield, Lewes; Chief Constable, Major H. G. Lang; Surveyor, F. J. Wood.

Sussex (West).—Chairman, The Earl Winter-ton; Clerk, F. Merrifield, Lewes; Chief Constable, Capt. G. R. B. Drummond, Horsham; Surveyor, William McIntosh, Horsham.

Warwickshire.—Chairman, J. S. Dugdale, K.C.; Clerk, E. Field, Leamington; Deputy Clerk, H. Field; Chief Constable, Capt. J. T. Brinkley; Surveyor, J. Willmot; Treasurer, S. C. Smith, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Warwick; County Finance Clerk, A. W. Fox, Warwick; Director of Education, Bolton King, Warwick.

Westmorland.—Chairman, F. Markham; Clerk, J. Bolton, Kendal; Chief Constable, Charles de Courcy Parry, Esq.; Surveyor, J. Bintley; Treasurer, G. E. Cartmel.

Wiltshire.—Chairman, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P.; Clerk, R. W. Merriman; Deputy Clerk, W. L. Brown; Treasurer, E. B. Merriman; Accountant, T. A. Dring; Surveyor, C. S. Adye; Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. Tubb Thomas; Analyst, Dr. Bernard Dyer; Chief Constable, Capt. Sterne, R.N.; Director of Education, William Pullinger, County Offices, Trowbridge; Secretary Agricultural Education Committee, Charles Henry Corbett.

Worcestershire.—Chairman, J. W. Willis-Bund; Vice-Chairman, Robert Woodward; Clerk, S. Thornely, Worcester; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. H. S. Walker; Treasurer, A. C. Cherry; County Finance Clerk, W. J. Moody; Medical Officer, G. H. Fosbroke, D.P.H. (Cantab.); County Surveyor, H. Rowe; County Road Surveyor, J. H. Garrett; Director of Education, Dr. S. G. Rawson; County Analyst, C. C. Duncan; Secretary Education Committee, James Mason.

Yorkshire (East Riding).—Chairman, Lord Wenlock; Clerk, J. J. Bickersteth, Beverley; Deputy, J. R. Procter; Chief Constable, Major W. H. Dunlop; Surveyor, Alfred Beaumont.

Yorkshire (North Riding).—Chairman, John Hutton, M.P.; Clerk, W. C. Trevor, North-aller-ton; Chief Constable, Major R. L. Bower, C.M.G.; Surveyor, W. G. Bryning.

Yorkshire (West Riding).—Chairman, Alderman Charles G. Milnes Gaskell, Thornes House, Wakefield; Clerk, F. Alvey Darwin, Wakefield; Deputy Clerk, W. Vibart Dixon; Treasurer, W. Clarke; Chief Constable, Capt. T. Stuart Russell; Architect, J. Vickers Edwards; Surveyor, F. G. Carpenter; Medical Officer, Dr. J. R. Kaye, M.B.; Registrar of Deeds, T. B. Sugden.

County Councils of Wales.

Anglesey.—Chairman, Thomas Williams; Clerk, J. Rice Roberts, Llangefni; Chief Constable, Lewis Prothero, Llangefni.

Brecknockshire.—Chairman, G. Wheatley Cobb; Clerk, H. Edgar Thomas; Chief Constable, H. Morgan Thomas; County Surveyor, C. W. Best; County Roads Surveyor, Sydney Howard.

Cardiganshire.—Chairman, Alderman D. J. Williams; Clerk, H. C. Fryer, Aberystwyth; Chief Constable, Edward Williams; Surveyors, R. Lloyd, D. Davies.

Carmarthenshire.—Chairman, John Lewis, Meiros Hall, Drefach, Llandyssul; Vice-Chairman, D. C. Parry, Stepany Street, Llanelly; Clerk, J. W. Nicholas, Carmarthen; Treasurer, R. Peel Price, Llandovery; Chief Constable, W.

Philipps, Llandilo; Surveyor, C. H. Mounsey, Carmarthen.

Carnarvonshire.—Chairman, C. H. Darbshire; Clerk, J. T. Roberts, Carnarvon; Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. A. A. Ruck; Surveyor, E. Evans.

Denbighshire.—Chairman, John Roberts; Clerk, W. R. Evans; Deputy Clerk, John Roberts; Chief Constable, Major T. J. Leadbetter; County Surveyor, R. L. Williams; District Surveyors, E. W. Jones and R. B. Adams.

Flintshire.—Chairman, Councillor James Woolley Summers; Vice-Chairman, Councillor E. Sydney Taylor; Clerk, Richard Bromley; Chief Constable, Major R. T. Webber; County Surveyor, Samuel Evans; County Treasurer, Thomas Williams; Main Roads Inspector, Robert Lloyd; County Coroner, F. Llewellyn Jones; Director of Education, J. N. Evans, M.A.

Glamorgan.—Chairman, J. Blandy Jenkins; Clerk, T. Mansel Franken, Cardiff; Deputy Clerk, W. E. R. Allen, Cardiff; Chief Constable, L. Lindsay, Cardiff; Surveyor, T. L. Edwards, Bridgend; Medical Officer, W. Williams, M.A., M.D., Parade, Cardiff; R. Fisher, County Accountant; Chief Education Official, John James, M.A., Ph.D.

Merionethshire.—Chairman, Robert Roberts; Vice-Chairman, John Jones; Clerk, Robert Jones, Portmadoc; County Treasurer, Hon. John Richards, Dolgelly; Chief Constable, Major the Hon. T. W. Best, Barmouth; Surveyor, E. Vaughton, C.E., Arthog.

Montgomeryshire.—Chairman, A. C. Humphreys-Owen, M.P.; Clerk, G. D. Harrison, Welshpool; Chief Constable, W. J. Holland; Surveyor, G. A. Hutchins.

Pembrokeshire.—Chairman, Judge W. S. Owen; Vice-Chairman, Abel Thomas, K.C., M.P.; Clerk of the Peace, William Davies George; Chief Constable, T. Ince Webb-Bowen; Surveyor, T. George; Assistant Surveyor, Arthur H. Thomas.

Radnorshire.—Chairman, C. C. Rogers; Clerk, Hugh Vaughan Vaughan, Llandrindod Wells; Chief Constable, Major the Hon. C. E. Walsh; Surveyor, R. Wellings Thomas.

ESPERANTO.

The British Esperanto Association was established in October 1904 as a national centre for the promotion of the use of Esperanto as an international medium of communication. This artificial key-language is the invention of Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, who was born at Grodno, in Russian Poland, in 1859, and in '87 published his brochure "An International Language, by Dr. Esperanto." For the first ten years little apparent success rewarded him, but since '97 its progress has been rapid and uninterrupted. There are now about 200 groups, situated in all parts of the world, and forming centres of active propaganda. Of these 40 are within the British Isles.

Its own journals and magazines number more than twenty, and circulate in every civilised country. The chief of these "Gazetoj" are *La Lingvo Internacia*, a bi-monthly published in Paris; *La Internacia Scienca Revuo*, also published in Paris. In England there are *The British Esperantist*, the official organ of the Association, and *The Esperantist*, both issued monthly.

The merits and uses of Esperanto have appealed to all sections of the community. Educationists, scientists, tourists, commercial men, etc., are rapidly recognising its practical and valuable nature. The French Physical Society, the International Association of Electricians, the Touring Club de France, Sir William Ramsay, Profs. Becquerel, Berthelot, Carlo Bourlet, Dr. Lloyd of Liverpool University, Mr. W. T. Stead, Mr. Felix Moscheles, and many other well-known men and institutions are according it their active support. On the Continent it has already been added to the curriculum of many lycées and gymnasia, and independent classes are being arranged everywhere. The *First International Congress* was held at Boulogne in August 1905, at which 2000 Esperantists representing 22 countries were present, and Dr. Zamenhof presided.

The chief characteristics of Esperanto are its simplicity of construction, the facility with which it may be acquired, and the practical ease and euphony of its pronunciation. Its grammar is strictly scientific, its rules having been reduced to essentials, and being subject to no exceptions or irregularities. Its vocabulary consists of some three thousand root forms, which have been selected from the most familiar languages, so that they may be easily acquired by any person of average education and intelligence. By co-ordination of these roots, by scientific modification by inflexion, and by an ingenious system of a few suffixes and prefixes, it is possible to convey in the exactest manner every shade of meaning. Its alphabet consists of 28 letters, each letter having an invariable sound, so that it is understandable as a spoken language by every nationality. In all these respects—in sound, in construction, in practicability and in adherents—it fairly claims to have beaten all its competitors, and provides at once an actual and proved instrument of communication with all who differ in their national forms of speech.

President British Esperanto Association, John Pollen, Esq., C.I.E., LL.D., Lieut.-Col. B.V.R., V.D.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Sidney Nicoll, 13, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.

ETHICAL SOCIETIES.

Ethical Societies are associations for promoting ethical culture. Their objects are: (a) by purely natural and human means to help men to love, know, and do the right; (b) to emphasise the moral factor in all personal, social, political, national, and international relations; (c) to affirm that moral ideas and the moral life are independent of beliefs as to the ultimate nature of things and as to a life after death; (d) to assist in developing the science of ethics. The ethical movement in America was initiated by Dr. Felix Adler of New York, and has spread to Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis; also to Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, and New Zealand. An International Committee exists: Secretary *pro tem.*, Mr. Gustav Spiller, 368, Albert Bridge Road, Battersea, S.W.

The following Societies are established in London: South Place Ethical Society, South Place Chapel, Finsbury, E.C.; West London Ethical Society, which meets at Kensington Town Hall, Chairman, Stanton Coit, Ph.D.; East London Ethical Society, Bromley Public Hall, E.; South London Ethical Society, Surrey Masonic Hall, S.E.; St. Pancras Ethical Society,

Spencer Hall, 19, Dartmouth Park Hill, N.W.; Battersea Ethical Society, Upper Town Hall, Lavender Hill; Hampstead Ethical Institute, Hampstead Conservatoire, Swiss Cottage; Ethical Religion Society, Steinway Hall, near Portmaa Square, W., Lecturer, Dr. Washington Sullivan; Wimbledon Ethical Society, 6, The Broadway, Wimbledon; Forest Gate Ethical Church, Earlam Hall, Earlam Grove; Wood Green Ethical Society, Fairfax Hall, Harringay, N.; Greenwich Ethical Society, Royal Hill Council School; North Kensington Ethical Society, Cornwall Hall, Notting Hill; East Ham Ethical Fellowship, Wakefield Hall; Plumstead Ethical Society, Conway Road Council School; Fulham Ethical Society, Fulham Palace Road Council School; Holloway Ethical Society, Spencer Hall, Spencer Road, N.W.

There are also Societies at Bradford (Hon. Sec., Mr. Alfred Musgrave, 60, Bowling Park Drive, Bradford, Yorks.), Croydon (Hon. Sec., Mr. Roland A. Richards, "Feilside," Hook Hill, Sanderstead), Belfast (York Street Lecture Hall, Hon. Sec., Mr. T. H. Gilliland, 40, St. Ives Gardens, Stranmiles Road, Belfast), Chesterfield (Hon. Sec., Mr. Dentith, Avenue Road, Whittington Moor, near Chesterfield), Sheffield (Organising Sec., Mr. H. R. Gillespie, 106, Townhead Road, Sheffield), Nelson (Gen. Sec., Mr. J. H. Husband, 22, Clifford Street, Nelson), Liverpool (Hon. Sec., Mr. R. D. Brown, 40, Somerville Road, Waterloo, Liverpool), Merthyr, S. Wales (Hon. Sec., Mr. R. Davies, 17, Awelfryn, Penydarren, Merthyr), Cardiff, S. Wales (Hon. Sec., Mr. Stanley Jenkins, 129, Mackintosh Place, Cardiff), Neath, S. Wales (Hon. Sec., Mr. J. H. Morrin, 12, Geoffrey Street, Neath), Brighton (Hon. Sec., Mr. R. Dimsdale Stocker, Athenæum Hall).

Many of the above societies are federated into a Union of Ethical Societies. Central Office, 19, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.; Secretary, Miss Florence Winterbottom.

Ethological Society. A society for the systematic study of human character. Its proceedings are published in the "Ethological Journal." Hon. Sec., A. Flindell Brady; Office, 62, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, W.

Extradition. Extradition is the surrender of a prisoner committed of a crime by the Government in whose territories he has taken refuge to the Government of which he is a subject, so that he may be punished or dealt with according to its laws for an offence committed within its jurisdiction. In the absence of treaty stipulations there is no obligation according to international law for the asylum state to surrender and deliver to the demanding state persons

who have committed crimes within the dominion of the latter country; yet, as a matter of courtesy and comity between nations, fugitives from justice have sometimes been surrendered to friendly nations without treaty. The crimes for which extradition may be granted are stated in schedules to the Extradition Act of '70 and the Extradition Act of '73. Under these two statutes treaties have been concluded with most civilised states. In the event of a fugitive criminal escaping from this country evidence is taken on oath before a magistrate to prove the facts alleged. Such testimony is firstly authenticated by the magistrate before whom it was taken, and afterwards by the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, and the diplomatic representative in London of the nation upon which the demand for extradition is to be made. The documents so verified as accurate are sent through the British representative in the state referred to; and if the criminal is arrested therein they are offered in evidence before a court of competent jurisdiction. If this foreign tribunal decides that a *prima-facie* case has been made out against the fugitive, he is surrendered and brought home to take his trial in England. If the evidence as to identity or other points against him is considered insufficient, the prisoner is remanded to obtain further proof, if this can be given, or he is immediately released. A demand by a foreign state having an extradition treaty with this country for the surrender of a fugitive criminal of that state who is suspected of being in the United Kingdom, is to be made to a Secretary of State by a diplomatic representative of that state. Unless the former thinks the offence is one of a political character, he may inform a police magistrate of this demand, and require his warrant for the apprehension of the criminal. If the criminal is brought before him he is to admit any testimony that tends to show that the offence is political or is not an extradition crime. If the evidence is such as would justify a committal for trial in England, or would show that the prisoner has been convicted, the magistrate is to send him to gaol, and after an interval of fifteen days, or if a *habeas corpus* is issued after the decision of the court, the Secretary of State may by warrant deliver him over to the representatives of the foreign country. If, however, the prisoner is not removed within two months he is to be discharged. The '70 Act applies with certain modifications to all British possessions. Consult "The Law and Practice of Extradition" (Stevens & Sons), by Messrs. H. C. Biron and K. E. Chalmers.

F

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP REGULATIONS.

For a complete summary of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901, which amended and consolidated all previous legislation having for its object the regulation of factories and workshops, see eds, 1902 and 1903.

The inspection of factories and workshops is carried out under the control of the Home

Office, which employs for the work a special staff of 153 inspectors (including assistants), of whom 9 are women. These inspectors have full powers of entry to any factory, workshop, laundry, dock, wharf or other premises under the Act, or school where factory children are educated. They may call for any registers or documents kept in accordance with the Act, and may conduct proceedings connected with their

office before a magistrate. The Act prescribes limits of the hours in which women (of 18 years and upwards), young persons (from 14 to 18), and children (12 to 14) may be employed; also intervals for meals, certain holidays, and a weekly short day. When a person enters upon the occupation of a factory or workshop he must serve on the inspector for the district a written notice containing a description of the place, its machinery, and the work to be carried on there. Various prescribed notices must be affixed at the entrance to the factory or workshop, and a register kept in which to record particulars as to the children and young persons employed, accidents, cleaning, and other matters dealt with in the Act. Periodical returns of the number, age, sex and occupation of persons employed are required from the occupiers of factories and workshops. The chief inspector appoints certifying surgeons, whose duty it is to investigate accidents and to examine young persons and children employed in factories and give certificates of fitness for employment. In the case of certain dangerous trades under Special Rules, a periodical examination by the certifying surgeon is required.

Workshops, workplaces, and (to a limited extent) factories are subject to the provisions of the law relating to public health. Local authorities, accordingly, are charged with the duty of seeing that such places are kept in a clean and sanitary condition, properly ventilated, and not overcrowded. They have special powers with regard to bakehouses. They are responsible for insuring that factories and workshops are provided with means of escape in case of fire. They must keep a register of outworkers, and see that the places where they work are not unwholesome.

The **Truck Acts** of '31, '87, and '96, the main objects of which are (1) to insure the payment of wages to workpeople in current coin of the realm, without imposing upon them any obligation to spend any part of such wages in any particular way or at any particular shop; and (2) to prevent fines or deductions being imposed unreasonably or without due notice to the worker, are, so far as factories and workshops are concerned, administered by the Factory Inspectors, who for this purpose have the same powers as under the Factory Acts.

See **LABOUR MOVEMENT** for statistics.

Chief Inspector, Dr. B. A. Whitelegge, C.B., Home Office.

Deputy Chief Inspector, Mr. W. D. Cramp, I.S.O., Home Office.

Medical Inspector, Dr. T. M. Legge, Home Office.

Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M. Anderson, 66, Victoria Street, S.W.

Comparative History of Religions," and in '92-4 was Gifford Lecturer at Aberdeen University. In '83 he was elected **Chairman** of the **Congregational Union of England and Wales**. In '86 he was appointed **Principal** of **Mansfield College**. He is one of the constituent Fellows of the **British Academy**. He has visited and lectured in **America** at **Yale University**, at the **University of Chicago** (the **Haskell lectures** on **Comparative Religion in India** for '98-9), and at **Union Seminary, New York**. Edited the **Hibbert Lectures**, '88, of the late **Dr. Hatch**. He has written "Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History," "Studies in the Life of Christ," "Religion in History and in Modern Life," "Christ in Modern Theology," "Christ in the Centuries," "Catholicism, Roman and Anglican" ('99) and "The Philosophy of the Christian Religion" (1902).

Fejervary von Komlos Keresztes, Baron. B. at **Josefstadt**, **March 15th, 1833**, he studied at the **Neustadt Military Academy**, was appointed lieutenant in '51, captain on the staff '59, ennobled for distinguished conduct at **Solferino, A.D.C. to Emperor Franz Josef '65**, colonel **Hungarian Landwehr '72**. **Baron Fejervary's** first political appointment was **Under-Secretary for National Defence** and then **Minister for National Defence** in the **Tisza Cabinet, '84**, and the **Szapary Administration**, with which he fell. In '94 and in subsequent governments he again held this position. In **June 1905** the **Emperor Franz Josef** considering a **Kossuth-Apponyi Cabinet** impossible, notwithstanding the success of this coalition at the elections, **Baron Fejervary** accepted the thankless task. See **AUSTRIA-HUNGARY**.

FINANCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I. THE REVENUE.

II. GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.

III. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

IV. THE NATIONAL DEBT.

V. THE BUDGET.

I. THE REVENUE.

The revenue of the State collected by Imperial officers is paid part into the Exchequer and part to the Local Taxation Accounts. The aggregate revenue so raised amounted in 1903-4 to £151,341,000, and in 1904-5 to £153,183,000, and in the latter year £143,370,000 was paid into the Exchequer (see **TABLE A**), and £9,813,000 (in round figures) into the Local Taxation Accounts.

The figures given below under the headings of Customs, Excise, etc., show the net receipts under the heads of duties; the total net produce, and the amount paid into the Exchequer, and in the case of Customs, Excise, and Estate Duties into the Local Taxation Accounts also. There is frequently a little variation between the total receipts and the total payments, a little being sometimes left in hand which may go to augment the payments in the next year.

Fairbairn, Rev. A. M., M.A., D.Litt. (Oxon.), D.D. (Edin. and Yale), LL.D. (Aberdeen), D.Litt. (Leeds), **Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford**, was b. 1838, near Edinburgh, and ed. at Edinburgh and Berlin universities. Commenced ministry ('60) at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, removing in '72 to Aberdeen. In '77 he became **Principal of Airedale College, Bradford**. For five years he lectured at his *alma mater*, **Edinburgh University**, on "The

TABLE A.—BALANCE SHEET, 1904-5.

| REVENUE. | 1904-5. | EXPENDITURE. | 1904-5. |
|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| | £ | | £ |
| Customs | 35,730,000 | I. Consolidated Fund Services. | |
| Excise | 30,750,000 | National Debt: Interest, etc. | 19,559,000 |
| Estate, etc., Duties | 12,350,000 | " Repayment of Capital | 7,441,000 |
| Stamps | 7,700,000 | | 27,000,000 |
| Land Tax | 750,000 | Other Consolidated Fund Services | 1,608,000 |
| House Duty | 2,000,000 | Payments to Local Taxation Accts. | 1,157,000 |
| Property and Income Tax | 31,250,000 | Total Consolidated Fund Services | 29,765,000 |
| Total Exchequer Receipts from Taxes | 120,530,000 | II. Supply Services. | |
| Post Office | 16,100,000 | Army | 29,225,000 |
| Telegraph Service | 3,830,000 | Navy | 36,830,000 |
| Crown Lands | 470,000 | Civil Services | 27,450,000 |
| Receipts from Suez Canal Shares | | Customs and Inland Revenue | 3,093,000 |
| and sundry Loans | 1,014,000 | Post Office | 10,198,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,426,000 | Telegraph Service | 4,660,000 |
| Total Exchequer Receipts from Non-Tax Revenue | 22,840,000 | Packet Service | 735,000 |
| Total Exchequer Revenue | 143,370,000 | Total Supply Services | 112,191,000 |
| | | Total Expenditure | 141,956,000 |
| Revenue assigned to Local Taxation | | Payments out of Revenue assigned to Local Taxation Accounts | £9,813,000 |
| Accounts | £9,813,000 | | |
| Borrowings to meet Expenditure chargeable against Capital | £10,912,000 | Expenditure chargeable against Capital | *£8,069,000 |

* For details see "Gross National Expenditure," p. 162, *post*.**Customs Receipts.***Export.*

Coal, etc. £2,052,774

Import.

We subjoin figures showing the net produce from the principal articles contributing to Customs:—

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Beer, Mum, Spruce, etc. | £22,220 |
| Chicory | 51,459 |
| Cocoa | 177,581 |
| Cocoa Husks, Chocolate, Cocoa Butter | 81,125 |
| Coffee | 179,587 |
| Currants | 107,863 |
| Figs | 56,503 |
| Plums (Dried or Preserved) | 41,729 |
| Prunes | 9,508 |
| Raisins | 226,460 |
| Spirits (Colonial and Foreign): | |
| Rum | 2,246,880 |
| Brandy | 1,251,141 |
| Geneva | 230,519 |
| Other Sorts | 268,055 |
| Sugar: | |
| Refined and Unrefined | 5,699,592 |
| Molasses and Glucose | 264,983 |
| Articles containing Sugar and Saccharine | 150,744 |
| Tea | 8,281,663 |
| Tobacco and Snuff | 13,204,712 |
| Wine | 1,187,591 |
| All other articles | 17,150 |
| Charges on deliveries from Bonded Warehouses | 31,619 |
| Moneys deposited and not appropriated to Goods (excess of repayments) | (4,617) |
| Isle of Man: Duties, etc., collected in the island, exclusive of Sugar, Tea, Tobacco and Wine | 49,263 |
| Total | £35,886,105 |

Of the total customs receipts £35,730,000 was paid into the Exchequer; £177,745 to the Local Taxation Accounts; and £94,391 on account of the Isle of Man.

Excise.

The following is the net produce under different heads of Excise duties:—

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Beer | £13,101,459 |
| Spirits | 18,135,931 |
| Railway Duty | 354,891 |
| Saccharine | 10,674 |
| Tobacco (Home-grown) | 47 |
| Charges on delivery from Bonded Warehouses, etc. | 3,290 |
| Chicory, etc. | 1,450 |
| Coffee Mixture Labels | 2,289 |
| Glucose Duty | 86,567 |
| Licence Duties, viz.: | |
| Auctioneers, Appraisers, etc. | 93,022 |
| Beer and Cider, and Beer and Wine | 183,444 |
| Brewers | 8,023 |
| Dog | 612,937 |
| Establishment, viz.: | |
| Armorial Bearings | 74,854 |
| Carriages | 563,023 |
| Male Servants | 163,163 |
| Game | 198,782 |
| Gold and Silver Plate (Dealers') | 65,262 |
| Gun | 117,909 |
| Hawkers and Pedlars | 27,250 |
| Medicine (Patent) Vendors | 10,030 |
| Pawnbrokers | 37,905 |
| Refreshment House | 10,242 |
| Spirits: | |
| Distillers and Rectifiers | 14,622 |
| Dealers | 165,371 |
| Publicans, including Grocers in Scotland and Ireland | 1,786,137 |
| Tobacco Manufacturers | 5,843 |
| Tobacco Dealers | 94,510 |
| Wine and Sweets | 78,838 |
| Locomotives on Highways | 4,995 |
| Other than the foregoing | 2,495 |
| Local Taxation Penalties | 8,906 |
| Total | £36,024,117 |

Of the total net produce of Excise £30,750,000 was paid to the Exchequer, and £5,315,674 to the Local Taxation Accounts.

Estate, etc., Duties.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Estate Duty payable on property of persons dying after Aug. 1st, '94 . . . | £ 13,272,562 |
| Probate and Account Duty payable on Personal Property of persons dying before Aug. 2nd, '94 . . . | 63,795 |
| Temporary Estate Duty payable in like manner on: | |
| Personalty | 3,559 |
| Realty | 4,806 |
| Legacy Duty | 3,144,999 |
| Succession Duty | 724,498 |
| Corporation Duty | 44,211 |

Total estate duties, including portion collected for local authorities £17,258,431

£12,350,000 was paid into the Exchequer and £4,318,959 to the Local Taxation Accounts.

Stamps.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Deeds and other Instruments not otherwise enumerated . . . | £3,604,676 |
| Deeds, etc., Penalties . . . | 6,022 |
| Bills of Exchange . . . | 700,457 |
| Receipts, Drafts, and other <i>id.</i> Stamps | 1,577,006 |
| Composition for the Duties on Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of Country Bankers | 120,769 |
| Cards | 24,163 |
| Licences and Certificates . . . | 173,465 |
| Life Insurances | 76,380 |
| Marine Insurances | 225,001 |
| Medicines (Patent) | 331,439 |
| Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities | 211,939 |
| Companies' Capital Duty . . . | 388,608 |
| Contract Notes (above <i>id.</i>) . . . | 193,017 |
| Loan Capital Duty | 73,140 |
| Foreign Certificates | 361,195 |
| Share Warrants | 61,236 |
| Total | <u>£17,803,513</u> |

There was paid into the Exchequer £7,700,000.

Land Tax, House Duty, Income Tax, Miscellaneous.

The items Land Tax and House Duty speak for themselves. In regard to the **Property and Income Tax**, which was at the rate of 1s. in the £, an approximate appropriation of the net receipts under the different schedules, if based on the statistics of assessments for 1903-4, would be:

Schedule A, Lands, Tenements, etc., £7,815,913;

Schedule B, Occupation of Lands, Tenements, etc., £218,846;

Schedule C, Annuities, Dividends, etc., £2,188,456;

Schedule D, Professions, Trades, etc., £18,570,610;

Schedule E, Public Offices, Annuities from Public Revenues, etc., £2,469,829.

See also separate article **INCOME TAX**.

The gross **Post Office** receipts were: postage stamps sold (£16,836,830), postage collected in cash (£403,561), postage from foreign and colonial offices (£230,208), commission on money orders

(£148,712), commission on postal orders (£404,759), and certain miscellaneous receipts amounting to £39,389—total £18,063,459. The payments made out of these receipts include £573,080 to Inland Revenue department, £999,049 to railway companies on account of Parcel Post, and £435,438 postage collected for credit of foreign and colonial offices—the total of all such payments being £2,032,000, leaving the net receipts £16,031,050.

Under the heading of **Crown Lands** comes the produce of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown, which was paid into the Exchequer and consolidated with the rest of the public revenue in return for the Royal Civil List (see below). The interest and dividend received in the year on 170,959 ordinary Suez Canal Shares amounted to £963,979, and there was also received £26,220 dividend for the same period on 5643 "actions de jouissance." Up to March 31st, 1904, 5643 ordinary shares had been drawn and paid off, and 375 were drawn and paid off in 1904-5. There was also received in respect of loans, including Greek, Fiji, and from the Wuchang Viceroy, a total sum of £24,105.

"**Miscellaneous**" contains many items of interest. Small branches of the Hereditary Revenue brought in £29,466; and in other receipts are included £1032 conscience money, £79,968 seignorage on silver purchased for coinage, and £58,700 profit on bronze coinage. A large item under the head of Miscellaneous is £975,262 Fee and Patent Stamps. Among the sums in this last total are Companies' Registration, £64,745; County Courts, Ireland, £21,191; District Audit, £51,947; Judicature, England, £374,335; Judicature, Ireland, £33,882; Patents for Inventions, £239,887; Newspaper Registration, £301; *Edinburgh Gazette*, £3478; *London Gazette*, £6590. Nor should mention be omitted from the list of miscellaneous items of a sum of £186,065 paid by the Bank of England, and consisting almost entirely of the sum payable by the Bank out of the profits of issue for the year; and a sum of £1206 towards registration of money lenders.

II. GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.

The portion of the Revenue paid into the Local Taxation Accounts for local services consists of Licence Duties, a share of the Estate Duty, an additional beer duty of threepence, an extra spirit duty of sixpence, and a further share of the Estate Duty for the Agricultural Rating, etc., grants. In this particular financial year (1904-5) the sums paid to the Local Taxation Accounts of England, Scotland, and Ireland from those sources amounted to an aggregate of £9,813,000. To this should be added £1,157,000, payments from the Consolidated Fund—a grand total of £10,970,000.

The sum of £10,970,000 does not, however, represent the total amount of the subventions or aids from state revenues to local taxation. There still remain upon the Civil Service estimates, which are met by issues from the Exchequer, many charges transferred from local to Imperial funds, and certain other expenditure of a local character amounting to a considerable aggregate. These grants amounted in 1904-5 to £3,407,862, and are estimated to amount in 1905-6 to £3,417,167. Aggregating the figures therefore for 1904-5:—

The sums paid to the Local Taxation Accounts, £9,813,000.

Payments from the Consolidated Fund, £1,157,000.

From estimates, £3,407,862.

The total relief to local burdens from State funds amounted in 1904-5 to £14,377,862.

III. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Civil List, Annuities, and Pensions.

Turning to the Expenditure for National and Imperial purposes for 1904-5, some references to National Debt Charges and to the capital of the Debt will be found in Part IV.

Analysing the item "Other Consolidated Fund Services," there is first the sum of £470,000 issued on account of the Civil List under the Act 1 Edw. VII. c. 4, the items being as follows:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Class I. Their Majesties' Privy Purse | £110,000 |
| " II. Salaries of H.M. Household and Retired Allowances | 125,800 |
| " III. Expenses of H.M. Household | 193,000 |
| " IV. Works | 20,000 |
| " V. Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services | 13,200 |
| " VI. Unappropriated | 8,000 |
| | <u>£470,000</u> |

Annuities to the Royal Family were also paid on the following scale:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| H.R.H. George, Prince of Wales | £20,000 |
| H.R.H. the Princess of Wales | 10,000 |
| H.R.H. Princess Christian | 6,000 |
| H.R.H. Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) | 6,000 |
| H.R.H. Duke of Connaught | 25,000 |
| H.R.H. Duchess of Saxe-Coburg | 6,000 |
| H.R.H. Duchess of Albany | 6,000 |
| H.R.H. Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg) | 6,000 |
| H.R.H. Princess Augusta (Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz) | 3,000 |
| H.R.H. the late Duke of Cambridge (died March 17th, 1904, part of £12,000) | 2,373 |
| The Trustees for H.M. Daughters | 18,000 |
| Total | <u>£108,373</u> |

Civil List pensions, new grants being as before limited to £1200 per annum, were paid to the amount of £24,914.

Retired allowances, etc., to members of her late Majesty's Household were paid to the amount of £20,563, and certain small pensions were paid to persons formerly on the Civil Lists of George IV. and William IV.

The following is a list of pensions for naval and military services, paid out of the Consolidated Fund in 1904-5, the amount and duration of the grants being: Lord Rodney (and all and every the heirs male to whom the title shall descend), £2000; Earl Nelson (and to whom the title shall descend), £5000; Lord Seaton (for life of present baron), £2000; Viscount Hardinge (present viscount), £3000; Viscount Gough (to present viscount), £2000; Lord Raglan (for life), £2000; Lord Napier of Magdala (to present baron), £2000; and the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, in perpetuity, £720: total, £18,720. The recipients of Pensions for political and civil services were the Countess of Mayo,

widow or a Governor-General of India, £1000; Viscount Peel, late Speaker of the House of Commons, £4000; Sir C. L. Ryan, late Comptroller and Auditor-General, £1333; Viscount Cross, £2000; Lord George Hamilton, £2000; Mr. Chaplin, M.P., £1200; Sir M. Hicks Beach, M.P., £1200; Sir John Gorst, M.P., £1200; and Lord Balfour of Burleigh £1200. The pension granted to Mr. Speaker Gully, Viscount Selby, did not come within the last financial year.

Pensions for judicial services (England) amounted to £27,990; among the recipients being Lord Field, Sir Edward Fry, Sir Arthur Charles, Lord Brampton, Sir J. C. Day, Sir Gainsford Bruce, and Sir Ford North, retired judges, each at the rate of £3500 from the date of their retirement; and several retired county court judges—who received £1000 each. A large sum is paid by way of compensation, some amounts being still issued to persons formerly attached to the old Courts of Requests, the Marshalsea, and the Ecclesiastical and Prerogative Courts. Other sums were paid as judicial pensions to retired judges in Scotland and Ireland.

Salaries, Allowances, etc.

The salaries and allowances comprise the sums of £5000 paid to the Speaker of the House of Commons, £20,000 to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; the salaries of the judges, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary receiving £6000 per annum each, the judges of the Court of Appeal, of the Chancery Division, and of the King's Bench Division receiving £5000 each, with the exceptions of the Master of the Rolls (£6000), and the Lord Chief Justice (£8000); two members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council at the rate of £400 each; the salaries of the county court judges £1500; the salaries of the Metropolitan police magistrates, one at £1800 and twenty-four at £1500 per annum; the salaries of the Scotch judges, sheriffs and sheriffs' substitutes, and of the Irish judges. Miscellaneous services charged on the Consolidated Fund include £16,216 paid to the Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, compensation for loss of duties on the coinage of tin; and £215,000 annuity under the Indian Army Pension Deficiency Act, '85. The cost of the Army and Navy will be found under those headings.

Civil Service Estimates.

The Civil Service Votes granted in the session of 1904, with the net estimates for 1905-6, are subjoined.

The net total of the Estimates for 1905-6 is £28,614,221. The original estimates for 1904-5 amounted to £27,983,920. The increase is therefore £630,301, of which £533,409 arises under Class IV. (Education, Science, and Art). The balance of the increase is more than accounted for by the inclusion in the Estimates for 1905-6 of a vote for deficiencies on the accounts of Savings Banks and Friendly Societies (£146,989), no corresponding vote having been taken in 1904-5. In the following abstract and throughout the detailed estimates, comparison is made, according to the usual practice, with the total grants made for the service of the year 1904-5 in the session of 1904. Thus the figures for 1904-5 comprise, in addition to the original estimates for the year, supplementary estimates

to the amount of £74,297, which were voted in the summer of 1904. The result (after allowing for the transfer, for purposes of comparison, of the sum of £500 from the vote for the Post Office) is a net total for 1904 of £28,058,717. On this basis of comparison the estimates for 1905-6 show an increase of £555,504.

| Service. | 1905-6. | 1904-5. (Grants in Session of 1904.) |
|--|------------------|---|
| Class I.— | Net. | Net. |
| (Public Works & Buildings.) | £ | £ |
| Royal Palaces | 62,500 | 61,500 |
| Osborne | 14,900 | 20,550 |
| Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens | 105,400 | 104,100 |
| Houses of Parliament Buildings | 56,700 | 48,300 |
| Miscellaneous Legal Buildings, Great Britain | 66,960 | 70,700 |
| Art and Science Buildings, Great Britain | 44,000 | 41,300 |
| Diplomatic and Consular Buildings | 94,900 | 58,000 |
| Revenue Buildings | 633,700 | 595,800 |
| Public Buildings, Great Britain | 464,000 | 450,900 |
| Surveys of the U. Kingdom. Harbours under the Board of Trade | 207,650 | 210,409 |
| Peterhead Harbour | 24,565 | 28,930 |
| Rates on Govt. Property | 32,000 | 32,000 |
| Public Works and Buildings, Ireland | 616,295 | 592,277 |
| Railways, Ireland | 214,509 | 220,737 |
| | 59,032 | 87,815 |
| Total | 2,697,711 | 2,623,318 |

| | |
|---|----------|
| Class II. | |
| (Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.) | |
| United Kingdom and England: | |
| House of Lords Offices | £ 17,051 |
| House of Commons Offices | 35,500 |
| Treasury and Subordinate Departments | 98,595 |
| Home Office | 174,629 |
| Foreign Office | 65,103 |
| Colonial Office | 53,920 |
| Privy Council Office | 9,370 |
| Board of Trade | 239,925 |
| Mercantile Marine Services | 99,919 |
| Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade | 8 |
| Board of Agriculture and Fisheries | 120,605 |
| Charity Commission, etc. | 30,689 |
| Civil Service Commission | 41,995 |
| Exchequer and Audit Department | 65,155 |
| Friendly Societies Registry | 7,680 |
| Local Government Board | 232,954 |
| Lunacy Commission | 15,458 |
| Mint, including Coinage | 53 |
| National Debt Office | 13,063 |
| Public Record Office | 24,560 |
| Public Works Loan Commission | 24 |
| Registrar-General's Office | 39,895 |
| Stationery and Printing | 743,283 |

| | 1905 6. | 1904-5. (Grants in Session of 1903.) |
|--|------------------|---|
| Class II.—continued. | Net. | Net. |
| Woods, Forests, etc., Office of Works and Public Buildings, Office of | £ 20,633 | £ 21,171 |
| Secret Service | 73,395 | 69,649 |
| | 65,000 | 65,000 |
| Scotland: | | |
| Secretary for Scotland, Office of Fishery Board | 35,633 | 35,495 |
| Lunacy Commission | 19,786 | 18,155 |
| Registrar-General's Office | 6,384 | 6,423 |
| Local Government Board | 4,781 | 4,732 |
| | 14,905 | 14,598 |
| Ireland: | | |
| Ld.-Lieutenant's Household Chief Sec.'s Office & Subordinate Departments | 4,822 | 4,826 |
| Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction | 25,950 | 26,371 |
| Charitable Donations and Bequests Office | 191,692 | 193,085 |
| Local Government Board | 2,042 | 2,148 |
| Public Record Office | 66,097 | 62,886 |
| Public Works Office | 5,359 | 5,254 |
| Registrar-General's Office | 40,111 | 39,773 |
| Valuation and Boundary Survey | 12,510 | 12,716 |
| Total | 19,719 | 20,207 |
| | 2,758,163 | 2,691,390 |

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Class III. | |
| (Law and Justice.) | |
| United Kingdom and England: | |
| Law Charges | £ 72,202 |
| Miscellaneous Legal Expns. | 49,516 |
| Supreme Crt. of Judicature | 321,574 |
| Land Registry | 44,102 |
| County Courts | 8,000 |
| Police, England and Wales | 39,945 |
| Prisons (England and the Colonies) | 756,443 |
| Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain) | 249,799 |
| Broadmoor Crim. Lun. Asyl. | 35,806 |
| Scotland: | |
| Law Charges and Courts of Law | 81,841 |
| Register House, Edinburgh | 42,481 |
| Crofters' Commission | 4,545 |
| Prisons | 87,750 |
| Ireland: | |
| Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions | 64,416 |
| Supreme Court of Judicature and other Legal Dptm'ts. | 101,025 |
| Land Commission | 153,415 |
| County Court Officers, etc. | 110,423 |
| Dublin Metropolitan Police | 97,906 |
| Royal Irish Constabulary | 1,299,413 |
| Prisons | 122,430 |
| Reformatory and Industrial Schools | 110,281 |
| Dundrum Crim. Lun. Asyl. | 6,993 |
| Total | 3,860,306 |

3,881,853

Class III. (Decrease, £21,547).—The growth of the estimate for Prisons (England and Colonies) is due mainly to the increase of the number of prisoners in local prisons. There is a marked tendency to an increase in the number of summary commitments, and more accommodation, especially in the Metropolis, is therefore required. Of the increase of £27,073 in the estimate for the Irish Land Commission, £12,000 is for additional staff in connection with the administration of the Land Act 1903, and £15,000 for increased provision (estimated at £25,000) for dividend and sinking fund on guaranteed stock created for the purpose of the Land Purchase Aid Fund. The decrease of £40,195 in the estimate for the Royal Irish Constabulary, followed on a decrease of £52,349 last year, is the result of further reductions in the force which are being effected.

| | 1905-6 | 1904-5. (Grants in Session of 1904.) |
|---|-------------------|---|
| Class IV. | | |
| (Education, Science & Art.) | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom and England: | | |
| Board of Education . . . | 12,652,548 | 12,235,758 |
| British Museum . . . | 170,501 | 170,171 |
| National Gallery . . . | 19,014 | 17,065 |
| National Portrait Gallery . . . | 5,619 | 5,682 |
| Wallace Collection . . . | 6,593 | 6,593 |
| Scientific Investigation, etc. | 53,900 | 46,407 |
| Universities and Colleges, Great Britain, and Inter- mediate Education, Wales | 197,300 | 151,200 |
| Scotland: | | |
| Public Education . . . | 1,817,290 | 1,753,724 |
| National Gallery . . . | 5,405 | 6,550 |
| Ireland: | | |
| Public Education . . . | 1,391,721 | 1,393,625 |
| Endowed Schools Commrs. | 910 | 935 |
| National Gallery . . . | 3,096 | 3,082 |
| Queen's Colleges . . . | 5,050 | 4,800 |
| Total . . . | 16,328,947 | 15,795,538 |

Class IV. (Increase, £533,409).—The increase under the Board of Education (England and Wales) is £416,792, and under Public Education, Scotland, £63,566. The decrease of £1904 under Public Education, Ireland, is nominal only, the amount allocated to this service out of the Ireland Development Grant being increased by £14,412. There is an increase of £46,100 under Universities and Colleges, Great Britain, the grant in aid of certain Colleges in Great Britain giving education of a University standard in arts and science being raised from £54,000 to £100,000. Of the increase of £416,790 under Board of Education, the greater proportion must be described as automatic in character, due to the anticipated growth in the number of scholars in average attendance, and to the larger number of teachers for whose training provision is made by the State. The principal increase, £262,704, is in respect of elementary education grants. Referring to details of the vote, it is explained that the increase of £69,300 under aid grants to Local Education Authorities is due to the Education Act, 1902, and the Education (London) Act,

1903, having now come fully into operation. (The aid grant for Voluntary Elementary Schools disappears.) A new sub-head has been opened for payments under the Education (Local Authorities Default) Act, 1904. The amount taken is nominal only, and represents the estimated amount required to meet the balance of advances over recoveries with which the sub-head will be credited. The increase, £34,048, under grants for Training of Teachers, is due to an increase in the number of students in training colleges, and the increase, £50,000, under grants for Education and Training of Pupil Teachers, to the increased rates of grant under the regulations of 1904. A sub-head has for the first time been included in the estimate under which provision is made for assistance in furtherance of the building of training colleges. Under grants for Secondary Schools, the estimate is £242,500, an increase of £26,000, due to the larger number of schools taking the ordinary course, and under grants for Evening Schools, £390,000 has been provided, an increase also of £26,000, due to the continuous development of the classes and the higher work done involving higher grants. The increase of £63,566 under Public Education, Scotland, is due to similar causes, the principal increase being in respect of the elementary education grants, due to the anticipated growth in the number of scholars in average attendance, and also to the higher average rate of grant earned, owing to an increase in the proportion of scholars between the ages of 12 and 14, for whom the higher rates are payable under the Code. The purchase grant for the National Gallery has been increased this year by £2000, in order to provide the balance of the money required for the purchase of the Titian "Portrait of Ariosto." The cost of the picture was £30,000, which has been met to the extent of £21,000 through the generosity of private subscribers in the following contributions:—Lord Iveagh £5000, Mr. Astor £5000, Mr. Pierpont Morgan £5000, Lady Wantage £2500, Mr. Alfred Beit £2500, and Lord Burton £1000. With a view to the further development of the National Physical Laboratory, Parliament was duly asked (under Scientific Investigation) to sanction an increase of £1500 on the grant in aid of salaries and other expenses of the Laboratory, and also an additional grant of £5000 in aid of new buildings and equipment for the same Institution. Further provision was also included for investigations in connection with the North Sea Fisheries.

| | 1905-6. | 1904-5. (Grants in Session of 1904.) |
|---|------------------|---|
| Class V. | | |
| (Foreign and Colonial Services.) | £ | £ |
| Diplomatic and Consular Services . . . | 553,847 | 553,067 |
| Colonial Services . . . | 1,266,703 | 1,366,121 |
| Telegraph Subsidies and Pacific Cable . . . | 76,645 | 87,100 |
| Cyprus, Grant in Aid . . . | 16,000 | — |
| Treasury Chest Fund . . . | — | 49,000 |
| Total . . . | 1,913,195 | 2,055,288 |

| | 1905-6. | 1903-4. (Grants in Session of 1903-.) |
|---|----------------|--|
| Class VI. (Non-effective & Charitable Services.) | £ | £ |
| Superannuation and Re- tired Allowances . . . | 648,378 | 639,729 |
| Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions . . . | 2,300 | 2,600 |
| Miscellaneous Charitable & other Allowances . . . | 1,572 | 1,617 |
| Hospitals and Charities, Ireland . . . | 17,263 | 17,300 |
| Savings Banks & Friendly Societies' Deficiencies . . | 146,989 | — |
| Total . . . | 816,502 | 661,24 |
| Class VII. (Miscellaneous.) | £ | £ |
| Temporary Commissions . . | 32,804 | 50,000 |
| Miscellaneous Expenses . . | 20,895 | 22,685 |
| Repayments to Local Loans Fund . . . | 698 | 5,642 |
| Ireland Development Grant Visit of Their Royal High- nesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to India . . . | 185,000 | 185,000 |
| Repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund . . . | 20,000 | — |
| St. Louis Exhibition . . . | — | 16,757 |
| | — | 70,000 |
| Total . . . | 259,397 | 350,086 |

Class VII. (Decrease, £90,687).—The decrease under Temporary Commissions is due mainly to the termination of the Royal Commissions on Coal Supplies and on London Locomotion. No further vote is required for the St. Louis Exhibition, which accounts for a decrease of £70,000. An estimate of £20,000 is included for the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to India.

Supplementary Estimates, 1904-5.

These, which were granted before March 31st, 1905, amounted to a total of £76,630, among the items being £3,500, additional sum required for repayment of the expenses of the prosecution of Whitaker Wright (£2000 already voted), £5000 paid to Mr. Adolf Beck as compensation for wrongful imprisonment (see "Law Charges" in Session, Sect. 9), £9,000 to defray the balance of the expenses of the two ships sent out by the Admiralty to the relief of the National Antarctic Expedition; and £54,000 grant in aid of the expenses of the administration of the Somaliland Protectorate.

Supplementary Estimates, 1905-6.

The Supplementary Civil Service Estimates granted for the current financial year amount to £51,752, of which £20,000 is for relief of distress (Ireland), £3150 for expenditure on the Speaker's official residence, etc., on change

of occupation, and £14,250 Treasury Chest Fund, to make good the net loss on the transactions of the year 1904-5, principally in connection with the raising of funds in China; and £8881 expenditure in connection with the visit of the King and Queen of Portugal.

Gross National Expenditure.

Finally, in order to show the entire expenditure for which the State was responsible in 1904-5, there have to be added—(1) the expenditure to which the Public Revenue assigned to relieve Local Taxation is applied, and (2) the expenditure chargeable to Capital Account. These additions are made in the following statement:—

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| I. Expenditure chargeable against Exchequer Revenue . . . | £ 141,956,000 |
| II. Expenditure chargeable against Local Taxation Revenue . . . | 9,813,000 |
| | 151,769,000 |
| III. Expenditure chargeable against Capital, viz.— | £ |
| Telegraph Acts, '92-'04 . . . | 700,000 |
| Naval Works Acts, 1895-1903 . . . | 3,453,000 |
| Military Works Acts, 1897-1901 . . . | 3,500,000 |
| Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900 . . . | 11,000 |
| Uganda Railway Acts, 1896-1902 . . . | 192,000 |
| Public Buildings Ex- penses Act, 1903 . . . | 149,000 |
| Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903 . . . | 35,000 |
| Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904 . . . | 29,000 |
| | 8,069,000 |
| Total . . . | £159,838,000 |

The main figures as given above will be found in Table A, and the estimated revenue and expenditure on the same basis for 1905-6 in Table C.

IV. THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The National Debt is made up of (1) Funded Debt, (2) Terminable Annuities, (3) Unfunded Debt. The table shows the amount of each on March 31st, 1904 and 1905.

(1) This consists of the various stocks, and of the debts to the Banks of England and Ireland.

(2) These are annuities in which the payment is made for lives or terms of years, after which it ceases altogether. In estimating the amount of the Debt, these annuities are capitalised.

(3) This consisted in the year under review of War Stock and War Bonds, Exchequer Bonds, and Treasury Bills. The total charge for the service of the Debt has ranged, according to circumstances, from £32,457,000 in '16, to £23,300,000 in '99-1900, and in 1901-2, without Sinking Fund, to £18,319,000. It now stands at £28,000,000. (See Part V., Budget.)

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

STATEMENT showing the AGGREGATE GROSS CAPITAL LIABILITIES of the State, the ESTIMATED ASSETS, and also the EXCHEQUER BALANCES, on March 31st, 1904, and March 31st, 1905.

TABLE B.

| | On March 31st, 1904. | On March 31st, 1905. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the Year ended March 31st, 1905. |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Funded Debt | £ 637,633,319 | £ 635,682,863 | - £ 1,950,456 |
| Terminable Annuities: Estimated Capital Liability in respect of | 51,363,458 | 47,756,246 | - 3,607,212 |
| Unfunded Debt | 73,633,000 | 71,633,000 | - 2,000,000 |
| | 762,629,777 | 755,072,109 | - 7,557,668 |
| Other Capital Liabilities:* | | | |
| (1) Capital Value Russian Dutch Loan Annuity (54 & 55 Vict. c. 26) | 123,196 | 83,338 | - 39,858 |
| (2) Under Barracks Act, '90 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 25) | 1,901,986 | 1,653,537 | - 248,449 |
| (3) Under Telegraph Acts, '92 to 1904 | 3,141,277 | 4,018,533 | + 877,256 |
| (4) Under Uganda Railway Acts, '96-1902 | 4,923,918 | 4,763,693 | - 155,225 |
| (5) Under Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, '95, Session 2 (59 Vict. c. 5) | 429,829 | 424,883 | - 4,946 |
| (6) Under Public Offices (Whitehall) Site Act, '97 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 27) | 484,153 | 478,131 | - 6,022 |
| (7) Under Royal Niger Company Act, '99 (62 & 63 Vict. c. 43) | 774,438 | 753,197 | - 21,241 |
| (8) Under Naval Works Acts, '95 to 1903 | 11,074,501 | 16,023,712 | + 4,949,211 |
| (9) Under Military Works Acts, '97 to 1901 | 6,692,758 | 10,963,982 | + 4,271,224 |
| (10) Under Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 19) | 171,243 | 179,827 | + 8,584 |
| (11) Under Pacific Cable Act, 1901 (1 Edw. VII. c. 31) | 1,977,524 | 1,959,305 | - 18,219 |
| (12) Under Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903 (3 Edw. VII. c. 16) | 12,000 | 47,000 | + 35,000 |
| (13) Under Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903 (3 Edw. VII. c. 41) | 161,500 | 310,244 | + 148,744 |
| | 31,868,323 | 41,664,382 | + 9,796,059 |
| TOTAL GROSS LIABILITIES | £ 794,498,100 | £ 796,736,491 | + 2,238,391 |
| Estimated Assets: | | | |
| (1) Estimated Market Value of Suez Canal Shares | 28,910,000 | 30,857,000 | + 1,947,000 |
| (2) Amount of Advances from the Exchequer unrepaid: Bullion | 670,000 | 630,000 | - 40,000 |
| (3) Contribution of Colonies to Capital Expenditure on the Pacific Cable | 1,444,444 | 1,428,211 | - 16,233 |
| (4) Moiety of Estimated Capital Value of Red Sea and India Telegraph Company's Annuity, repayable by Indian Government | 74,343 | 53,812 | - 15,531 |
| TOTAL ESTIMATED ASSETS | £ 31,098,787 | £ 32,974,023 | + 1,875,236 |
| Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland | £ 4,263,842 | £ 7,430,278 | + 3,166,436 |

* In addition to the liabilities given here, there are sundry contingent liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon, to any material extent, to discharge.

The National Debt may be regarded from two points of view: that of the dead-weight debt, for which there is nothing to show, and which on March 31st, 1905, amounted to £755,072,109, and that of the gross liabilities of the State, which at the same date stood at £796,736,491. The total gross liabilities of the State are found by adding to the dead-weight debt certain other capital liabilities, the nature of which has varied from time to time, and against these were and are set certain estimated assets, and also the Exchequer balances at the Banks of England and Ireland. The difference between Actual Debt and Gross Liabilities was for several years comparatively small, but in recent years considerable new capital liabilities have been incurred, which have materially changed the proportionate relations of the totals to each other. Parliament enacts that certain specified sums may be

borrowed from the National Debt Commissioners in such amounts as may be required from time to time for the execution of certain works, some of which may be reproductive, the repayments of principal and interest being charged on the estimates and extended over a period of years. The system is quite outside the Debt system proper and its fixed charge. It is the capital liabilities still involved in these undertakings, which are set out in Table B, including those for naval and military works, which are gradually increasing the gross liabilities of the State. In the appended columns the figures are similar to some of those shown in Table B, only that they run back to earlier dates, column No. 1 showing the aggregate of the Funded Debt, the estimated value of the Terminable Annuities and the amount of the Unfunded Debt; No. 2 the Gross Liabilities of the State, and No. 3 the amount of the Local Loans outstanding until the separate stock was created.

| Year. | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. |
|--------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1836 . | 843,792,835 | 846,057,745 | 7,373,997 |
| 1850 . | 827,288,478 | 828,009,728 | 14,407,726 |
| 1857 . | 835,584,515 | 836,811,622 | 13,568,741 |
| 1860 . | 821,670,809 | 822,835,579 | 12,764,894 |
| 1870 . | 792,132,575 | 793,089,295 | 13,526,974 |
| 1880 . | 769,856,044 | 770,604,774 | 29,331,669 |
| 1886 . | 741,400,384 | 742,024,320 | 25,928,815 |
| 1887 . | 735,549,930 | 736,153,067 | 26,349,613 |
| 1888 . | 704,052,614 | 704,634,952 | — |
| 1890 . | 688,548,306 | 689,089,046 | — |
| 1899 . | 628,021,572 | 635,393,734 | — |
| 1900 . | 628,930,653 | 638,919,931 | — |
| 1901 . | 689,469,953 | 703,934,349 | — |
| 1902 . | 745,015,650 | 765,215,653 | — |
| 1903 . | 770,778,762 | 798,349,190 | — |
| 1904 . | 762,629,776 | 794,498,099 | — |
| 1905 . | 755,072,109 | 796,736,491 | — |

V. THE BUDGET.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain unfolded his second Budget to a crowded House on April 10th. The results of the financial year which had just closed, though lending no support to the exaggerated expectations which he feared had been formed in many quarters, were at least sufficient to show that we had turned the corner, and that we had done something more than establish an equilibrium between expenditure and revenue. Though there were now indications of a better state of things, it could not be said that the year 1904-5 was a satisfactory one, either from the point of view of commerce or finance.

Estimated revenue, 1904-5 . . . £143,390,000
Actual yield 143,370,000

This close correspondence in the aggregate was, however, accompanied by an almost equally remarkable divergence in the various details. The consumption per head of both beer and spirits was less in 1904 than in any one of the last fifteen years, and since 1900 that decline had been continuous. The fact seemed to be that we were witnessing a change in the habits of our people of which we should have to take account in any consideration of our

financial system. An experienced supervisor of Inland Revenue, stationed at Leeds, wrote:—

"It is the general opinion that there is a wave of sobriety passing over the country. . . . I am convinced that the revenue from beer and spirits has reached high-water mark, and is falling, and will continue to do so. Any increase of wages in the future will be expended in pleasure and amusement, and not on drink."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer added, however, that the conclusion was expressed in terms more absolute than he should be inclined to adopt. The great gain in the year in the matter of direct taxation was due to the income tax, which exceeded his estimate by £1,250,000. Some £800,000 of this seemed to have been due to new instructions issued by the Inland Revenue Board in September 1904.

Estimated expenditure, 1904-5 . . . £142,880,000
Actual issues 141,956,000
The accounts balanced:—
Actual revenue, 1904-5 . . . £143,370,000
Actual expenditure, 1904-5 . . . 141,956,000

Realised surplus £1,414,000

This realised surplus would be applied, in accordance with the statement made in 1904, to strengthen the Exchequer balances, so that they would nearly have made good the draft upon those balances caused by the deficit of the previous year.

First estimate of revenue, 1905-6 £144,004,000
First estimate of expenditure, 1905-6 141,032,000
Estimated surplus £2,972,000

The unfunded debt stood at the exceptionally high figure of £77,633,000. [This amount includes Exchequer bonds for £6,000,000 issued for the purposes of the Naval and Military Works Acts, and included in Table B under "Other Capital Liabilities."] Of this sum, £14,000,000 of Exchequer bonds would expire in December 1905, and in view of that contingency they should not be content with a simple renewal of the bonds, but take such steps as would secure their redemption by a regular process and within a reasonable time. By the Sinking Fund already at the disposal of the Government, and by means of the repayments lately received from the Transvaal on account of works executed on railways and stores handed over at the close of the war, he hoped to be able to extinguish £4,000,000 out of that £14,000,000. He proposed to pay off the balance by the issue of new bonds to an equivalent amount with a currency of ten years, one-tenth of the total issue to be drawn and repaid within each year. In order that the Sinking Fund he attached to these new bonds should not trench on the Sinking Fund at present available for the redemption of debt, he proposed to increase the fixed debt charge by £1,000,000, so that it would stand at £28,000,000 instead of £27,000,000. He hoped to adopt the whole of the recommendations of the Committee on the Use of Alcohol for Industrial Purposes, though they would require

TABLE C.--FINAL BALANCE SHEET, 1905-6.

(as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer).

| ESTIMATED REVENUE. | | 1905-6. | ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE. | | 1905-6. |
|--|--|-------------|--|--|-------------|
| Customs £ | | £ | I. Consolidated Fund Services. | | £ |
| Deduct: Proposed reduction of Tea Duty from July 1st, 1905 | | 35,600,000 | National Debt Services: | | |
| | | 1,550,000 | (a) Interest and Management | | 19,572,000 |
| | | 34,050,000 | (b) Repayment of Capital £ | | |
| Excise | | 30,200,000 | Add: Proposed increase of the Sinking Fund . 1,000,000 | | 8,428,000 |
| Estate, etc., Duties | | 13,000,000 | | | 28,000,000 |
| Stamps | | 8,000,000 | Other Consolidated Fund Services | | 1,620,000 |
| Land Tax | | 750,000 | Payments to Local Taxation Accounts | | 1,160,000 |
| House Duty | | 1,950,000 | Total Consolidated Fund Services | | 30,780,000 |
| Property and Income Tax | | 31,000,000 | II. Supply Services. | | |
| Total Exchequer Receipts from Taxes | | 118,950,000 | Army (including Ordnance Factories) | | 29,813,000 |
| Post Office | | 16,500,000 | Navy | | 33,389,000 |
| Telegraph Service | | 4,050,000 | Civil Services | | 28,614,000 |
| Crown Lands | | 470,000 | Customs and Inland Revenue | | 3,161,000 |
| Receipts from Suez Canal Shares and Sundry Loans | | 1,034,000 | Post Office | | 10,721,000 |
| Miscellaneous | | 1,450,000 | Telegraph Service | | 4,772,000 |
| Total Exchequer Receipts from Non-Tax Revenue | | 23,504,000 | Packet Service | | 782,000 |
| | | | Total Supply Services | | 111,252,000 |
| Total Estimated Revenue | | 142,454,000 | Total Estimated Expenditure | | 142,032,000 |
| | | | Balance | | 422,000 |
| | | | Total | | 142,454,000 |

Estimated Revenue assigned to Local Taxation Accounts £9,756,000

Estimated Borrowings to meet Expenditure chargeable against Capital £8,000,000

Estimated Payments out of Revenue assigned to Local Taxation Accounts £9,756,000

Estimated Expenditure chargeable against Capital £9,000,000

The figures against "Customs" on the one side and "National Debt Services" on the other show the first estimates, and the modifications made in them by the Budget.

legislation in a measure separate from the Finance Bill; and he notified certain small reforms in the Customs, including the abolition of the warehousing charge payable on the clearance of certain dutiable goods. With the £1,972,000 he had still remaining of his projected surplus after setting up the new Sinking Fund, he felt unable to propose any relief to the income-tax payer, as to take off 1d. would cost £2,200,000 in the current year. He proposed instead to devote the remainder of his available surplus to remove, as from July 1st, 1905, the addition of 2d. per lb. on tea which was imposed in 1904, estimating that this concession would cost in the current year £1,550,000:—

| | |
|--|------------|
| Estimated Surplus as above | £2,972,000 |
| Exchequer Bonds Sinking Fund | £1,000,000 |
| 2d. per lb. off Tea | 1,550,000 |
| | £2,550,000 |
| Total | £422,000 |

Fire Brigades Union, National. President, Duke of Marlborough, K.G.; Hon. Sec., H. S. Folker, F.A.I., Trinity Chambers, Guildford.

Fisher, Admiral Sir John A., G.C.B., O.M. Appointed Senior Naval Lord on the Board of Admiralty in Oct. 1904, was b. Jan. 23th, '41, and is the son of Capt. W. Fisher, 78th Highlanders. He entered the Navy in '54, saw service in the Chinese and Crimean wars, and distinguished himself in the Egyptian war '82. He was appointed Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes in '86, Rear-Admiral '90, Admiral Superintendent Portsmouth Dockyard '91, Controller of the Navy '92, Commander-in-Chief North America and West Indies Station '97, Naval Delegate Hague Peace Conference '99, Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean '99-1902, Portsmouth Aug. 1903, and Senior Naval Lord 1904. He was a member of the Esher War Office Committee 1903. Appointed First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to H.M. the King, Oct. 1904. Order of Merit June 30th, 1905. The Admiralty, S.W.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE MOVEMENT.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| I.—EVENTS OF 1903. | IV.—THE PROPOSED COLONIAL CONFERENCE. |
| II.—EVENTS OF 1904. | V.—THE TARIFF COMMISSION. |
| III.—EVENTS OF 1905. | VI.—INDIAN AND COLONIAL OPINION. |
| VII.—PUBLICATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS. | |

I. EVENTS OF 1903.

It appears from a speech made by Mr. Ritchie, M.P., at Thornton Heath, on Nov. 18th, 1903, that Mr. Chamberlain, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, first laid his policy of Preferential Tariffs before the Cabinet in November 1902. Mr. Ritchie stated that he, as Chancellor of the Exchequer at that time, at once opposed the policy proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, and in March 1903 informed the Prime Minister that he could not prepare a Budget till the question was decided one way or the other, and if it were decided against the views he held he should decline to be responsible for the Budget and should have to tender his resignation. Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Chamberlain discussed the question in March 1903, and Mr. Chamberlain withdrew his opposition to Mr. Ritchie's views. The "Budget Cabinet" was held on March 31st, when Mr. Ritchie as Chancellor of the Exchequer placed his proposals before the Cabinet and they were agreed upon. Those proposals involved the dropping of the duty of 1s. per quarter on imported corn and flour, and in spite of great opposition statutory effect was finally given to the Budget by the Finance Act, 1903, and the duty was abandoned.

The Birmingham Speech.

It was at Birmingham on May 15th, 1903, that Mr. Chamberlain delivered the speech in which he urged that preferential tariffs stood first amongst the means of promoting the union of the British Empire. During a debate in the House of Commons, on May 28th, 1903, on a motion for adjournment made by Sir Charles Dilke, in order to raise the question of fiscal policy, Mr. Chamberlain dealt still more explicitly with the question. He urged again that the existing fiscal system of the United Kingdom provided no weapon wherewith to meet fiscal attacks upon the Colonies, or upon the mother country, which were already serious, and which might become much worse. If that system was to be adhered to so rigidly as to make counter-attacks impossible, the British colonies should be so informed; but he believed that such a decision would put an insurmountable obstacle in the way of closer fiscal relations with the Colonies; and if the hope of such a relationship were abandoned, the idea of establishing closer political relations would also have to be dismissed, and a united Empire would then be beyond the bounds of possibility. They could not make arrangements with the Colonies until the country had declared itself. If such a declaration were made he should call another Conference of the Ministers of the self-governing Colonies, and he believed that terms giving us as much as we could give the Colonies could be secured. By us the preference must be given on raw material or upon food, or upon both. "But," he said,

"so far as I can see, it will not be necessary to put any tax at all on raw material. . . .

Therefore it comes to this—if you are to give a preference to the Colonies—I do not say that you are—you must put a tax on food."

Suppose we imposed a duty on corn, it might be assumed that the working classes would pay three-fourths of it: the working classes were entitled to every penny of the three-quarters, and he would give them without hesitation the other quarter. The large sum available should be devoted to social reforms; and old age pensions, or anything else that cost large sums of money which had hitherto seemed to be out of reach of immediate practical politics, would become practical if this policy were carried out. His proposed tax was not intentionally protective; but incidentally, and so far as it went, it would be protective. There was no doubt whatever that the state of agriculture had been, and was, a serious question for the country. Anything which increased our home food supply would have some advantages which might be set against any disadvantages which accompany protection upon articles of food.

Mr. Balfour spoke in the course of the same debate, and said this country was no longer in the position in which it was in 1846. There was every prospect that in future foreign countries would manipulate their tariffs more and more to our disadvantage, and that we should find it increasingly difficult to secure markets for our manufactured goods. He asked, therefore, whether the time had not come for abandoning the doctrine that revenue was never to be raised for other purposes besides expenditure. He urged also that, if foreign countries should take the view that the self-governing Colonies could be treated as separate nations, we should resist their policy by fiscal retaliation. There could, of course, be no return to the old Protectionist policy of taxing articles in the interests of trade, but he questioned whether the working classes would repudiate a policy involving the taxation of food (which was essential if the system of Preferential Trade advocated by the Colonial Premiers was to be carried out) if it was likely to lead to an improvement in the fiscal and Imperial position of the country. The question could not be dealt with that Session, or the next, or the Session after that, as it would have to be most carefully examined and exhaustively thought out.

Reception of the Proposals in Parliament.

The proposals thus made by Mr. Chamberlain, and more or less endorsed by Mr. Balfour, evoked the deepest interest in the United Kingdom and throughout the Empire. The Government, it was soon made clear, were not unanimous on the matter. Mr. Ritchie, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, his predecessor, expressed strong objections to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and

Lord Goschen and the Duke of Devonshire took the same view.

Many other members of the Government, however, as for instance Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Long, and many supporters of the Government, of course including Mr. Chaplin, Sir Howard Vincent, and others, welcomed the policy outlined by Mr. Chamberlain. So also did several Liberals, including the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. T. A. Brassey, and others.

The Opposition from the first condemned and resisted it. Lord Rosebery at Burnley, on May 19th, 1903, indicated the nature of the objections, which he believed to be insurmountable, to such a policy. Lord Spencer, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Bryce, Sir William Harcourt, Sir Henry Fowler, all strongly criticised the proposals as detrimental to the Empire.

The line taken by the Government in view of these circumstances was that there should be an inquiry, "a most careful examination of every side of the problem," as Mr. Balfour put it in the House of Commons (June 10th, 1903). The inquiry, said the Duke of Devonshire (June 29th, 1903), was being carried on "by the members of the Government for themselves." They were endeavouring to arrange the necessary information in a manner in which they would be able to consider it for themselves, and in due time the results of their examination would be communicated to Parliament and the country.

Various attempts were made to raise a debate on the question in the House of Commons, so as to enable it to be debated fully there, but this was not accomplished; and Lord Hugh Cecil was one of the Unionist M.P.s who spoke his mind very freely upon it. He said Mr. Balfour had sought "by every means in his power to restrict and limit within the closest dimensions the deliberative powers of this House." Sir M. Hicks-Beach asked (July 15th, 1903) if the Prime Minister would give facilities for a full discussion of the changes in fiscal policy proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, in order that the House might aid the country in the inquiry which it had been invited to engage in by the Government. Mr. Balfour said no useful purpose would be served by a discussion on a motion of a general abstract character; and, in reply to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (who asked if the Government refused to afford an opportunity for discussion of a subject upon which Mr. Chamberlain had invited discussion, and which Mr. Balfour said had no party significance), he intimated that if Sir Henry desired to move a vote of censure no obstacle would be put in his way. The Session closed, however, without any formal debate having taken place on the subject.

Changes in the Cabinet, 1903.

The Cabinet met (Sept. 14th, 1903), and considered the Fiscal Policy, and Mr. Balfour's pamphlet on the subject, "Insular Free Trade," (Longmans, 1s.), was published (16th). The resignations of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, and Lord George Hamilton were announced (18th), and of Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Mr. Arthur Elliot (21st), while the Duke of Devonshire followed suit (Oct. 6th, 1903). It transpired subsequently that Mr. Chamberlain had written to Mr. Balfour on Sept. 9th in anticipation of the Cabinet meeting, acknowledging that a preferential agreement with the Colonies involving the taxation of some articles of food was, even

if accompanied by a reduction of taxation on other articles of food, unacceptable to the majority in the constituencies; that the policy could not therefore be pressed; stating that the feeling in favour of the other branch of fiscal reform, which would give the Government fuller discretion in negotiating with foreign countries and enable them to retaliate if necessary, justified the adoption of such a policy by the Government; and saying that he (Mr. Chamberlain) would resign in order to devote himself to explaining and popularising the cause he had at heart. Some feeling was aroused and much comment was excited by the disclosure of the fact that Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton did not know when they resigned of the existence of the above letter from Mr. Chamberlain, which, though dated Sept. 9th, was not communicated to the Cabinet at its meeting on Sept. 14th. Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton wrote their letters of resignation on Sept. 15th, "in ignorance of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation and of the consequent elimination of all that related to Preferential Tariffs from the Government programme."

Mr. Balfour's "Sheffield Programme."

On Oct. 1st, 1903, Mr. Balfour spoke at Sheffield at the annual meeting of the National Union of Conservative Associations, and declared that while he was opposed to the taxation of food, it was only because it was not within the limits of practical politics, and he did not think public opinion was ripe for it. He was in favour of Retaliation, however. Tariff attacks could only be met by Tariff replies. He said: "My request therefore to you to-night—the fundamental and essential request to which everything I have to say in the remainder of my speech is subsidiary and accidental—is that the people of this country should give to the Government of this country, from whatever party that Government may be drawn, that freedom of negotiation of which we have been deprived, not by the force of circumstances, not by the action of overmastering forces, not by the pressure of foreign Powers, but by something which I can only describe as our own pedantry and our own self-conceit." He admitted that without the imposition of taxes of food Retaliation could not be complete. He said categorically that he desired "to reverse the fiscal tradition which has prevailed during the last two generations" by asking the country "to reverse, to annul and delete altogether from the maxims of public conduct the doctrine that you must never put on taxation except for revenue purposes. . . . This country should again have what every other country in the world possesses, and that of which no other country in the world would think of depriving itself, the liberty to negotiate and something to negotiate with." He said: "My object is to mitigate, as far as circumstances allow, the injury done to us by hostile tariffs." Another passage of the speech ran thus: "I have been asked to give a lead. I think that request was a reasonable one. A man who, however unworthy, is called upon to lead a party must lead it, and so long as I am in that position I mean to lead it."

After Mr. Balfour's speech the National Union of Conservative Associations carried unanimously the following resolution:—

"That this Conference, believing that the changes which have taken place during the last fifty years in the conditions under which British Trade has been carried on necessitate the reconsideration of the fiscal system which we as a nation have adopted during that period, thanks the Prime Minister for having instituted an inquiry into the whole subject, and welcomes the policy which he has foreshadowed for securing to this country fiscal freedom in our negotiations and commercial relations with foreign countries."

Opening of the Campaign.

On Oct. 6th 1903, Mr. Chamberlain, freed from the responsibilities of office, opened his campaign at Glasgow with a speech which attracted deep attention throughout the Empire and all over the world. The proposals made by him at Glasgow and in subsequent speeches may be thus summarised:—

New Duties.

On foreign corn and flour . . . 2s. per qr.
On foreign meat and dairy produce 5%

Maize and bacon, however, are to be excluded from taxation, as the latter forms the food of some of the poorest of the population; while maize is a raw material to the farmers, who feed their stock with it.

The Colonies are to have a preference by exemption from the above duties; and a substantial preference is also to be given to them upon Colonial wines and also perhaps upon Colonial fruits.

Duties Removed.

These new duties are to be accompanied by the following remissions of duty:—

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Tea | $\frac{3}{4}$ of duty* |
| Sugar | " " |
| Coffee and Cocoa | " " |
| Foreign manufactured goods | 10%† |

II. EVENTS OF 1904.

The Liberal Unionist Split.

On Jan. 11th, 1904, letters which had passed between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain appeared in the public press. The correspondence had reference to the position of the Liberal Unionist Association in regard to the Fiscal Question, and was very fully summarised on p. 200 of the 1905 ANNUAL. The result of the correspondence was that a special meeting of the Liberal Unionist Council was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Feb. 3rd, 1904. It was convened and presided over by Mr. Chamberlain, and attended by 84 members out of a total of 120. The great majority of those present supported Mr. Chamberlain, and it was resolved to prepare a scheme for the future management of the Council and for the fuller representation of the Liberal Unionist party. This was followed by the annual meeting of the Liberal Unionist Council, held May 18th, 1904, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain both spoke,

and formal resolutions were carried for the reconstitution of the Council on the basis of a fuller popular representation of the party, and the adoption of new rules which, the Duke pointed out, would "create a new political organisation," not merely to oppose Home Rule, but to take such a line as it might think fit upon any political questions that may be raised." The local associations were then invited to take the necessary steps to constitute an organisation on the lines indicated; and the meeting of the new Council was held in the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, July 14th, 1904, Mr. Chamberlain being in the chair. The representatives of 278 associations were present. The Fiscal Question was dealt with as follows: "That this Council, believing that the time has come for a complete reform of our fiscal system, approves of the demand made by the Prime Minister for increased powers to deal with hostile tariffs and the practice of dumping, and further expresses its earnest hope that the ties of sympathy which already unite the British Empire may be strengthened by a commercial union with the Colonies, based on preferential arrangements between them and the mother country." "That the officers of this Association be instructed to assist as heretofore all Liberal Unionist candidates and Liberal Unionist associations that are prepared to support the Unionist Government, without regard to their opinions upon the question of fiscal reform."

The Aug. 1904 number of the official organ of the Imperial Tariff Committee, *Monthly Notes on Tariff Reform*, edited by Mr. C. A. Vince, stated that it was no longer possible to dispute the significance of the decision of the Liberal Unionist Council. More than 2000 Liberal Unionists, elected to represent 278 local Liberal Unionist organisations, and bringing with them the mandate of their colleagues, had adopted with practical unanimity the Crewe resolution—the most emphatic and determined of the 45 resolutions in favour of tariff reform of which notice had been given. The Liberal Unionist party was irrevocably pledged to tariff reform, and to support of Mr. Chamberlain.

Parliamentary Proceedings, 1904.

Mr. J. Morley moved (Feb. 8th) the Opposition amendment to the Address, setting forth that effective deliberation on the financial service of the year was being rendered difficult by the conflicting declarations of Ministers; that the removal of Protective duties had for more than half a century actively conduced to the vast extension of our trade and commerce and to the welfare of the population, and that any return to Protective duties, more particularly when imposed on the food of the people, would be deeply injurious to the national strength, contentment, and well-being. Mr. G. Balfour opposed the amendment. He declared emphatically that the policy of the Government was not Protectionist. A policy of preference did not necessarily include Protection; and as to the policy of the Government, it was not incompatible with Free Trade principles. In fact, the Government were prepared to fight for those principles by negotiation. Mr. Akers-Douglas wound up the debate on behalf of the Government. He denied that the Government were in favour of Protection, which they had not defended, and did not intend to defend. In reply to the query whether they were going

* Then at 6d. per lb.

† To be applied to foreign nations enforcing high duties on British manufactures, and to average 10%, being arranged according to the amount of labour expended on the manufactured goods.

to fight for Free Trade, he would say that they were going to fight for even freer trade, their object being to secure reductions of hostile tariffs. The amendment was rejected (Feb. 15th) by 227 votes to 276.

The Earl of Crewe asked H.M. Government (Feb. 18th) what steps they proposed to take to give effect to the policy of "Negotiation and Retaliation," and moved that no duty upon imports into the United Kingdom from foreign countries, or from British colonies and dependencies, should be imposed, modified, or removed without the formal consent of Parliament to each such proposal. Lord Balfour declared that retaliation was not a final policy, but commercial war. The Marquis of Salisbury, for the Government, moved as an amendment: "This House, while affirming the constitutional doctrine that all the fiscal arrangements of this country must be subject to the full and effective control of Parliament over taxation, is not prepared to lay down rules for the guidance of future Parliaments as to the exact method in which such control should be exercised by them in cases which might arise." The Marquis of Lansdowne said the Government's ideal of Free Trade was as high and sound as that of their opponents. He pointed to the steady tendency on the part of foreign countries to raise their tariffs against us. In these circumstances the Government, instead of relying on most-favoured-nation treatment, desired to bargain for themselves. They did not want to provoke hostilities all over the world; but unless they could contemplate as a last resort the use of measures of this kind, it would be impossible for the British Government to hold their own in commercial negotiations with foreign powers. The Earl of Crewe's motion having been rejected by 98 votes to 47, the amendment of the Marquis of Salisbury was agreed to.

Mr. Pirie called attention (March 9th) to the public utterances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other members of the Government on the fiscal question, and moved a resolution condemning a policy of preferential and protective tariffs. Mr. Balfour said his expectation was, that after the General Election the Government would be able to adopt a policy dealing with what was called Retaliation and what was called dumping. It was certainly desirable that British negotiations in commercial matters should be put in a position to meet foreign negotiators on equal terms. He had plainly stated more than once that he did not think the public would accept proposals for the taxation of food or for fiscal union to the Colonies based upon such taxation. The motion was rejected by 289 votes to 243. It should be added that Mr. Wharton had placed on the paper an amendment to Mr. Pirie's motion, expressing approval of the explicit declarations of the Government that their policy of fiscal reform did not include either a general system of Protection or Protection based on the taxation of food; and it was freely stated that this alternative had been handed in with the concurrence of the Treasury Bench, and with the idea of putting the Free Traders in a difficulty; it was with equal freedom asserted that had not the hon. member, in deference to the strongly expressed opinion of a largely attended meeting of Ministerialists, hurriedly abandoned this proposal, the Government would have found themselves in a minority.

Mr. Black (May 18th) called attention to

the declaration of certain Ministers that the Government was opposed to any tax upon food, and moved a resolution to the effect that, as protective taxation of food would be burdensome to the people and injurious to the Empire, the House welcomed the declarations of Ministers that the Government was opposed to such taxation. To this Mr. Chamberlain gave a hostile notice; but the amendment actually moved, by Mr. Wyndham, was one of which the Prime Minister had given notice, declaring that the House considered it unnecessary to discuss the question of fiscal reforms, in view of the statement that no proposals would be laid before the present Parliament, and expressing continued confidence in the Government. Mr. Balfour declared that his policy was still what was known as the Sheffield policy. To that he had added nothing; nor had he detracted anything from it. He declined to deal further with the fiscal question, because discussions on that subject were purely abstract. The motion of Mr. Black having been rejected, amid cheers and counter-cheers, by 306 votes to 257, the debate stood adjourned. A number of Free-fooders had decided to support Mr. Black's motion, and on the division 22 hon. gentlemen ordinarily classed as Ministerialists actually voted in its favour.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (Aug. 1st) moved a vote of censure, expressing regret at the action of Ministers who had accepted official positions in the Liberal Unionist Association, a political organisation which had formally declared its adhesion to a policy of preferential duties involving the taxation of food. The object of the motion, he said, was to ascertain how the Prime Minister reconciled his policy, as declared at Sheffield, with the conduct of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Selborne, and Mr. Victor Cavendish, who by becoming office-bearers in the reconstituted Liberal Unionist Association, had given their support to the Birmingham fiscal policy. Mr. Chamberlain said the object was to identify the views of the Prime Minister with his own. But he pointed out that had there been no difference of opinion between Mr. Balfour and himself he would not have left the Cabinet. He left it because he recognised that his right hon. friend was not prepared to go as far as he was. That his policy would be accepted eventually he felt confident, and the sooner the issue was raised the better. Mr. Balfour complained that his statements in regard to the fiscal question had been misunderstood, and asserted that no Prime Minister had ever made his position clearer. The motion was defeated by 288 votes to 210.

Mr. Balfour at Edinburgh repudiates Protection.

On Oct. 3rd, 1904, the Scottish Conservative Club, Edinburgh, gave a dinner in honour of Mr. Balfour. In his speech Mr. Balfour said he adhered to the recommendations which he had made in "The Sheffield Programme." It had been criticised as Protectionist. Dealing with that criticism, he said: "What is a Protective policy? A Protective policy, as I understand it, is a policy which aims at supporting or creating home industries by raising home prices. The raising of prices is a necessary step towards the encouragement of an industry under a Protective system. The object of Protection is to encourage home industries. The

means by which it attains that object is by the manipulation of a fiscal system to raise home prices. If the home prices are not raised, the industry is not encouraged. If the industry is encouraged, it is by the raising of prices. That is, in a nutshell, Protection properly understood." He continued: "I am personally of opinion that for this country in its existing circumstances Protection in the true sense of the word—Protection as I have endeavoured to define it and describe it to-night—is not the best policy. It is not one I have ever recommended, directly or indirectly, either to my colleagues in the Cabinet, to the House of Commons, or to the country. It is a policy which I do not believe to be expedient under existing circumstances; and I should never think, any more than my friend near me, of diminishing the zeal and earnestness of my support of a Conservative and Unionist party should that party take up a Protectionist line. I do not think that I could with advantage in such circumstances be its leader. A man can only lead his party if he believes in the party's policy; and although I do believe in the general scheme of politics which we in this room represent, I think I should have to leave it to others to deal with a policy of true Protection, if the country should decide that such a policy was in its opinion expedient at the present time."

Mr. Chamberlain at Luton (Oct. 5th) said that this was "a statement of the greatest importance," which "marked a stage in this great controversy." He went on: "Mr. Balfour began by repudiating for himself the name of Protectionist with which he declares his opponents belabour him. I also repudiate the name, although I admit I do not care one of your straws what my opponents are pleased to call me."

III. EVENTS OF 1905.

Mr. Balfour's "Half-sheet of Notepaper."

Mr. Balfour, speaking in Manchester, Jan. 26th, 1905, on the occasion of his annual address to his constituents, in answer to a challenge made by Mr. Morley shortly before that date, placed the essence and outline of his views on Fiscal Reform on half a sheet of notepaper thus. "First, I desire such an alteration of our fiscal system as will give us a freedom of action impossible while we hold ourselves bound by the maxim that no taxation should be imposed except for revenue. I desire this freedom in the main for three reasons. It will strengthen our hands in any negotiations by which we may hope to lower foreign hostile tariffs. It may enable us to protect the fiscal independence of those Colonies which desire to give us preferential treatment. It may be useful where we wish to check the importation of those foreign goods which, because they are bounty-fed or tariff-protected abroad, are sold below cost price here. Such importations are ultimately as injurious to the consumer as they are immediately ruinous to the producer.

"Secondly, I desire closer commercial union with the Colonies, and I do so because I desire closer union in all its best modes, and because this particular mode is intrinsically of greater importance and has received much colonial support. I also think it might produce great and growing commercial advantages, both to the Colonies and the mother country, by pro-

moting freer trade between them. No doubt such commercial union is beset with many difficulties. Those can best be dealt with by a Colonial Conference, provided its objects are permitted to be discussed unhampered by limiting instructions.

"Thirdly, I recommend, therefore, that the subject shall be referred to a conference on those terms.

"Fourthly, and lastly, I do not desire to raise home prices for the purpose of aiding home productions."

Parliamentary Proceedings, 1905.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (Feb. 14th) said the fiscal question overshadowed everything else, and the country was still groping in the dark in its endeavour to ascertain the policy of the Prime Minister. The Opposition desired a candid declaration upon this subject, and trusted they would not be put off again by evasions. Mr. Balfour declared that he had tried in his speeches to be explicit to the best of his ability, and that he could not imagine any way of bringing his views home to the Opposition if he had failed to do so hitherto.

Mr. Asquith (Feb. 15th) moved an amendment to the Address to the effect that the time had come for submitting the fiscal question to the people without further delay. He asked whether the Prime Minister agreed with Mr. Chamberlain that there was no difference in principle between their policies. The real issue before the country was as between preference and non-preference, between the taxation and the free admission of corn and flour and meat; and the country should be allowed to decide it. Mr. Chamberlain (Feb. 16th) said for him a dissolution had no terrors, and personally he should be glad if it came soon. He, however, denied the right of the Opposition to demand a dissolution on fantastic grounds. He denied that he said at Limehouse that we ought to abandon Free Trade. What he did say was that we ought to reform our policy of free imports, which stood in the way of Free Trade, which we had never had. Upon this point he thought there was no difference between himself and the Prime Minister. Lord H. Cecil invited the Prime Minister, who had not yet fixed his fiscal geographical position according to the meridian of Birmingham, to explain his views so clearly as to make it difficult for tariff reformers to misrepresent them. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman thought it was clear that the Prime Minister was committed up to the hilt to the Birmingham policy. Mr. Balfour defended his policy of retaliation, and said as long as we were not armed with the free power of negotiation attempts would certainly be made against our commerce. The amendment was negatived by 311 to 248.

Mr. Churchill (March 8th) called attention to the question of preferential trading with the Colonies, and moved a resolution declaring that the permanent unity of the Empire would not be secured through a system of preferential duties based upon the protective taxation of food. Mr. Lyttelton explained that the Government considered it was time to put a stop to the discussion of abstractions, and to ascertain in a businesslike way the exact proposals which the Colonies would make. Mr. Chamberlain felt that an abstract resolution could have no useful result. The resolution would muzzle the Conference upon the one point to which

the Colonies would most wish to direct attention—namely, Colonial preference. **Mr. Balfour** opposed the resolution, which he said flew in the face of the policy he announced at Edinburgh. He was not in favour of the protective taxation of food. The previous question was carried by 302 votes to 260.

Mr. Ainsworth (March 22nd) moved a resolution to the effect that an imposition of a general duty on all imported manufactured goods, not exceeding 10 per cent. on the average, would be injurious to the commercial interests of the kingdom. **Mr. Balfour** explained that in the opinion of the Government it was not desirable that they should take part in fiscal discussions raised by unofficial members. A Government was justified in treating with indifference certain resolutions, even when carried against them. For his part, he would not join in future debates of this kind, and he thought his supporters would do well to follow his example. On the resolution being put from the chair, it was not seriously challenged by the Ministerial side of the House. The Opposition, however, forced a division, and the resolution was carried, amid cheers and laughter, by 254 to 2.

Mr. J. Walton (March 28th) moved a resolution condemning the Prime Minister's policy of fiscal retaliation. While there was a large attendance on the Opposition side of the House, the Ministerial benches were almost empty. **Mr. Asquith** said the action of the Prime Minister in absenting himself when his own policy was directly challenged was extraordinary and unprecedented. Even the right hon. gentleman had never before so mocked the authority and flouted the dignity of the House. The motion was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Osmond Williams moved that grave injury would be caused to the shipping industry and to other industries dependent thereon by the adoption of the changes in the existing fiscal system proposed by **Mr. Chamberlain**, and this was seconded by **Col. Denny**. **Mr. Bryce** supported the motion, and condemned what he described as the cowardly conduct of the Prime Minister in keeping away from the House. The motion was agreed to.

Sir J. Leese (April 4th) moved a resolution expressing disapproval of the taxation of corn, wheat, and dairy produce, as being burdensome to the poor and injurious to the nation's welfare; and affirming that any Colonial Conference that might be held would result in failure unless it was convened on the understanding that the United Kingdom would not agree to any such taxation. The Government declined to take part in the discussion, and the motion was carried *nem. con.*

Replying to **Mr. Soares** and **Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman** (May 22nd), **Mr. Balfour** said it would be impossible, in his opinion, for any Government to endeavour to restrict the discussions of the Colonial Conference. He had in no sense departed from the policy he announced in his Edinburgh speech; but he admitted frankly that when he delivered that speech he had not in contemplation the Conference which was to come together automatically next year. The policy of his Edinburgh speech was that it would not be right for a Government to adopt any system of fiscal reform which had not been submitted to the country. **Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman**, having obtained leave, moved the adjournment of the House to call attention to the statement of the Prime Minister that the

question of Colonial preference might be submitted to a Conference in 1906, before the country had been given an opportunity of expressing its opinion thereon. That statement, he said, appeared to be incompatible with what was understood to have been the right hon. gentleman's declared policy. If it should appear that the country had been misled, they would have to consider what the effect of that must be on the dignity and character of a British Prime Minister, and on the honourable traditions of public life in this country. **Mr. Lyttelton** rose to reply, but the Opposition would not hear him, shouting "Balfour," "The Prime Minister," and "We won't hear you." The Deputy Speaker intervened, and asked the House to hear the Colonial Minister. The clamour, however, did not subside; and **Mr. J. Ellis** asked the Deputy Speaker whether he knew of any occasion when a Prime Minister whose honour had been challenged had not at once risen to reply. The Deputy Speaker said that was not a point of order, and again appealed to the House to give the Colonial Secretary a hearing. The Opposition, however, refused to do so. **Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman** said the Prime Minister must see that it would be impossible for the debate to proceed unless he consented to make his statement without further delay. **Mr. Balfour**, amid the cheers of his supporters, declared that he was entitled to wait until the indictment had been developed. A criminal in the dock, he said, was not expected to make his defence before he had heard the whole case against him. **Mr. Lyttelton** again rose, but the Opposition refused to hear him, and the Deputy Speaker put in force, for the first time since its enactment, the Standing Order applicable to cases of grave disorder, and adjourned the House without question put. **Mr. Balfour** (May 23rd), replying to **Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman**, said if any confusion existed as to the fiscal policy of the country, two Ministers were prepared on Monday to clear it up, but were prevented from doing so by the disgraceful scene which took place, and which the leader of the Opposition took no steps to prevent. He should not refuse to provide time for further discussion of the subject, provided some undertaking were given that the debate would be conducted with due regard to ordinary decency and fair play. In answer to **Mr. H. Samuel** (May 25th), **Mr. Balfour** said if the Colonial Conference met before the dissolution, it would do so under the conditions contemplated by the 1902 Conference. **The Duke of Devonshire** (June 5th) called attention to the resolution adopted by the Colonial Conference of 1902 relating to future conferences, and asked whether the Colonial Secretary had arranged for a Conference next year, and whether an emergency had arisen rendering it advisable to hold a special Conference. **The Marquis of Lansdowne** replied that an ordinary Conference, if held next year, could not supersede a special Conference after a general election. **Lord Rosebery** inquired whether the Conference was to be transferred into a caucus for use at the general election. He could conceive no greater disaster to the Empire than that the Colonies should feel that they were being used as the pawns in the game of party politics. **Mr. Balfour** (June 5th) informed **Mr. Soares** that any Conference summoned under the auspices of the present Government would be free.

The Duke of Devonshire (July 27th) called attention to the speeches of Mr. Chamberlain at St. Helens and at the Albert Hall, and to the resolution of the Tariff Reform League, and moved that the House disapproved of any proposal to establish a general or penal tariff, and of any system of Colonial preference based on the taxation of food. Though it did not appear probable that the Government would be in a position to make any legislative proposals on the fiscal or any other subject, it was a matter of deep interest and importance to the country to know what was going to be the view taken by the Unionist party during the more or less prolonged period during which they might find themselves excluded from office. The Earl of Camperdown moved the previous question.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said the Prime Minister had been perfectly explicit as to the Conference, which was to be free and unfettered. The conclusions of the Conference would be placed before the country. Mr. Balfour said (Aug. 8th) that the Colonial Secretary would represent the Crown Colonies at the Conference, but representatives of the Indian Government would not be invited to attend.

Trade Union Congress.

At the Trade Union Congress on Sept. 6th, 1905, the following resolution was brought forward:—"That in the opinion of this Congress any departure from the principles of free trade would be detrimental to the interests of the working classes, on whom the burdens of protection would press most heavily, and injurious to the prosperity of the nation as a whole; that protective duties, by increasing the cost of the people's necessities, are unjust in incidence and economically unsound, subsidising capital at the expense of labour; and that a system of preference or retaliation, by creating cause for dispute with other countries, would be a hindrance to international progress and peace." The voting was: For the resolution, 1,253,000; against, 26,000; majority for the resolution, 1,227,000.

Lord Londonderry's Speech.

Lord Londonderry, speaking at Sunderland on Nov. 1st, 1905, said: "As to fiscal reform, he had always regretted that that had been made a political or controversial question, for every Englishman desired the prosperity of his country. It had been a great grief to him to think there should be a dangerous split in the Unionist party. It had come as a bolt from the blue, and somewhat astonished people. What had time shown? That after two years a great number of those people who flocked under Mr. Chamberlain's banner had realised that their action was somewhat premature. Time had shown that the forecast made by Mr. Chamberlain had not been borne out by the figures which were being placed before them, and the result was that a large number of those people who were enamoured of the glamour of that policy were now flocking under the banner of the only man qualified to speak on behalf of the Unionist party, and that was the Prime Minister. He thought those who originally flocked to the banner of the tariff reformers were beginning to realise that the question they grasped so hurriedly was one of enormous importance, and could only be approached with the greatest possible caution, and that no

decision could be arrived at by this country until the country had had the opportunity of thoroughly and carefully considering the question from every point of view and in every possible manner in which inquiry could be made. If the Unionist tariff reformers encouraged their followers not to vote for Unionist free-traders, or, even worse, vote against them, and if free-traders retaliated on the same principle, that was, to his mind, disloyalty, and if acted upon must spell disaster to the Unionist party at the next general election.

Mr. Chamberlain's Reply.

Mr. Chamberlain referred to this speech at Birmingham on Nov. 3rd, 1905. He began by expressing his wish for an election, saying, "I have never concealed my own opinion that every month's delay was to our disadvantage." He recognised, however, that it was a question of tactics which the Government alone could decide, and he was a loyal supporter of the Government. He quoted Mr. Balfour's words at the end of the 1905 Session: "Fiscal reform stands in the forefront of our constructive policy. Of all the branches of fiscal reform, that connected with drawing closer the commercial bonds between us and our Colonies is the most important part of our policy." "That," said Mr. Chamberlain, "is the policy of the Prime Minister; that is, therefore, the policy of the Government. If there be any member of the Government who differs from that policy I cannot understand how he can honourably retain his place in the Ministry. Under those circumstances, I confess that I read with some surprise and a little indignation, the speech that was made only two days ago by Lord Londonderry at Sunderland. Lord Londonderry is not one of the oldest, I would even say he is not one of the most important, members of the Cabinet. He owes his position entirely to the Prime Minister. He has continually boasted of his loyalty to Mr. Balfour. And yet we find him supporting the free-traders, who are the bitterest enemies of that policy, and, apparently, desiring that the policy itself should be put into the background, should be subordinated to other considerations, when it may be forgotten altogether by his lordship, and when he may no longer be required to make up his mind on a question which his chief tells us is in the foreground of the constructive policy of the Unionist party. I understand loyalty in a different sense. I accept the policy of the Prime Minister in the sense in which he himself stated it, and I am prepared to give him every support in my power."

Mr. Balfour's "Practical Policy."

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Newcastle on Nov. 14th, 1905, asked if there was on the Fiscal Question a practical policy on which all Unionists could agree and on which a Unionist Government could be formed? He said there was, though he did not mean that on every economic subject the whole Tory party was agreed. The policy he described as (1) Retaliation, to remove the restrictions in foreign markets on our industries; (2) the calling of a free Conference and the attempt to deal in a permanent and satisfactory fashion with a closer commercial union of the various members of the Empire. He added: "I have never been, and am not, on the Protectionist side," and described the doctrine of *laissez-faire* as an antiquated and

illusory doctrine. He went on: "How many constituencies are there in the country in which the leaders—the local leaders and their followers—insist upon discussing, not the constructive policy which I venture to recommend, but possible differences that may arise among them if and when that policy is carried out! Let that state of things come to an end. I speak here as the leader for the time being of the great party with which for more than 30 years I have been associated in politics, to which I have given the best I have to give both in time and labour. There is no use in a leader, believe me, unless you mean to follow him. The advice which I give you is to forget the differences which are outside the practical politics of the hour, to associate yourselves in the common support of a policy which, in my opinion, all can accept, confident that if you reject my advice disaster will certainly overtake our cause, as it overtakes every cause whose supporters are not at one with each other."

IV. THE PROPOSED COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Speaking on an Opposition vote of censure in the Commons on Aug. 1st, 1904, Mr. Chamberlain urged the Government to call a Conference to ascertain what the Colonies really desired, and what they were prepared to do. Mr. Balfour stated (10th) that he did not propose at that time to call an Imperial Conference on the fiscal position of the Empire.

Mr. Balfour, at Edinburgh, Oct. 3rd, 1904, referring to the Colonial aspect of the question, said it was not possible to leave it "in the doubt in which it now inevitably stands." He continued: "In my view we have got to a point where the only possible way of moving out of the *impasse* in which we now find ourselves—an *impasse* dangerous to the Empire as a whole—is to have a free conference with those self-governing Colonies and with India which would enable us to determine, one way or the other, in the first place whether these great dependencies desire an arrangement, and, in the second place, whether an arrangement be possible or be not. . . . The representatives of the free governing Colonies, with India and ourselves in this country, should meet in order to talk out this subject in the freest possible manner, without being bound by special views or special instructions. . . . Freedom in this case, free interchange of ideas, is of the very essence of success. But I do not believe you will induce either this country, or Canada, or Australia, or New Zealand, or India, to join in such a conference unless these various self-governing communities have the right to appeal to their respective electorates as to any scheme which may be hammered out. Of course, if they claim that liberty, that liberty, that necessity, must be equally claimed by us. My view, therefore, is that the policy of this party should be, if we have the power after the next election, to ask the Colonies to join in such a conference, and plainly intimate to them that those whom they send shall come unhampered by limitations in this direction or in that direction, but that as a necessary corollary, an inevitable set-off, to the complete freedom of discussion, any plan, or at all events any large plan, of Imperial union on fiscal or other lines, ought not to be regarded as accepted by any of the parties to the contract unless their various electorates have given their adhesion to the scheme."

Speaking at Luton, Oct. 5th, 1904, Mr. Chamberlain welcomed the decision of Mr. Balfour, but objected to a second general election after such a Conference, urging that "if the representatives came to an agreement, the agreement should be at once submitted to the Parliaments and Legislatures of the separate States concerned."

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman at Norwich (Oct. 26th, 1904) said: "Let us have the Conference by all means. The more conferences you have with the Colonies the better. The more free communication of ideas and desires you have with them the better. But it must be on some definite subject; and it must be also of such a nature as to exclude all possibility of any one being misled by it. Any restricted preference between the Motherland and the Colonies would be a farce—a fraud upon and a befooling of the Colonies—because the slightest consideration shows us that taxes upon food are involved. Mr. Chamberlain himself has said so, and such taxes are wholly opposed at once to the sentiment and the interest of the British people."

Lord Rosebery at Trowbridge (Oct. 29th, 1904) said he had always been in favour of Colonial Conferences; but this conference was not brought about by the circumstances of the Empire, or to unite the Empire. It was brought about by the circumstances of the Tory party, and it would be summoned together to unite the Tory party. He proceeded (1) to impugn the method which Mr. Chamberlain had adopted to bring this matter before the public; (2) to charge him with attempting roughly, rudely, and inconsiderately to change the whole basis of the Empire; (3) to charge him with having thoughtlessly sacrificed, or offered to sacrifice, the fiscal independence of the country; (4) with having offered to the Colonies a one-sided preference without authority from the country—a step which it was easy to take, but very difficult—if possible—to retrace; (5) with having set the people of the Empire by the ears. He characterised Mr. Chamberlain's policy as one based upon the conception of "a mechanical Empire, with its commercial centre in this island. You will have under this policy an Empire of jarring interests, perpetually seeking revisions of the tariff in behalf of some particular portion of the Empire, and you will have an Empire jarred by the perpetual friction which must result from such contentions."

The Duke of Devonshire at Rawtenstall (Nov. 12th, 1904) said there was no agreement between the responsible and irresponsible portion of the Unionist party on the subject of a Colonial Conference. Last year Mr. Chamberlain told them that nothing could be more impolitic than to enter into negotiations with the Colonies until they had made up their minds what they were prepared to offer, and that it would be disastrous if they should come to an agreement and then find that it was repudiated by the country. Mr. Chamberlain's proposal seemed to have been fairly businesslike, if we had been prepared to accept the taxation of food. But Mr. Balfour was not going to test the opinion of the country as to the taxation of food; and, as everybody was to enter the Conference perfectly free, without any special views, and bound by no special instructions, he did not entertain any very strong hopes of the usefulness of a procedure so vague and undefined. He doubted whether statesmen would be very

anxious to enter upon a deliberation of this character; but if they chose to do so, if they came knowing that the country was not committed to the taxation of food and that a very large section of opinion was irreconcilably opposed to it, he did not think it was the business of Free Traders to oppose the summoning of a conference. They would not be any more committed to the taxation of food after the conference than they were at present.

Under **Parliamentary Proceedings 1905** (see p. 170) other references to the Conference will be found; and it appeared in October that invitations to the Conference had been sent out, for Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, announced on Oct. 16th, 1905, that he had received and accepted such an invitation.

V. THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

Speaking at Leeds on Dec. 16th, 1903, Mr. Chamberlain announced that a Tariff Commission would be formed, and on Dec. 18th the work, scope and composition of the Commission were announced. It was constituted as follows:—

Col. Charles Allen.
Mr. F. Baynes.
Mr. J. H. Birchenough.
Mr. C. Booth, F.R.S.
Mr. H. Bostock.
Sir S. B. Boulton.
Mr. Richard Burbidge.
Sir V. Caillard, K.B.
Mr. J. J. Candlish.
The Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P.
Sir J. A. Cockburn, K.C.M.G.
Mr. J. Howard Colls.
Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.
Mr. W. Cooper.
Mr. J. Arthur Corah.
Mr. J. W. Dennis.
Mr. C. Eckersley.
Mr. F. Elgar, F.R.S.
Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I. (since deceased).
Mr. L. Evans.
Mr. G. Flett.
Sir C. Follett, C.B.
Mr. T. Gallaher.
The Hon. Vicary Gibbs.
Mr. A. Gilbey.
Sir W. J. Goulding, Bart.
Mr. W. H. Grenfell, M.P.
Mr. F. L. Harris, M.P.
Mr. J. M. Harris.

Mr. W. Harrison,
Sir Alex. Henderson, M.P.
Sir A. Hickman, M.P.
Sir Alfred L. Jones, K.C.M.G.
Mr. Arthur Keen.
Mr. J. J. Keswick.
Mr. I. Levenstein.
Sir W. T. Lewis.
Mr. R. Littlejohn.
Mr. Chas. Lyle.
Mr. A. W. Maconochie, M.P.
Mr. H. D. Marshall.
Mr. W. H. Mitchell.
Mr. A. Mosely, C.M.G.
Sir A. Noble, K.C.B.
Hon. Charles Parsons, F.R.S.
Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G.
Sir Westby Perceval, K.C.M.G.
Mr. C. J. Phillips.
Mr. J. Rank.
Mr. R. H. Reade.
Sir George Ryder, K.C.B. (Consultative Member).
Sir C. C. Smith, G.C.M.G.
Sir Charles Tennant.
Mr. F. Tonsley.
Sir John Turney.
Mr. S. J. Waring, Jun.
Mr. W. Bridges Webb.

Hon. President, Mr. Chamberlain.

Chairman, Sir Robert Herbert, G.C.B. (since deceased).

Vice-Chairman, Mr. C. A. Pearson.

Secretary, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins.

Assist. Sec., Mr. Percy A. Hurd.

Office, 7, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

The Commission was established to examine Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals, and to report on (a) their probable effect on present conditions; (b) whether any (and if so, what) modifications are desirable; (c) the best way

in which conflicting interests, should there be such, can be harmonised; and (d) what duties if any should be recommended. Large numbers of manufacturers, merchants and agriculturists were added to the various committees, which were formed at the outset, in order to represent more completely the trades or branches of trades which were dealt with. The first meeting of the Commission was held on Jan. 15th, 1904, and by Aug. 1905 over 14,000 firms and associations had filled up the forms sent them by the Commission, and 271 witnesses had been heard in regard to every substantial industry in the country. Reports on the Iron and Steel Trade, and the Cotton Industry have been published, and reports on the various Textile Trades (namely, wool and worsted, flax, hemp and jute, silk, hosiery, lace and carpets), and on Agriculture, were announced as almost ready in Oct. 1905. Reports on the other chief industries are to follow in due course.

A Memorandum on the German Commercial Treaties of 1905 and the new German Tariff was published in April 1905.

Report on the Iron and Steel Trade.

During July 1904 a report on the Iron and Steel Trades and the results of the Commission's inquiry with reference to those trades was published. Replies had been received to the Commission's inquiry forms from firms representing more than 80 per cent. of the total number of persons employed in those trades. The report contained an exhaustive account of the relative positions of the British and foreign iron and steel trades, and the conclusions arrived at were as follows:—

Our inquiry has shown:—

(1) That the iron and steel industry of this country has declined relatively to that of other countries;

(2) That our export trade to foreign countries has diminished, while that to the Colonies has increased;

(3) That, although our trade with the Colonies has increased, the colonial market is increasing much more rapidly, and that foreign countries are securing a growing proportion of this colonial trade;

(4) That the relative decline of the British iron and steel industry is not due to any natural British disadvantages or want of skill and enterprise on the part either of British manufacturers or of British workmen;

(5) That it is due to the fact that the manufacturers of the United States and Germany, having secured control of their home markets by means of high tariffs and an organised system for the regulation of their export trade, are in a position to dump their surplus products upon the British and other markets, irrespective of cost;

(6) That the practice of dumping could not be carried on by foreign countries but for the British system of free imports;

(7) That the British fiscal system should be revised in such a manner as to check this practice, to maintain, so far as possible, our export trade to foreign countries, and develop our colonial market and increase the employment of the working classes;

(8) That these objects can be obtained by means of a system of tariffs arranged as follows:

(a) A general tariff, consisting of a low scale of duties for foreign countries which admit British wares on fair terms;

(b) A preferential tariff, lower than the general tariff, for those of our Colonies which give adequate preference to British manufactures, and framed with a view to securing freer trade within the British Empire;

(c) A maximum tariff, consisting of comparatively higher duties, but subject to reduction by negotiation to the level of the general tariff.

A Provisional Tariff.

To the report was appended a provisional scale of duties for the general tariff, of which the Commissioners said:—

"The following provisional scale of duties for the general tariff, in the calculation of which due consideration has been given to the proportion of labour involved at all stages of manufacture, has been prepared as an indication of the nature of the scheme which may hereafter be recommended for the iron and steel industry, when the inquiry into other trades and interests (including agriculture) has been completed. This provisional scale is concerned only with the iron and steel industry, as defined in paragraph 8 of this report and in the appendix."

| Description. | Range of duties expressed as ad-valorem rates. |
|--|--|
| Iron Ores | Free. |
| Pig Iron | 5 per cent. |
| Iron and Steel: Puddled Bars, Ingots, Blooms, Billets, Slabs, Sheet Bars, Tin Plate Bars, or similar partly manufactured materials | 6½ per cent. |
| Rails, Sleepers, and Fish Plates | 7½ per cent. |
| Girders, Joists, and Beams | |
| Bars, round, square, flat, and sections other than above enumerated | 10 per cent. |
| Slit Rods | Duties in no case to exceed 10 per cent. |
| Wire Rods | |
| Plates | Duties in no case to exceed 10 per cent. |
| Sheets | |
| Nails, Screws, and Rivets | Duties in no case to exceed 10 per cent. |
| Bolts and Nuts | |
| Tires and Axles | Duties in no case to exceed 10 per cent. |
| Railway Wheels and Axles | |
| Crucible steel | Duties in no case to exceed 10 per cent. |
| and manufactures of Iron and Steel unenumerated | |

The engineering, machinery, shipbuilding, and the hardware, hollow-ware, cutlery and other trades are to be the subjects of subsequent reports.

Report on the Cotton Industry.

In June 1905 the Commission published a report on the Cotton Industry, being part of a report on the Textile Trades. Forms were filled up and returned to the Commission by 942 firms, employing 272,073 workpeople, and a large number of witnesses was examined. The Report describes exhaustively the relative position of the British Cotton Industry with regard to the Home Market and the Export Trade, the experience of manufacturers, the organisation and policy of Great Britain and

Foreign Countries, and contains the following conclusions arrived at by the Commission:—

(1) Important branches of the cotton industry have declined while others are stationary; on the other hand, fine spinning has increased; some new branches have been established; and there is at present an expansion due to transient causes.

(2) The industry, as a whole, is, however, practically stationary.

(3) This stationary condition of the industry is due to the rapid growth of the cotton industry of foreign countries and their economic policy, especially their tariffs.

(4) In recent years the irregularity of employment arising from these conditions has been greatly increased by want of cotton. This want of cotton was caused by shortage of supply, and other economic causes arising from the relative position of the cotton industries of the United Kingdom and foreign countries, combined with the policy and methods of the latter. The difficulties with regard to raw cotton are likely in existing conditions to recur, though they might, and should, be diminished by immediate steps for the encouragement of cotton growth within the Empire.

(5) The competition of foreign countries has hitherto been only slightly felt in the British home trade, except in regard to certain classes of finished goods.

(6) The high tariffs of foreign countries have restricted the export trade of the United Kingdom by excluding British products from markets formerly supplied by us but now supplied by native industries. These tariffs further enable foreign countries to compete successfully and occasionally dump in neutral markets.

(7) The restriction of the export trade has increased the severity of competition in the home trade; but that competition has been rendered less acute by the production of imitations in cotton of other textile fabrics.

(8) While trade with the Continent is declining or stationary, trade with British Colonies and dependencies is increasing, and has been encouraged by Colonial preferential tariffs.

(9) While the home trade shows no signs of permanent and substantial increase, foreign competition in the home market of an unfair character has not so far assumed such proportions as to call for remedial measures, except in regard to certain finished products.

(10) No considerable expansion of the trade in cotton goods can be looked for with those foreign countries which manufacture for themselves and impose tariffs; in existing conditions the decline which has commenced is likely to become more marked; but a moderate reduction of foreign tariffs would do much to increase the volume of our trade. Such reductions can only be secured by using a general British tariff to obtain concessions from foreign countries.

(11) In regard to neutral markets, some decline of trade is, in existing conditions, unavoidable. This decline may be postponed, and perhaps prevented, by remedying the adverse conditions of competition between the United Kingdom and foreign countries. These conditions are largely the result of the tariff policy of foreign countries, and tend to increase costs to the British manufacturer by restriction of his output and his consequent inability to keep his machinery running full time.

(12) The British Colonial Markets are capable of almost indefinite expansion, and, in our

opinion, the adoption of a satisfactory scheme of preferential arrangements within the Empire would secure the largest proportion of this growth for British trade.

Provisional Tariff.

As in the case of the Iron and Steel Trade above, the Commission recommended a provisional scale of duties for the general tariff, stated for convenience as *ad valorem* rates, without prejudice to the question whether the duties to be ultimately recommended by the Commission will be *ad valorem* or specific. Raw cotton, free; Yarns and twists of all descriptions, free; Cotton tissues—grey, free; Other cotton tissues and manufactures, duties in no case to exceed 10 per cent.

Free Trade League Reply.

The Free Trade League in Oct. 1905 published a reply to the above report of the Tariff Commission, written by Mr. S. J. Chapman, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Manchester. A special committee was appointed to examine the Tariff Commission's Report on the Cotton Industry. The reports of the members of this special committee were handed to Professor Chapman, who wrote the reply. The "summary of conclusions" stated that the probable gross value of our production of cottons, which is estimated as close upon £100,000,000, has advanced by a third since 1876-80 if allowance be made for the increase in the purchasing power of money. The number of our spindles has increased from 37,515,770 in 1874 to 43,995,230 in 1903. The number of our looms has increased from 463,120 in 1874 to 683,620 in 1903. The speed of all machinery has increased. Notwithstanding the increase of machinery and its increased speed, the amount of labour employed in the cotton industry has also increased; and there is an increased demand for the more skilled workers. Wages have advanced in amount and in purchasing power, and on the whole have risen as much as in other trades in the country. The profits on capital have been sufficient to attract enormous amounts of fresh investments. Our exports to protected countries have diminished with their rising tariffs, but the consequent high prices in such countries enable us still to send goods to them, and those high prices reduce their ability to compete with us in other markets. The cotton industry of the United Kingdom is still larger by far than that of any other country, and our absolute increase of machinery compares favourably with the increases in other countries. In our Colonies and Possessions there is comparatively no foreign competition; our exports to India in the five years ending 1902-3 were over 95 per cent. of her total imports of cotton goods. The populations of the neutral markets are so vast and the disadvantages of protected countries in competition with us so great that we may confidently look for a great expansion of trade with them. Dumping cannot take place to any considerable extent in the cotton industry. Our exports of cotton manufactures to foreign countries are more than a third greater than a third greater than those to our Colonies and Possessions. "Colonial Preference" might lead to a diminution of our trade with some Colonies and Possessions, and it would retard the industrial development of those with which our trade increased. If India were included in

any scheme, she would be justified in asking for protection for her cotton industry. The Colonies growing cotton might also reasonably ask for preferential treatment. The concession of either demand would be a heavy blow to Lancashire.

VI. INDIAN AND COLONIAL OPINION.

The Indian Government's Views.

In February 1904 a Blue Book (Cd. 1931) was issued giving the views of the Government of India on the question of Preferential Tariffs, dated Oct. 22nd, 1903. Assuming, as the only practical assumption, that India would, under a system of preferential tariffs within the Empire, maintain her import duties on British and Colonial goods at the existing rate, as required for revenue purposes, and would impose a higher rate on foreign imports, so as to give to British and Colonial imports a preference of about 25 per cent., the Government came to the conclusion that the results of such a system might benefit British and Colonial manufacturers a little. They pointed out that British imports into India to the amount of about £23,000,000 sterling per annum were practically secure from foreign competition under existing conditions, but there were imports of the value of about £10,000,000 in regard to which effective competition prevailed. In respect of these a substantial preference as against the foreigner would be of material benefit to the British manufacturer. The preferential advantage which India might hope to receive was neither large nor assured. If duties were not to be imposed on raw materials imported into the United Kingdom, India could receive no advantage in the home market on these. The duty on tea could be reduced; but there was very little room for preferential treatment in the case of tea. As to wheat, the supply from India, though increasing, was still uncertain: any advantage given would have to be shared with Canada, Australasia, and growers in the United Kingdom, and the duty would inevitably be small, and the preference, therefore, also relatively of small amount. In the case of rice, India already supplied two-thirds of the demand in the home market. There only remained coffee, tobacco, and indigo, which would benefit by discrimination against the artificial product. The conclusion arrived at was: "We are of opinion that a preference of one-fourth, calculated on a very low rate of duty, would be of little material advantage to British manufacturers exporting their wares to India. A larger proportionate preference, or the same proportion calculated on a relatively high rate of duty, would be likely seriously to affect the trade of foreign countries in manufactured goods, and in proportion as it benefited the British manufacturer would tend to embroil us with the foreigner and provoke the latter to measures of retaliation." After discussing the latter point the document proceeded: "Our conclusions are as follows:—

- "1. That without any such system of preferential tariffs within the Empire, India already enjoys a large, probably an exceptionally large, measure of the advantages of the free exchange of imports and exports.
- "2. That if the matter is regarded exclusively from an economic standpoint, India has some-

thing, but not perhaps very much, to offer to the Empire; that she has very little to gain in return; and that she has a great deal to lose or to risk.

"3. That in a financial aspect, the danger to India of reprisals by foreign nations, even if eventually unsuccessful, is so serious, and their results would be so disastrous, that we should not be justified in embarking on any new policy of the kind unless assured of benefits greater and more certain than any which have, so far, presented themselves to our mind."

The possibility of India being fiscally attacked, even without hostile action on her part, was admitted, and it was shown that the possession of an import tariff had enabled India to negotiate with France in 1900, and with Russia in regard to her threat to increase the duty on Indian tea. The despatch concluded: "We would avoid all tariff wars, and we recognise that it would be a calamity should we become involved in such struggles with the important purchasers of our exported produce. In no circumstances whatever should we allow a policy of retaliation to develop into one of aggression. All that we seek is that we shall not be pledged in advance to accord equal treatment to the imports of all countries alike, irrespective of whether they penalise our exports or not. And we are hopeful that the mere announcement that our hands are free will of itself suffice to maintain us in the enjoyment of that considerable measure of free exchange which we already possess, and from time to time even to extend it."

In Canada.

In Canada the proposals were favourably received, but with the reservation expressed by Mr. Crathern, ex-President of the Board of Trade, who said that Canada was not in a position to enter into a Free Trade agreement with England, as the millions of capital invested in Canada must have a certain amount of protection even in connection with Canadian trade with England. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking at the banquet given in honour of the delegates to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire on Aug. 21st, 1903, said: "So far as Canada is concerned, I may say to our friends from the motherland that we are intensely desirous of having a preferential market for our food products in Great Britain, but we think the first step would come better from Great Britain than from ourselves, and we do not want to force our views on our brothers. If such an arrangement would not be satisfactory to them, for my part I do not want to have such an arrangement. If we are to have preference, it must be with the firm conviction that such an arrangement would be mutually proper. But if we are to expect the people of Great Britain to make concessions to us we must be prepared to make concessions to them."

Mr. Drummond, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which represents 1500 manufacturers, said, Nov. 20th, 1903, "We favour a policy of reciprocal trade with the Empire by means of preference against foreign States. To make the present Canadian preference in favour of Great Britain of real value, the basis of Canada's general tariff must be raised. Then orders for many lines of goods now going to the United States and Germany

might be transferred to Great Britain. Canada must, however, necessarily provide under all conditions that the *minimum* tariff shall afford fair protection to Canadian producers, so that the high standard of wages and living may be retained on a parity with the wages paid in the United States."

Speaking at the annual meeting of the British Empire League at Ottawa (March 16th, 1904) the Postmaster-General of Canada, Sir W. Mulock, said he believed there were few Canadians who were not favourable to the Imperial Preferential Trade movement: but he considered it a mistake for the people of Canada to press their views on the subject unduly. The Finance Minister, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, announced a duty to prevent dumping in his Budget statement, June 7th, 1904.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking at the Canadian Manufacturers' Association banquet at Montreal, Sept. 22nd, 1904, said: "It has been suggested that a bond of union would be found in a uniform tariff for the British Empire. The differences of civilisation, of climate, and of production make it impossible for us to have for Canada the same tariff as for India or Australia or South Africa. But what is possible is to have between the Motherland and the Colonies treaties of commerce. By mutual concessions, by granting and giving, we could develop the trade of Great Britain and her Colonies to the mutual advantages of all. I am well aware that the task is not without difficulty. We have some views in Canada and we have some in Great Britain. We cannot have the same tariff in Canada as in Great Britain; but when the Motherland has chosen its policy, and we have chosen ours, it should always be possible to come to some conclusion which will strengthen still more the friendly relations existing between us."

Opening his election campaign at Sorel, in Quebec, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the Government's policy on the question of Preferential Trade was still what he had stated at the Colonial Conference in 1902. The Government had given a preference to the United Kingdom because they wished to develop commerce with England. He amplified this declaration at Guelph, Oct. 12th, 1904: "We have a place in our hearts for British preference, but the feeling is not mutual yet. It is true that preference would be a benefit, but would it not be more beneficial if the preference came from Great Britain? Undoubtedly it would. I tell you, fellow-countrymen, that the Government of Canada, as constituted to-day, are ready to go on and make a treaty of commerce with Great Britain to the extent of preference as soon as the British people are ready to give corresponding preference. The answer is no longer in our hands, but in those of the English people."

In Australasia.

In Australia there was considerable diversity of opinion. The warmth of the Protectionist welcome to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals was tempered by the feeling to which the Melbourne *Age* gave expression, that Australia could not, even for the all-important claims of Imperial unity, consent to a policy that might endanger the industrial position; and that therefore preference could only be given by raising the Australian tariff against foreign countries "to the verge of prohibition," not by lowering it in

favour of Great Britain. Mr. G. H. Reid, the leader of the Free Trade party, on the contrary, denounced this policy, and suggested that the tariff should be unconditionally reduced by 50 per cent. in favour of British goods, Great Britain not being asked to make any return.

Mr. Deakin, the Federal Premier, speaking at Ballarat (Oct. 29th, 1903), said: "The Colonial Conference of 1902 recognised that Imperial Free Trade was impracticable, and that each colony must look to its own self-development. We are pursuing the lines of that resolution when seeking to make Australia part of an Empire whose trade is worth having. A Protectionist tariff is essential for Australia, but nothing in that fact is antagonistic to closer trade relations. Mr. Chamberlain, with characteristic courage and resource, offers a preference. We are prepared to reciprocate. When his definite proposals are made they will receive cordial and generous consideration. The difficulty is that, while we are willing to make a reduction, our tariff scarcely admits of such a reduction. We will, however, gladly reduce where reduction is possible, and where we cannot reduce we will increase against the foreigner." The elections in December resulted in the return of a Protectionist majority.

Mr. Deakin, in the name of his colleagues and of the people of Australia, invited Mr. Chamberlain to go to Australia and expound his proposals there (Dec. 30th, 1903); but Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept the invitation.

When Mr. Watson, leader of the Labour party, became Prime Minister, he said (Aug. 4th, 1904), with reference to the proposed Colonial Conference: "As regards Australia, I think a conference is not needed till Great Britain decides to adopt the principle of preference. The last Federal elections made it clear that Australia favours the principle. When Great Britain agrees I hope for valuable results from a conference laying down the general lines of mutual preferential tariffs before the separate Legislatures discuss details. For the present Australia awaits the mother country's decision."

After he had ceased to be Prime Minister he said (Oct. 9th, 1904): "We in Australia fully recognise that the decision with respect to preferential trade rests primarily with the people of Great Britain. We neither suggest nor desire that they should take any steps in that direction involving any sacrifice of their own material interests. At the same time, it is necessary to be under no misapprehension as to the attitude of the Commonwealth. My belief is that an overwhelming majority of Australians favour preference on grounds of mutual trade advantages."

Mr. Reid, who in his turn became Prime Minister, in a statement to the House of Representatives outlining the policy of the Commonwealth Government, said (Sept. 7th, 1904): "With regard to the preferential system, the Government proposed to follow the attitude of the Deakin and Watson Ministries which had been approved by the electors, namely, to wait until some definite proposal was submitted by the Imperial Government, and receive it in a fair and honest spirit. The British Government, however, had officially declared that it would not accept any system of preference that would entail taxing the food of the British people, and he believed that from the

British point of view this was a just and statesmanlike attitude."

Mr. Deakin brought forward a motion in the House of Representatives (Dec. 8th, 1904) approving the encouragement of industry and commerce within the Empire, requesting the Prime Minister (Mr. Reid) to consider the existing openings for preferential trade between Australia and other Colonies, to obtain data for the preparation of a measure granting preference to British imports into Australia which compete solely with foreign imports, and authorising him "to offer to the United Kingdom preference on exports to Australia in return for preference on our exports to Great Britain and Ireland, such preference to be reciprocally adjusted according to schedules sanctioned by Parliament." Mr. Reid said the Government were unable to speak on the motion with a united voice, and he did not intend to do more than express his own views. He foresaw the difficulty of extending their exchanges with the motherland and at the same time protecting their own productions. The motion authorised the Government to offer preference for preference. This was impossible in the present state of politics in Great Britain. He thoroughly favoured Mr. Balfour's idea of a conference. If the British were in favour of preference his objection would go. If a preferential tariff were to be avoided, he was in favour of making the Australian tariff as nearly as possible a revenue tariff as against the Motherland. Mr. Watson said he believed Australia strongly favoured Mr. Chamberlain's policy, and the British Labour party was likely to alter its opinion with further knowledge. He was not inclined to reduce duties in favour of Great Britain. The motion ultimately lapsed through lack of time at the close of the session.

In New Zealand not only were the proposals welcomed, but legislation was carried providing for additional duties on foreign goods, amounting to 100 per cent. on cement, and from 50 to 20 per cent. on 38 other articles, the abolition of the duty on British tea, and the imposition of a 20-per-cent. duty on foreign teas.

In Other Colonies.

In South Africa the proposals were welcomed, with Bond reservations, as tending to unify the Empire. The South African Customs Convention gave practical effect to the proposal of preferential trade.

In the West Indies also the idea of reciprocity within the Empire was warmly welcomed.

Dr. Jameson, Premier of Cape Colony, speaking at Grahamstown in Dec. 1904, declared his entire adhesion to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy, and hoped to see an Anglo-Colonial Conference called.

VII. PUBLICATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The Board of Trade Blue Books.

The first result of the Government's "Inquiry" appeared on Sept. 16th, 1903, in the shape of a big Blue Book entitled "British and Foreign Trade and Industry: Memoranda, Statistical Tables and Charts prepared in the Board of Trade" [Cd. 1761, price 3s. 6d.]

A Second Series of Memoranda, Statistical Tables, and Charts, dealing with British and Foreign Trade and Industrial Conditions, was issued on Dec. 21st, 1904 [Cd. 2337]. The

volume makes 600 pages, and consists of 17 memoranda with 2 appendices. The memoranda are divided into 5 groups, dealing with—

1. The condition of the working classes—cost of living in the United Kingdom, fluctuations in employment, statistics of pauperism, emigration, and savings banks deposits in the United Kingdom and certain foreign countries.
2. Statistics as to wholesale prices of cereals and flour, and ocean freights in the United Kingdom and certain foreign countries.
3. Changes in Customs Duties on grain, flour, and meat in principal importing countries; the relative incidence of foreign and colonial import tariffs on exports of British manufactures; tariff treatment of British and Colonial products by foreign countries.
4. British and Foreign Trade Statistics—British imports and exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods; sources of imports for first half of 1904; export trade of chief commercial countries with protected and other markets; the German Commission on Kartells, etc.
5. Statistics of distribution of population engaged in principal industries in United Kingdom and chief foreign countries.

The Appendices supplement and correct the information given in the first series published in 1903.

Fiscal Associations and Organisations.

A number of associations have been formed, both for promoting and for opposing Mr. Chamberlain's policy. The following is a list of the more important of them.

For Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

Imperial Tariff Committee, Birmingham.—*President*, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; *Treasurer*, Edward Nettlefold, M.A., J.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, W. Byng Kenrick; *General Sec.*, C. A. Vince, M.A.; *Organising Sec.*, W. Jenkins; *Assistant Sec.*, A. E. Hunt, B.A.; *Office*, 39, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Tariff Reform League, inaugurated July 21st, 1903 (Mr. Chamberlain later on became a vice-president).—*President*, Duke of Sutherland, K.G.; *Chairman of Council*, Duke of Westminster; *Chairman of Executive Committee*, Viscount Ridley; *Sec.*, Mr. J. Ratcliffe Cousins; *Office*, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Liberal Union Club.—*President*, Lord Lansdowne; *Hon. Secs.*, Mr. Pike Pease, M.P., and Mr. Lionel Clay.

Birmingham and Midlands Women's Imperial Tariff Reform League.—*Sec.*, Mrs. W. Farrow.

Against Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

Unionist Free Food League.—*President*, Duke of Devonshire; *Sec.*, Mr. F. H. A. Manners-Sutton; *Offices*, 36, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Unionist Free Trade Club. *President*, Duke of Devonshire; *Sec.*, F. Manners-Sutton; *Office*, 38, Victoria Street, S.W.

Free Trade Union.—*Chairman of the Executive Committee*, Mr. Arnold Morley; *Hon. Secs.*, R. McKenna, M.P., and L. T. Hobhouse; *Office*, 8, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Women's Free Trade Union.—*Chairman of Committee*, Mrs. Herbert Gladstone; *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Bamford Slack.

Cobden Club.—*Chairman of Committee*, Lord Welby; *Sec.*, Mr. G. H. Perris; *Office*, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

People's League against Protection.—*Sec.*, C. Sheridan Jones, 30 and 31, Temple House, Tallis Street, E.C.

Folk-Lore Society. Meets at 22, Albemarle Street, W. *Sec.*, F. A. Milne, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

FOOD SUPPLY IN TIME OF WAR.

A Royal Commission was appointed in April 1903 "to inquire into the conditions affecting the importation of food and raw material into the United Kingdom in time of war, and into the amount of the reserves of such supplies existing in the country at any given period, and to advise whether it is desirable to adopt any measures, in addition to the maintenance of a strong fleet, by which such supplies can be better secured, and violent fluctuations avoided." The Commissioners were: H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Lord Balfour of Burleigh (Chairman), the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Burghclere, Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P., Rt. Hon. J. L. Wharton, M.P., Vice-Admiral D. H. Bosanquet, Sir J. Colomb, M.P., Sir Alfred Bateman, Sir H. Seton-Karr, M.P., Mr. Henry H. Cunynghame, C.B., Mr. E. Robertson, M.P., Mr. A. Emmott, M.P., Mr. John Wilson, M.P. (Mid Durham), Prof. Erskine Holland, D.C.L., Mr. A. S. Harvey (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.), Mr. J. E. Street (Chairman of Lloyd's), Lieut.-Col. R. Montgomery, V.D. (President of the Liverpool Corn Trade Association). The Secretary was Mr. W. H. Clark, Board of Trade. *Office*, 8, Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.

The Report of the Commissioners was published as a Blue Book in Aug. 1905 [Cd. 2643]. It was divided into four parts, describing (1) the position of the United Kingdom with regard to stocks and supplies of food-stuffs and raw materials, and their importation in time of peace; (2) the probable effect of a maritime war upon the importation of such food-stuffs, etc.; (3) the proposals put before the Commissioners as to the storage of grain, national insurance, and national indemnity; (4) the Commissioners' conclusions.

The conclusions which the Commissioners arrived at may be summarised thus. They assumed that the stock of wheat in the United Kingdom, which was usually about 17 weeks' supply in September, would never fall below 7 weeks' supply except in August, when it might be 6½ weeks (one week's requirements being about 600,000 quarters). In time of war international law would help to maintain our security, owing to the fact that food-stuffs could not be declared unconditionally contraband. The variety of sources from which our food supplies are drawn was also an advantage in time of war. "We think," said the Commissioners, "that the effect of the naval and shipping evidence is conclusive as to the point that while there will be some interference with trade and some captures, not only is there no risk of a total cessation of our supplies, but no reasonable probability of serious interference

with them, and that, even during a maritime war, there will be no material diminution in their volume." It was beyond the power of any naval force which would be at the disposal of any possible combination against this country altogether to prevent the importation of its supplies.

At the same time dangers might accrue from "panic" rise of prices in staple articles of food, and though the rise would immediately lead to more importation, the Commissioners felt bound to consider any measures which would minimise the risk of panic. They held that a larger stock of grain existing within the United Kingdom would be the most powerful means of attaining this end; but they finally concluded that the disadvantages and evils of nearly all the schemes brought before them for increasing the amount of grain normally held in the country were greater than any benefit likely to be derived from them. The objections to Government purchase and sale of food-stuffs, in particular, were conclusive, and subsidies to merchants or millers to carry a larger stock of grain or flour were also objectionable. If any plan were adopted, it should be that of offering storage room rent free. The cost of such a plan on lines laid down by the Commissioners, with stores of a total capacity of 4,000,000 qrs., would be £100,000 per annum. A system of National Indemnity against loss from capture by the enemy would operate both as an additional security to the maintenance of our over-sea trade and as an important steadying influence upon prices. This system the Commissioners strongly approved, in preference to National Insurance, and recommended that a small expert committee should investigate the subject and frame a scheme after consultation with underwriters and others interested in our mercantile marine. A large number of reservations and many memoranda were appended to the report by various Commissioners.

Foreign Bondholders, The Corporation of, was founded in 1868, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament in '98. The Council of the Corporation consists of 21 members, 6 of whom are nominated by the Central Association of Bankers, 6 by the London Chamber of Commerce, and 9 are co-opted by the Council as a whole. The principal object of the Corporation is the protection of the interests of the holders of foreign securities. It keeps elaborate records regarding the economic and financial condition of the various States with whose debts it is called upon to deal. The Council appoints the British representative on the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt. As a general rule the Council acts through the various Bondholders' Committees associated with it. There are 17 separate Bondholders' Committees affiliated to the Corporation. The Council finds the Committees house-room, supplies them with skilled assistance, and advances such sums as may be required to defray the necessary expenses connected with the negotiations. The ordinary expenditure of the Corporation averages between £8000 and £9000 a year. The President receives £1000, the Vice-President £500, and the other members of the Council £100 each. The Corporation has been concerned in the settlement of debts aggregating not much short of £1,000,000,000. President, Lord Avebury; Vice-President, Sir C. W. Fremantle, K.C.B.; Secretary, J. P. Cooper; Office, 17, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Foreign Moneys, and Approximate Value in English (at date of going to press). Revised by Thos. Cook & Son, Bankers, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.

| Country. | Chief Coin. | Engl. Value. |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------|
| Argentina . . . | Peso (gold) . . . | s. d. 4 0 |
| " . . . | " (paper) . . . | 1 9 |
| Austria-Hungary . . . | Florin (silver) . . . | 1 8 |
| " . . . | New currency Krone . . . | 0 10 |
| Belgium . . . | Franc (100 centimes) . . . | 0 9½ |
| Brazil . . . | Milreis (paper) . . . | 1 4 |
| Bulgaria . . . | Leva (100 stotinkis) . . . | 0 9½ |
| Canada and United States . . . | Dollar (gold) . . . | 4 1 |
| Ceylon . . . | Rupee . . . | 1 4 |
| Chili . . . | Peso (gold), new . . . | 1 6 |
| China . . . | Paper . . . | 1 3½ |
| " . . . | 100 Candareens = 10 mace = tael of silver (a weight) . . . | 2 9 |
| " . . . | Mexican Dollar (silver) . . . | 2 0 |
| Cuba . . . | Dollar (gold) . . . | 4 1 |
| Egypt . . . | Piastre . . . | 0 2½ |
| " . . . | 50 Piastre (gold piece) . . . | 10 3 |
| " . . . | Egyptian £ (100 piastres) . . . | 20 6 |
| Finland . . . | Markka (100 penni) . . . | 0 9½ |
| France . . . | Franc (100 centimes) . . . | 0 9½ |
| Germany . . . | Mark (100 pfennig) . . . | 0 11½ |
| " . . . | 20 Mark (gold) . . . | 19 6 |
| Greece . . . | Drachmè (100 leptá) (paper) . . . | 0 8 |
| Holland and Java . . . | 1 Gulden of 100 cents . . . | 1 8 |
| Hong Kong . . . | British Dollar (silver) . . . | 1 11½ |
| India . . . | Rupee (silver) . . . | 1 4¾ |
| Italy . . . | Lire (100 centesimi) . . . | 0 9½ |
| Japan . . . | 100 Sen = 1 Yen . . . | 2 0½ |
| Mexico . . . | Dollar (silver) . . . | 2 0 |
| " . . . | " (gold) . . . | 4 0 |
| Norway, Sweden, and Denmark . . . | Kroner (100 ore) . . . | 1 1½ |
| Peru . . . | Sol (silver) . . . | 1 11½ |
| Portugal . . . | Milreis (paper) . . . | 4 2½ |
| Roumania . . . | Ley (100 banis) . . . | 0 9½ |
| Russia . . . | Rouble (100 kopeks) . . . | 2 1½ |
| Servia . . . | Dinar (100 paras) . . . | 0 9½ |
| Spain . . . | Peseta (100 centesimas) . . . | 0 7½ |
| Straits Settlements . . . | British Dollar (silver) . . . | 2 1½ |
| Switzerland . . . | Franc (100 cents) . . . | 0 9½ |
| Turkey . . . | Piastre . . . | 0 2½ |
| " . . . | Turkish £ (100 piastres) . . . | 18 0 |
| Uruguay . . . | Peso (gold) . . . | 4 2 |

Exchange varies considerably in countries where silver and paper circulate.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

This is the department of Government which conducts official intercourse with other States. By constitutional law the authority of the Sovereign is supreme; but by constitutional custom he may only act by the advice and on the responsibility of a Minister—the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Constitutional practice requires the sanction of the Sovereign to matters of foreign policy. The Foreign Secretary conducts general negotiations, prepares or supervises despatches, and periodically gives receptions to the representatives of Foreign Powers. But questions of importance come before the Prime Minister or are discussed by the whole Cabinet under his presidency. The requisite continuity of general policy, amidst shifting political parties, is maintained by means of the permanent Staff of the Department.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., P.C.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir T. H. Sander-son, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Hon. Francis H. Villiers, C.B.; Francis A. Campbell, C.B.; Sir Eldon Gorst, K.C.B.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Earl Percy, M.P.

The representatives of the Crown abroad are members either of the Diplomatic Service or of the Consular Service, the duties of the former body being, generally speaking, political and ceremonial, of the latter, commercial and legal; though in the less important posts diplomatists undertake consular work, and occasionally consuls act in a diplomatic capacity.

The Diplomatic Service.

The Diplomatic Service consists of (a) Ambassadors, (b) Ministers Plenipotentiary and Ministers Resident, (c) *Chargés d'Affaires*.

The Ambassador, according to historical theory, represents the very person of his Sovereign, and so can claim direct access to the Sovereign to whom he is accredited. Further, he takes first rank in order of precedence.

The Minister is regarded as a mere agent of the Sovereign, and therefore holds an inferior position, though otherwise he has powers and duties similar to those of an Ambassador.

The *Chargé d'Affaires*, unlike the two former, is accredited not to the Sovereign, but to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State in which he resides. Usually he is appointed to act temporarily, in the absence of the Ambassador or Minister.

Secretaries are attached to the Legations, and often Military and Naval Attachés. The appointment, in recent years, of Commercial Attachés in the Diplomatic Service is a symptom that the sphere of the diplomatist is extending.

The Consular Service.

The Consular Service consists of (a) Consuls-general, (b) Consuls, (c) Vice-Consuls, and (d) Consular Agents. A Consul, in addition to giving general assistance to British subjects abroad, has in particular to deal with numerous matters connected with shipping; to issue periodical reports on the trade of the place where he resides; to celebrate or register marriages where one of the parties is British; to register the births of British subjects; to take oaths and declarations, and perform other notarial functions. Besides this, in some countries,

such as Turkey and China, he administers justice, where a British subject is concerned, either in his own court, or in conjunction with the native tribunal.

The salaries are as follows: 1st grade, Consuls-General, salary £1000 to £1200; 2nd grade, Consuls-General (2nd class) and Consuls (1st class), salary £800; and 3rd grade, Consuls (2nd class), salary £600. Vice-Consuls, £350, rising by £15 to £450.

The names of the British Diplomatic and chief Consular representatives abroad are given in the articles on the countries to which they are accredited, or where they are stationed.

Passports.

Foreign Office Passports are granted only to (1) natural-born British subjects, (2) the wives and widows of such persons, and (3) persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, or India. Passports are only granted to such persons as are known to the Secretary of State, or are recommended to him by some person who is known to him; or, in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, who produce a Declaration in a form obtainable at the Foreign Office, verified by some banking firm, mayor, magistrate, minister, physician, or other responsible person resident in the United Kingdom. In the case of persons naturalised in the Colonies a Letter of Recommendation from the Colonial Office, or in the case of natives from British India a similar letter from the India Office, is required. In all cases of naturalised British subjects the Certificate of Naturalisation must accompany the Declaration or Letters of Recommendation.

All applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made on a printed form obtainable from the Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W. The charge for a Passport is 2s., and a further 2s. if the applicant does not reside in London and the passport has to be sent by post. Persons abroad must apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. The bearer of every Passport must sign it as soon as he receives it, or its validity may be questioned and the *visa* refused.

Travellers intending to visit Russia, Turkey, Roumania, Persia, Venezuela, Hayti, or Erythrea must get their Passports *visés* at the Consulates General in London or one of the other Consulates in the United Kingdom of the countries named. In the case of other countries this formality is not necessary except as an additional precaution, which is recommended in the case of Passports of old date. The Foreign Office, however, advise British subjects travelling abroad to furnish themselves with Passports, for even in those countries where they are no longer obligatory, they are useful as affording a ready means of identification in case of need. British subjects intending to reside in Germany or in Switzerland (where a Permit must be obtained from the authorities) should provide themselves with Passports.

FORESTRY.

In Great Britain there are about 3,000,000 acres of woodlands, or less than 4 per cent. of the total area. The national woodlands include about 115,293 acres, but only about 57,304 are under timber crops in the New Forest, the Forest of Dean, and other smaller tracts. The imports of foreign forest produce in Great Britain

amounted in 1903 to £27,118,124, and in 1904 to £23,638,072.

In Jan. 1903 a Departmental Committee (Mr. R. C. Munro Ferguson, chairman; Mr. R. H. Hooker, of the Board of Agriculture, secretary) issued a valuable report on forestry in this country. They said that the area of waste, heather, and rough pasture or land out of cultivation in the United Kingdom on which afforestation could be profitably undertaken is 21,000,000 acres, and that afforestation would furnish remunerative labour to an increased rural population, land under forests requiring more labour than the same area under sheep. The world is approaching a dearth in its supply of coniferous timber, which constitutes between 80 and 90 per cent. of the total British timber imports, and which can be grown in these islands, and the question is therefore a matter of grave national concern. Yet the Committee did not recommend a general scheme of State Forests. They recommended that the Alice Holt woods in Hampshire and an estate in Scotland should be acquired and used as demonstration areas by arrangement between the Commissioners of Woods and Forests and the Board of Agriculture. They further recommended the appointment of a lecturer on forestry at the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and that example plots be provided in connection with each of these centres and with Edinburgh; that a good grounding in forestry form an integral part of the curriculum of the agricultural colleges in Great Britain; that provision be made for the education of foresters and woodmen by employing students to work in the demonstration forests, by county council lectures and by scholarships; that the inquiry conducted in '95, concerning the area of woodlands, be repeated by the Board of Agriculture; and that the attention of corporations and municipalities be drawn to the desirability of planting with trees the catchment areas of their water supply.

In Jan. 1904 the Commissioners of Woods and Forests established a School of Forestry in the Forest of Dean, at Coleford, with Mr. C. D. Hanson, of the Indian Forest Department, as Instructor. The school is for working youths and men only, between the ages of 16 and 21, and aims at giving them practical and theoretical instruction in forestry as a profession. The course of instruction extends over 2 years, beginning in November each year, and only 10 students can be admitted each year, preference being given to young men in the Crown employ. These get the same pay per day as they are already receiving, but students from private estates are paid from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day for 4 working days, the other two days each week being devoted to school work. The subjects taught include sylviculture, the protection and management of woodlands, preparation of plans, measurement of timber, felled and standing, forest botany, surveying and accounts. Certificates are granted by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to all who satisfy the examiners. The work is carried on by the Instructor under the orders of Mr. Philip Baylis, Deputy Surveyor of the Forest of Dean, to whom all applications for admission, or for trained men from the school, should be sent, addressed to him at the Whithead Park, Parkend, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.

The Board of Agriculture granted £500 in 1905 for the establishment of two lectureships

in forestry at the Armstrong University College of North Wales, Bangor, and Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which offer special advantages as centres of instruction in forestry.

The Royal English Arboricultural Society has a membership of over 770, representing the landowners, land agents, and foresters of the United Kingdom. President, Professor Fisher.

The Midland Reafforesting Association, of which Sir Oliver Lodge is president, aims at planting pit mounds in "the Black Country," where it is estimated 14,000 out of 30,000 acres of waste could be profitably afforested. Secretary, Mr. P. E. Martineau, Bentley Heath, Knowle, Warwickshire.

FRANCE.

France, since the overthrow of Napoleon III. in 1870, has been a Republic governed by a President and two Chambers under the constitution of '71, revised in '75, '84, '85, and '89.

The legislature consists of the Assembly, sitting in two houses: viz., the Senate of 300 members, of whom 225 are indirectly elected for 9 years (one-third retiring every 3 years) by delegates chosen by the Municipal Councils and the Senators, Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the Departments, there being also 75 Senators originally elected for life by the two Chambers (though as these die the vacancies are filled up by the election of Senators for a period of 9 years only), and the Chamber of Deputies of 594 members, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage. The method of election is by *scrutin d'arrondissement*. Each Department is divided into *arrondissements* returning one Deputy, though where the population of the *arrondissement* exceeds 100,000, it is divided into two or more constituencies. Each elector votes for one Deputy only. Candidates are compelled to declare for which constituency they will stand. Voters are required to be over 21 and to have a 6-months' residential qualification. Both Houses can initiate and frame laws, except in the case of financial laws, which must first be presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. Deputies and Senators are both paid at the rate of 9000 fr. a year.

The executive power is confided to the President, who is elected for seven years by the two Houses united in National Assembly, and receives 600,000 fr. a year, and a further allowance of 600,000 fr. for expenses. He appoints the Ministers and makes all civil and military appointments. War can be declared by the President only with consent of the two Houses, and his every act must be countersigned by a Minister. The *Conseil d'Etat* is a special body, composed of Councillors, *Maitres de Requêtes* and Auditors, all appointed by the President, and presided over by the Minister of Justice. Its function is to give advice upon administrative points submitted to it by the Government. The colonies are looked upon as being politically part of France, and are represented in the Senate by 4 Senators and in the Chamber by 10 Deputies.

The Army.

The French army is administered by the War Department, or Ministry of War, with M. Berteaux at its head, assisted by a Military Cabinet and the chiefs of various

bureaux. The chief of the general staff of the army is responsible to the Minister, and controls the directorates of infantry, cavalry, engineers, artillery, finance, etc.

In 1904 the effectives with the colours were estimated as follows: 29,000 officers, 520,831 men, and 142,474 horses; the gendarmerie, 683 officers and 24,034 men, being additional. The establishment was 515,600 men. The **Active Army is constituted as follows:** 560 battalions of infantry, 30 battalions of Chasseurs, 12 Foreign, 20 Zouaves, 24 Algerian Tirailleurs, 1 Saharan Tirailleurs, and 5 African Light Infantry; total, 651 battalions. The Cavalry form 31 regiments of Dragoons, 21 of Chasseurs, 14 of Hussars, 13 of Cuirassiers, 6 of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and 4 of Spahis (all of 5 squadrons). **Artillery:** Field batteries, 442; Horse batteries, 52; Mountain batteries, 22; Foot (or Fortress) batteries, 112: in all, 628. **Engineers:** 7 regiments, 26 battalions, and 3 Railway companies with telegraphists, ballooning troops, etc.; the **Military Train** has 20 squadrons (comprising 72 companies).

The strength by arms is:—

| | France. | Algiers and Tunis. |
|-----------------|---------|--------------------|
| Infantry | 368,954 | 43,200 |
| Cavalry | 16,764 | 8,450 |
| Artillery | 74,936 | 3,875 |
| Engineers | 12,250 | 1,118 |
| Train | 8,560 | 1,850 |

In addition are 2500 non-commissioned officers and 13,000 men in the administrative troops, 4000 officers unattached, 420 officers and 3220 men in the military schools, and 2400 officers and 480 men supernumerary.

The forces are organised in 20 army corps, exclusive of the Paris garrison and Tunis; their headquarters being at Lille, Amiens, Rouen, Le Mans, Orleans, Châlons-sur-Marne, Besançon, Bourges, Tours, Rennes, Nantes, Limoges, Clermont-Ferrand, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Algiers, Nancy.

The Army is at present in process of transformation, owing to the introduction of a period of two years' service, which was definitely authorised by the Senate, March 17th, 1905. Until now every Frenchman has served three years in the Active Army, ten years in the Reserve of the Active Army, six years in the Territorial Army and six years in the Reserve of the Territorial Army. For administration, training and mobilisation, the units of the Territorial Army, as well as the Active Reserve, are attached to the corresponding units of the Active Army. The new short service will apply to the whole population, without exceptions, save for physical incapacity. The Reserve of the Active Army includes about 1,320,000 men, and the Territorial Army and its Reserve about 2,270,000. It has been estimated that the French Army, with its various Reserve and Territorial forces, includes 3,500,000 trained men on a war footing, and that 4,000,000 untrained might be embodied.

The Navy.

The French Navy has for its head the **Minister of Marine**, who is only responsible to the Chambers. Subordinate to the Minister are the **Chief of the Staff**, a naval officer, and the **Heads or Directors of the four main branches of business**—**Personnel, Matériel, Ordnance, and Account.** In April 1905 a **Comité Technique** was formed, in place of other committees which were abolished,

and subdivided into 3 departments dealing with (1) *bâtiments de haute mer*; (2) *bâtiments de défense*, and (3) *matériel et effectifs*.

Minister of Marine, M. Gaston Thomson.

Chief of the General Staff, Vice-Admiral C. P. Touchard.

Comptroller, L. Chatelain.

Director of Construction, M. A. R. Dubeout.

Director of Ordnance, Col. H. C. Gossot.

Accountant-General, M. J. Guimbelot.

Director of Works, M. L. Renaud.

Director Medical Department, M. L. Devinc.

Hydrographer, M. F. I. Hanusse.

The French Naval Estimates proposed for the year 1906 a total of £13,001,488 (325,037,217 fr.), as compared with £12,743,932 (318,598,300 fr.) voted in 1905.

The French Navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The **Inscription Maritime**, dating back to 1683, contains the names of all male individuals devoted to a seafaring life from the 18th to the 50th year of age. Young men liable to service in the Army may, however, volunteer for service in the Navy. For administrative purposes France is divided into five divisions maritimes, and subdivided into twelve *arrondissements maritimes*.

The number of officers and men on the active list of the French Navy in 1905 was 53,247, and the number in Reserve 49,340. The number of men effective in 1905 was 763 more than the number available during the preceding year. The executive officers are:—15 vice-admirals, 30 rear-admirals, 125 captains, 215 commanders, 754 lieutenants, 530 sub-lieutenants, 263 midshipmen, and 170 cadets.

The number of ships built, building, and projected for the French Navy on Nov. 1st, 1905, was:—

| | Built. | Building. | Projected. |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----------|------------|
| Battleships, 1st class . . . | 20 | 6 | 3 |
| do. 2nd class . . . | 9 | — | — |
| do. 3rd class . . . | 1 | — | — |
| Coast defence ships . . . | 13 | — | — |
| Armoured cruisers . . . | 19 | 5 | 1 |
| Protected cruisers— | | | |
| 1st class . . . | 7 | — | — |
| 2nd class . . . | 16 | — | — |
| 3rd class . . . | 16 | — | — |
| Unprotected cruisers . . . | 1 | — | — |
| Torpedo vessels . . . | 15 | — | — |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . | 31 | 12 | — |
| Torpedo boats . . . | 238 | 96 | 10 |
| Submarines . . . | 37 | 32 | 20 |

The projected vessels are part of a programme introduced by M. Gaston Thomson, but not yet (Nov. 1905) sanctioned by Parliament. The complete programme will consist of 11 battleships, 10 armoured cruisers, 6 protected cruisers, 66 destroyers, 50 torpedo boats, and 90 submarines. Those given in the above table will be commenced in 1906, if the programme is approved.

The Government dockyards are situated as follows:—Cherbourg: one dock, takes battleships 14,000 tons; seven smaller. Brest: one dock takes battleships; others very small. Lorient: one dock takes battleships 14,000 tons, one takes small cruisers. Rochefort: three docks, take small vessels only. Toulon: three docks take battleships 14,000 tons, six others take cruisers.

The battleship *Liberté* was launched at St. Nazaire on April 10th, and the armoured cruiser *Jules Michelet* at Lorient on Aug. 31st. No battleships were completed during the year, but the armoured cruiser *Léon Gambetta* was commissioned for service with the Northern Squadron in June. The exchange of visits with the British Navy is referred to in the History below. In July a new naval division of Indo-China was formed; and the suppression of the submarine defences was definitely decided on, to take effect on Jan. 1st, 1906.

Local Government, Education, etc.

As to local government, the unit is the commune, governed by a municipal council and a mayor. The communes are combined into cantons, containing on an average 12 communes, and the cantons into arrondissements, governed by elective arrondissement councils and sub-prefects, these arrondissements again forming the Departments, of which there are 86, each with a Departmental Council, besides the territory of Belfort. Prefects, with large powers, represent the Executive, and control the Departments, and Sub-Prefects the Arrondissements. All religions are on a legal equality, every sect being entitled to a grant from the State if its numbers exceed 100,000. But the Roman Catholics form the large majority of the population. The Religious Associations Law of 1901 required all religious establishments to be registered and authorised by the State. Primary education, which was reorganised in '78 and '86, is free and obligatory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and admirably organised. All teachers are laymen, and are paid by the State, except in the towns which number more than 150,000 inhabitants. Secondary education is given in the State lycées and communal colleges, in private establishments, and in ecclesiastical seminaries; there are also facilities, including lycées, colleges, and courses of secondary instruction, for over 19,000 girls. Numerous technical and special schools, besides 15 universities, complete the educational system. The legal system comprises for civil cases the Justices of the Peace, and above them the 26 Appeal Courts and the Courts of Cassation. Criminal cases, except petty offences which are dealt with at the Police Courts, come before the Police Correctional Courts, consisting of three judges, but no jury. An examining magistrate, the *juge d'instruction*, makes a preliminary inquiry, and may dismiss the case or send it for trial. Above these courts are the Assize Courts, assisted by twelve jurors, the Courts of Appeal and the Criminal Court of Cassation. Tribunals of commerce and councils of experts deal with commercial cases.

Newspapers.

France has over 300 daily papers, of which 146 are published in Paris, but many of them are simply political tracts without the slightest pretence to supply the features associated with either a British or American daily. Amongst the principal Parisian papers are the following:—*Figaro*, editor, M. Gaston Calmette; *Journal des Débats*, editor, M. de Nalèche; London correspondent, M. Paul Villars; *Matin* (3d.), editor, M. Stéphane Lauzanne; London correspondent M. J. Hedeman (by arrangement uses the Times English service of news); *Le Petit Journal*; *Le Petit Parisien*, editor, M.

Touchard; London correspondent M. George Dussol, 176, Fleet Street; *Siècle*, editor, M. Yves Guyot (q.v.), the eminent French economist; *Temps*, the organ of the Ministerial party. Other dailies deserving a brief reference are the *Univers*, an extreme Catholic journal, the *Petit Bleu*, the *Soir*, an evening paper, the *Intransigent*, the *République Française*, the *Aurore*; the *Gaulois* with M. Arthur Meyer as director, and the *Soleil*, founded in 1873, claiming that "il est le journal de tous ceux qui sont restés fidèles à la monarchie constitutionnelle." The three principal illustrated papers are *L'Illustration*, *Mode Illustrée*, and *Vie Illustrée*.

Industries and Statistics.

At the end of 1903 there were 24,584 miles of first-class railways being worked, and 3345 miles of local lines. Large advances, accounting for a considerable proportion of the public debt, have been made by the country to the railways, which will ultimately revert to the State. There were 3012 miles of canals used for internal navigation, and 4665 miles of rivers similarly used. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, etc., leather, skins and furs, and small ware. Manufactures accounted for £101,480,000 of the exports in 1904, raw materials for £48,340,000, and food products for £27,720,000. The chief imports are wool, silk, coal, cotton, oil seeds, timber, hides, cereals, textiles, machinery, wine, food products. Raw materials accounted for £114,120,000 of the imports in 1904, food products for £32,680,000, and manufactures for £33,280,000. Agricultural operations engage nearly half the population, and include not only the growing of cereals, wheat principally, but roots, cattle, sugar, silk, wine, vegetables, and poultry and eggs. Coal and iron mines exist, and there is a considerable fishing industry, besides the ordinary manufacturing pursuits. See TEXTILE INDUSTRIES as to cotton manufactures. See AFRICA for details as to the trade of France with the African Continent.

Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio, is a French Department. Area, 3376 sq. m.; pop. 276,829. Chief town, Ajaccio. There is a French torpedo-station there. British Consul, W. J. Holmes.

Area, 207,218 sq. m.; pop., 1901, 38,961,945. The birth rate is very low, and consequently the rate of increase is very slow: 1903, births, 826,712; deaths, 753,606. The population of Paris is 2,714,068. Other principal towns are Marseilles (pop. 491,161), Lyons (pop. 459,999), Bordeaux (pop. 257,471), and Lille (pop. 213,696). Estimated revenue, 1904, £144,147,179; 1905, £144,923,000; expenditure, 1904, £144,141,666; 1905, £144,922,151; public debt, 1904, £1,233,335,929; imports ("special"), 1903, £192,040,000; 1904, £181,458,000; exports ("special"), 1903, £170,092,000; 1904, 179,020,000. Imports from the United Kingdom, 1903, £22,276,000; 1904, £21,119,600; exports to the United Kingdom, 1903, £47,680,000; 1904, £43,774,000.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Rouvier.—Interior, M. Dubief.—War, M. Etienne.—Marine, M. Thomson.—Finance, M. Merlou.—Public Instruction, M. Biennvenu-Martin.—Justice, M. Chaumié.—Commerce, M. Trouillot.—Colonies, M. Clémentel.—Agriculture, M. Ruau.—Public Works, M. Gauthier.

Ambassador in London. M. Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W.—M. Geoffray, Minister Plenipotentiary.—M. Jean Périer, Commercial Attaché.—*Consul-General*, M. Auzépy, 4, Christopher Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.

British Ambassador at Paris. Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Leveson Bertie, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. *Secretary of Embassy*, Hon. Reginald Lister, M.V.O.; *Commercial Attaché*, Sir H. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Military Attaché*, Lieut.-Col. Lowther.

British Consuls-General: *At Paris*, A. Percy Inglis, 7, Rue d'Aguesseau; *at Havre*, W. K. Hearn; *at Marseilles*, M. C. Gurney, M.V.O. **Consuls:** *Bordeaux*, R. D. G. Macdonald; *Brest*, Captain H. Gye, R.N.; *Calais*, C. A. Payton; *Cherbourg*, M. E. Loftus; *Dunkirk*, E. Taylor; *Lyons*, L. C. Liddell; *Nice*, A. McMillan.

President.

The President of France is M. Loubet, who was born at Marsanne, in the department of the Drôme, where his father was a farmer, on Dec. 31st, 1838. He became a barrister, practising at Montélimar, and steadily rose step by step from the Municipal Council of Montélimar to the Presidency of the Republic, passing through the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate *en route*, and having held the offices of Mayor of Montélimar ('70), President of the Consul-General of the Drôme ('85), Minister for Public Works ('87), Prime Minister (Feb. to Dec. '92) and President of the Senate '92. It was the Panama affair which caused the fall of his Ministry, but he was in no way implicated. As President of the Senate he was kept more or less outside of parties, though he was known to be a Moderate with Radical tendencies. On the sudden death of President Faure, in Feb. '99, he was elected (18th) by a large majority to succeed him. His uprightness, patriotism, and simplicity of demeanour have made him the most popular President France has ever had. He has since his election been visited at Paris by the King of Sweden, the Queen-Dowager and Queen of Holland, the King of Belgium, the King of Greece, the Czar and Czarina, the King of Portugal, the King and Queen of Italy, the King of Spain, and King Edward VII.; and has himself paid visits to the Czar at St. Petersburg, to King Edward VII. at Windsor, and to the Kings of Italy, Spain, and Portugal. He married in '69, his wife being the daughter of an ironmonger of Montélimar. There are three children, and his eldest son acts as his private secretary.

Political Parties.

A few years ago the two main groups in politics might have been roughly, but accurately, defined as Republicans and Reactionaries, the latter including the Royalists—followers of the Duc d'Orléans (*q.v.*), and Imperialists—(followers of Prince Napoleon Victor) (*q.v.*). Now, however, the only division is between the Government Republicans and the Opposition, an Opposition embracing the most diverse elements. The last general election, on April 27th, 1902, resulted in the return of 360 Ministerialists of all shades, against 281 other candidates returned. The strength of the various groups was as follows: 111 Government Republicans, 99 Progressist Republicans

(Mélinites), 129 Radical Republicans, 90 Socialist Radicals, 59 Nationalists, 50 Conservatives (anti-Republicans), 43 Socialists, and 6 Guesdist Socialists. The Progressists lost heavily in the election, and the Nationalists gained ground only in Paris. After the election a new Cabinet under M. Combes succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Administration in June 1902, the latter having held office since June '99. In 1904 a split took place amongst the Radical Socialists, a large number of the group forming a new party called the Radical Socialist Left. In Feb. 1905 M. Rouvier succeeded as Prime Minister, and formed a Cabinet containing 6 Radicals and Radical Socialists, and 5 Republicans of the Left. M. Rouvier took up the greater part of the programme of his predecessor as to the Education question and the separation of Church and State, but declared that he would carry out the programme in a more conciliatory way.

History, 1905.

The Chamber resumed its sittings (Jan. 10th), and M. Doumer was elected President by a majority of 25 over M. Brisson, the opponents of M. Combes' Ministry combining to bring about this result. An interpellation on the Government's general policy gave it only a majority of 10 (14th), and M. Combes and his colleagues resigned (18th). The Finance Minister, M. Rouvier, then formed a "Cabinet of conciliation" (24th), retaining M. Delcassé as Foreign Minister and M. Berteaux as Minister for War. He declared in the Chamber (27th) that the Government would proceed with reforms already sanctioned by the Chamber, but would also strive for pacification. The measures to be proceeded with were the Two Years' Military Service Bill, assistance to the aged and incurable, abrogation of the Falloux Law, an Income Tax Bill, the separation of Church and State, and a Workmen's Super-annuation Fund.

The Government Bill for the separation of Church and State was laid upon the table (Feb. 9th), finally passed by the Chamber by 341 to 233 (July 3rd), and sent to the Senate, where, however, the debate upon it did not begin till Nov. 9th. It provided for the suppression of all State, departmental and municipal grants, for the return to the State of all real and personal property derived from the State, and for the vesting of ecclesiastical property of all kinds in associations for the maintenance of public worship to be legally formed in accordance with the Associations Law, 1901. It allowed the gratuitous use of ecclesiastical buildings belonging to the State and the municipalities for two years after the promulgation of the law, and afterwards on renewable leases for ten years at a rent not exceeding 10 per cent. of the average annual receipts of the parish. The Government's proposals for the extension of the Navy, by maintaining for twelve years the exceptional credits required for the execution of the programme of 1900—*i.e.* 121,000,000 francs (£4,840,000) per annum until 1917—was approved by the Chamber (Feb. 23rd). The Two Years' Military Service Bill, which had already been passed by the Senate, was adopted by the Chamber (March 17th).

In view of the German attitude to the Anglo-French Agreement as to Morocco (*q.v.*) and the German Emperor's visit to Tangier, the meeting arranged between King Edward and the President near Paris (April 6th) was welcomed

as evidence of the unshaken friendship between France and Great Britain. Another significant feature at this time was the persistent **German attack upon M. Delcassé** and his foreign policy; and, as this criticism was echoed in the French Chamber, M. Delcassé resigned, considering that he no longer possessed the necessary authority to conduct the foreign affairs of his country (21st). At the urgent request of the President and the Premier, however, he withdrew his resignation (23rd). On his return from his visit to Algiers, King Edward again visited Paris, was entertained to dinner at the Elysée by the President, and had a long interview with M. Delcassé, who again and finally resigned office (June 6th), the Premier taking his portfolio. The resignation was never clearly explained, but was understood to be due to a difference between M. Delcassé and the Prime Minister and the Cabinet generally upon the scope of the Anglo-French *entente*, and not to M. Delcassé's views upon the Morocco question, as was at first supposed; the point upon which he separated himself from the Cabinet being a proposal of alliance with Great Britain. M. Rouvier, in a Note which was communicated to Germany and the Powers, stated that France had made certain engagements with regard to Morocco which it could not submit to the revision of a Conference, as was proposed by the Sultan on the instigation of Germany (see Morocco). Germany replied arguing that a Conference was the only way to settle the Moroccan question, but acknowledging the special position of France in regard to Morocco. France thereupon withdrew her objection to the Conference, and, after protracted negotiations, an agreement was come to between M. Révoil and Dr. Rosen as to the views of the French and German Governments on the programme to be submitted to the International Conference on Morocco (Sept. 27th).

The King of Spain made a State visit to Paris, where he was received by the President (May 30th) with the utmost cordiality. A bomb was thrown at his carriage (June 1st), but happily he was not injured. The President returned the visit at Madrid (Oct. 23rd), and the friendly relations between the two countries were emphasised at a State banquet given by the King; M. Loubet left for Lisbon (26th), and there paid a visit of State to the King of Portugal, returning to Marseilles (28th).

The British Atlantic Fleet under Sir William May arrived at Brest (July 10th), and anchored in the harbour side by side with the French Northern Squadron under Admiral Caillard. A warm welcome was given by both authorities and populace, and the officers and men fraternised heartily. Admiral May and 100 British officers went to Paris, attended a review at Longchamp (14th), and were received at luncheon at the Elysée by the President, entertained by the Paris Municipality, and dined at the Admiralty. The visit ended (17th), Admiral May and his chief officers wearing the decorations of the Legion of Honour given them by the President. The French Northern Squadron under Admiral Caillard afterwards paid a return visit at Portsmouth, arriving off Cowes (Aug. 7th), and by the people and press of both countries the special significance of the visit was thoroughly understood. The King gave a dinner to the French officers on board the royal yacht, and reviewed the combined squadrons (9th), being afterwards entertained

at luncheon on the *Masséna*. Besides numerous other festivities, a party of the petty officers and seamen were entertained at the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and Corporation; while the Prime Minister dined the officers (11th), and members of the two Houses of Parliament entertained Admiral Caillard and about 130 of his officers at luncheon in Westminster Hall (12th), Mr. Balfour, Mr. John Morley, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker being the chief speakers. The squadron left Portsmouth (14th), and President Loubet, in a message to the King, referred to the visit as "a fresh expression of the friendship that so fortunately exists between the two countries." Another manifestation of the *entente cordiale* was the visit of the President and a number of members of the Paris Municipal Council to London, where they were the guests of the Chairman and members of the London County Council (Oct. 16th), and were received by the King, returning on the 21st.

An Arbitration Treaty with Denmark was signed (Sept. 16th). The Chamber unanimously passed an Amnesty Bill in October. A crisis arose (Nov. 9th), when the Prime Minister declared that the Government could not admit the right of agents of the State to form trade unions, and in the vote which followed was supported by members of the Right. The Left at once brought forward an interpellation to clear up the position of the Government, and M. Bertheux, Minister of War, resigned, but the Government obtained a big majority, and the Cabinet was reconstituted, M. Etienne becoming Minister of War, M. Dubief Minister of the Interior, and M. Trouillot Minister of Commerce.

French Colonies.

The total area of the colonies and dependencies of France is about 4,000,000 sq. m., with a population of about 57,000,000. The Minister of the Colonies controls their administration, and those which are not directly represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, by the 4 Senators and 10 Deputies sent from the colonies, are for the most part represented on the Conseil Supérieur des Colonies, which consists of colonial senators and deputies, delegates, and other officials appointed to it.

The 1903 Budget showed a colonial revenue of £655,690 and expenditure of £4,455,000, exclusive of large expenditure on Algeria and heavy expenditure not included in the Colonial Budget. In 1904 the revenue was estimated at £663,465, and in 1905 at £717,500; the expenditure at £4,414,324 in 1904, and at £4,451,708 in 1905.

Colonies in North Africa.

Algeria. One of the Barbary States of North Africa, now a French province, administered by a Governor-General assisted by a consultative Council. The country is divided into the three departments of Oran, Constantine, and Algiers, capital cities of same names, each sending one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly; also the Saharan borders, or "Territories of the South," which constitute a separate administration, with a separate Budget. There are 2375 miles of railway. The products of the country include esparto and halfa grass, barley, wine, oil, tobacco, wool, iron and zinc ores, etc. Workable beds of phosphates have lately been discovered in the region between Oran and Tunis. The

French forces maintained in Algeria consist of an army corps numbering 60,000 men. **Area**, 184,474 sq. m.; **pop.** (1901), 4,790,000. The area of the Algerian Sahara is estimated at 123,500 sq. m., and the population at about 50,000. Inhabitants of Algeria proper include, besides the natives, about 765,000 French and European settlers, and about 57,000 Jews. The population of Algiers is about 123,000. **Revenue**, 1904, £2,603,901; **expenditure**, £2,602,122. **Exports**, 1904, to France, £8,583,840; to foreign countries and to French colonies, £2,304,080; **imports**, 1904, French merchandise or from France, £12,842,480; from foreign countries and from French colonies, £1,653,960.

Governor-General, M. Jonnart.

British Consul-General, F. Hay Newton, M.V.O.—British Vice-Consul, F. E. Drummond-Hay.

Tunis lies east of Algeria, and is bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean, and on the south by the Sahara. Made a French protectorate '82. A French Resident-General controls the administration, and the military maintained in the country number 19,500 men. The Bey is Mohamed, born in '55, who succeeded June 11th, 1902, on the death of his father Ali Bey. Chief products are wheat, barley, wine, olive oil, zinc ore, phosphate of lime, dates, and esparto grass. There are about 588 miles of railway. **Area**, 51,000 sq. miles; **pop.** 1,906,000, including 60,000 Jews and 96,060 Europeans. **Capital**, Tunis, **pop.** 250,000. Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles form the majority of the population, the French numbering about 38,000 and the Italians about 67,000. **Revenue**, 1905, £1,204,990; **expenditure**, £1,200,905; **public debt**, £8,447,500. **Imports**, 1903, £3,344,515 (£1,845,086 from France); 1904, £3,335,377 (£1,856,811 from France); **exports**, 1903, £2,855,946 (£1,652,772 to France); 1904, £3,073,271 (£1,670,780 from France).

Bey, H.H. Mohamed il Hadi Pasha Bey.

Prime Minister, Mohamed el Aziz Bou Attour.

French Resident-General, S. Pichon.—*Assistant Resident-General*, Baron d'Anthouard de Wasservas.—*Secretary-General*, M. Roy.—*Finance*, M. Dubordieu.—*Public Works*, M. de Fages de Latour.

British Consul-General at Tunis, Mr. E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.—*Vice-Consul*,

French Somaliland is a wedge of territory on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which includes the two ports of Obok and Jibutli, and the town of Tajura on the bay of the same name. The colony lies between the British Somali Coast Protectorate on the east and the Italian colony of Erythrea on the north-west. From Jibutli a railway has been built to Adis and Harar, in order to open up trade with Abyssinia. (For details see ABYSSINIA.) Coffee, gold, ivory, musk, and skins are the chief exports. The country is administered by a Governor, and the capital is Jibutli (pop. 15,000). The area is about 46,000 sq. m., and population about 250,000. **Imports**, 1903, £301,208; **exports**, £418,036.

Colonies in the Indian Ocean.

Comoro Islands, The. A group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel. **Area**, 620 sq. m.; **pop.** 71,000. The group consists of four small elevated islands—Great Comoro (pop. 50,000), Mohilla, or Little Comoro (pop. 9000), Anjuan, erroneously called Johanna (pop. 12,000), and others. **Mayotte** (area 143 sq. m., pop. 11,640)

has been a French possession since '43, and the other islands became French protectorates in '86. They are all under the Governor of Réunion, who appoints an Administrator for Mayotte and Residents for Great Comoro and for Mohilla and Anjuan. Sugar and vanilla are cultivated. Commercially the most important is Mohilla, which carries on a brisk trade with Madagascar, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and the rest of the mainland. The people are Mohammedans, speak Arabic, and are akin to the mixed races of Zanzibar.

Madagascar. A French colony since '96. There are (1905) 396 officers and 3573 French troops in the island, and 9012 native troops. An **Administrative Council** has been established at Tananarive. There are Administrators in all the provinces, and education has been made obligatory on all children from 8 to 14. The Hovas, of Malay origin, are the predominant tribe. A great deal of missionary work has been done in the island, principally by the London Missionary Society, and a large majority of the natives were adherents of the Society till '05. Since then, however, it is alleged that the whole weight of French influence has been thrown on the side of the Catholic missions. Cattle herding and agriculture are the principal occupations. The island has rich deposits of gold, copper, iron and lead, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal is found in the north-west; rice, cattle, hides, gum, indiarubber, wax, cotton, sugar, vanilla, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Réunion, and Europe. British trade with the island has been greatly diminished by the operation of the tariff instituted in '97. **Revenue**, 1904, £994,612; **expenditure**, £897,357. **Imports**, 1902, £1,691,561; 1903, £1,324,287; 1904, £1,056,775; **exports**, 1902, £525,777; 1903, £658,845; 1904, £774,298. **Area**, 228,500 sq. m., **pop.** 2,505,237, including 15,524 Europeans. **Capital**, Tananarive, a striking and well-built town (pop. 55,000, or with district, 260,000) upon a lofty hill about two hundred miles inland. Ports are Tamatave, pop. 11,000, on E.; Majunga, on N.W., pop. 6000. A railway is being built by the French authorities between Aniverano, which is accessible to boats of not more than 3 ft. 4 in. draught, and Tananarive, a distance of 180 miles. Nossi Bé, a small island on the N.W. coast, held by France since 1843, and a flourishing trade-port, is a dependency of Madagascar. St. Marie, a small island on the north coast, taken by France in 1643, and Diego-Suarez, a French colony since '85, are also dependencies.

Governor, M. Augagneur (appointed 1905).

British Consul: At Tamatave, A. Sauzier.

Réunion. An island 420 miles east or Madagascar, occupied by the French since 1638, under a Governor and a Council-General, elected by the inhabitants, and represented at Paris by a Senator and 2 Deputies. The capital and chief centre is St. Denis (pop. 32,850). Sugar is the staple product, but vanilla, rum, perfumes, and tapioca are also exported. **Imports**, 1903, £860,343; **exports**, £767,676. The bulk of the trade is with France. A railway connects the chief port, Pointe-des-Galets, with St. Benoit and St. Pierre. **Area**, 970 sq. m.; **pop.**, 173,315.

British Consul: E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.

Colonies in French Central Africa.

French Congo is situated in Western and Central Africa, and bounded on the north-west by the Cameroons, on the north by Wadai, one of the Central Soudan States, on the east by the Bahr-el-Ghazal, on the south-east by the Congo Free State, and on the west by the Atlantic. Area about 550,000 sq. m.; population from 8,000,000 to 15,000,000. It is under the control of a Commissioner-General, with an Administrative Council, and is divided into four districts for administrative purposes. Libreville (pop. 3000), on the northern shore of the Gaboon, is the capital, and the most important port in the interior is Brazzaville. The military forces number about 1700. The colony entails a heavy burden on the French Colonial Budget. A railway between Libreville and the Congo is projected. The exports (ivory, ebony and other woods, rubber, and palm nuts and oil) were £365,980 in 1903, and the imports £248,950.

British Consul: *At Boma*, A. Nightingale.

French Central Africa includes the states of Bagirmi, Wadai, and Kanem, recognised as French by the Anglo-French agreement of March 21st, '99, and great part of the Sahara. Wadai, which extends from Darfur to Kanem, and from French Congo to the Sahara, is the strongest native state in the Soudan. It has an estimated area of about 150,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 2,000,000. The Mabas, a Mahometan negro race, are the ruling tribe; but there are many Arabs also, and these carry on a wide commerce. The population profess adherence to the Mahdi-es-Senuusi, the head of a sect which is by far the most powerful in Africa, and has its headquarters at the oasis of Kufrah, on the caravan route between Wadai and Benghazi. Kanem is a vassal state lying north-west of Wadai and north of Lake Chad, with an area of about 30,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 100,000. Bagirmi, which lies south-west of Wadai, and to the south-east of Lake Chad, has an area of about 65,000 sq. m., and a pop. of about 1,000,000 Mahometan negroes. At the capital, Massenia, a French Resident is stationed.

Colonies in French West Africa.

French West Africa includes Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, and the Senegambia and Niger Territories, of which accounts are given separately. French territory stretches inland from the coast to the Upper and Middle Niger, thence eastwards to Barraua, on Lake Chad, and north to Tunis and Algeria. The French Sahara territory embraces about 2,000,000 sq. miles, and is bounded on the west by the Spanish Coast territory of Rio de Oro and Adrar. The supreme local power with regard to all French West African colonies is placed in the hands of a Governor-General, resident at Dakar, having as his auxiliary a Commandant-General of all the military forces in French West Africa, a Secretary, and a Council. There are three Military Territories, under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Two of them consist of the northern and north-eastern districts of what was formerly known as the French Soudan, and the other was formed as the result of the occupation of Say, Sinder and other towns in 1900. Timbuctoo (pop. 12,000) is the centre and chief town of one Territory. Mossi and Gurunsi are the chief

towns in another, which includes the head waters of the Niger. Sinder is the headquarters of the third, in which posts have also been formed at Say, Koni and Maradi, and which serves to connect the Niger with the Chad region. There are about 2072 French and 7214 native troops in the territories, which entail considerable expense upon the Home Government. Medina is the great centre of the gum trade. Rubber is exported, ostrich farms are being established, and gold is found in some districts.

Governor-General, M. Roume, at Dakar.

British Consul at Dakar: Captain C. F. Cromie, C.M.G.

Dahomey lies between Lagos and Northern Nigeria on the east and Togoland on the west, and extends inland to the Military Territories. It was taken by the French in '92, and is administered by a Lieut.-Governor with an Administrative Council. It is self-supporting, and receives no subsidy from the Home Government. The area of the country is about 60,000 sq. m., and the population about 1,000,000. The capital is Porto Novo (pop. 50,000). The old capital was Abomey, 70 miles north of Whydah. The chief products of the country are palm oil and palm kernels, while various manufactures are also springing up. The chief port is Kotonou, and a railway is being built thence inland. Imports, 1902, £629,170; 1903, £450,570; 1904, £427,250; exports, 1902, £541,955; 1903, £381,603; 1904, £445,240. The bulk of the trade is with France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, the latter having much the largest share.

French Guinea was detached from Senegal in 1890, and made a separate colony in '93. Portuguese Guinea forms the boundary on the north, and Sierra Leone on the south. By the Anglo-French Agreement, 1904, the Los Islands, with a population of 1422, were transferred from Sierra Leone and made part of French Guinea. The colony is administered by a Lieut.-Governor. Area about 95,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated at about 2,000,000. The capital and only important centre is Konakry, which is said to be supplanting Sierra Leone in the West Coast trade. A road is being built from Konakry to the Niger, and a railway from Konakry to Kouroussa on the Upper Niger has been definitely taken in hand. The first section of 94 miles, to Kindria, was opened for traffic in 1904. The colony is practically self-supporting. The chief products of the whole region are indiarubber, palm oil, sesame, and gum, but there has been a great decrease in the exports of rubber. In 1902 the imports were £419,788, exports £332,218. Great Britain takes most of the exports and sends the largest proportion of imports.

Ivory Coast, The, was organised as a separate colony in 1893. It lies between Liberia and the Gold Coast, and towards the interior adjoins the French Soudan. It is administered by a Lieut.-Governor, and is self-supporting. Bingerville is the capital, and Grand Bassam and Assinie are the other chief towns. Bonduku is becoming a centre of trade between the French Soudan and the coast. Area estimated at 120,000 sq. m., and pop. at 2,000,000. A railway to Kong has been surveyed and is being built. The chief exports are rubber, palm-oil, ivory, coffee, and mahogany. Imports, 1904, £737,323; exports, £435,608.

Senegal. The colony is represented at Paris by a deputy, but is administered by a Lieut.-Governor. Area about 806,000 sq. m., pop. about 4,523,000. Capital, St. Louis (pop. 24,000); Dakar has a pop. of 19,000. Chief exports (£1,625,200 in 1903, mainly to France) are gum, indiarubber, nuts, and skins; imports, 1903, £2,066,520. The Senegal is navigable 750 miles up. A railway 163 miles long connects Dakar, on the coast, St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal river, and Rufisque; another, from Kayes to Bafulabeh, 82 miles, is being extended to Bamoko on the Niger.

Senegambia and Niger Territories. These include the districts of Kayes, Bafulabeh, Kita, Satadugu, Bamoko, Segu, Djenné, Niore, Gumba, Sokoto, and Buguni on the Upper Senegal, and the country included in the bend of the Niger. The Governor-General of West Africa is represented by a Delegate resident at Kayes. Population estimated at over 3,000,000. By the Anglo-French Agreement, signed April 8th, 1904, the frontier with British Gambia was modified in such a way as to assure Yarbatanda (which lies at the head of the navigable Gambia, 300 miles from the sea) and the landing-places belonging to that locality to Senegambia. Access to the navigable portion of the Gambia river and transit for sea-going merchantmen up the river were granted to France under arrangements subsequently made. The area transferred did not exceed 50 sq. miles, and its chief importance lay in the fact that it gave access by the river to the Senegambia hinterland.

Colonies in America and West Indies.

French Guiana is in South America, on the Atlantic coast, and is bounded by Dutch Guiana on the west and by Brazil on the south. Area about 30,500 sq. m., population 32,908, capital Cayenne (pop. 12,612). The colony is used as a penal settlement, the penal population in 1903 being about 6500; and is under a Governor with a Council-General of 16 members. It is represented at Paris by a deputy. The climate is unhealthy. Gold forms practically the sole export, though there are valuable forests in the interior. Imports, 1903, £501,445; exports, £493,216. The frontier between the colony and Dutch Guiana was agreed upon during 1905.

British Consul, J. R. W. Pigott, at Paramaribo, Surinam.

Guadeloupe consists of two islands, Basse-terre and Grandterre, separated by a narrow salt-water river, with five smaller dependent islands, all situated in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. Capital, Basse-Terre (pop. 7838); chief town, Pointe-à-Pitre (pop. 18,942). Products: sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, bananas, etc. The colony is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies, and has an area of about 680 sq. m., and a total population of 182,112. It is administered by a Governor with an elected Council. Imports, 1904, £530,720; exports, £517,320.

Martinique is a West Indian island of the Windward group. It is administered by a Governor with a General Council. It is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies. Area, 390 sq. m.; pop. (1901) 203,781. Fort Royal, or Fort de France (pop. 22,164), is the seat of government, and St. Pierre was the chief town till the volcanic eruptions from

Mont Pelée in 1902, by which the town was completely destroyed, and a great part of the island was overwhelmed. The chief products are sugar, logwood, and cocoa. Imports, 1904, £616,788; exports, £527,051.

British Consul, H. J. Meagher.

St. Pierre and Miquelon are the chief islands of two groups near the south coast of Newfoundland, acquired by France in 1635. They are administered by a Governor with a Council-General and municipal councils. Capital, St. Pierre. The chief industry is codfishing. Area of groups, 93 sq. m.; pop. 6484 in Nov. 1902. Imports, 1903, £332,245; 1904, £249,227; exports, 1903, £382,110; 1904, £306,415.

British Consul, C. S. Hampson.

Colonies in Asia.

French India consists of Pondicherry and other towns, in a district the area of which is about 196 sq. miles, and the population 273,748. Population of Pondicherry (1902) 47,154. The colony is divided into ten communes, with municipal government. A Governor, who is assisted by an elective general council, resides at Pondicherry, and a senator and a deputy represent the colony in Paris. The chief exports are oil seeds. Imports, 1904, £229,520; exports, £1,221,380.

British Consul, Lieut.-Col. A. de C. Rennick.

Indo-China is the name given to the French possessions in the Annamese peninsula. They include Cochinchina, Annam, Cambodia, and Tonquin. In 1900 the Kwang-Chau-Wan territory, and the islands ceded with it to France by China in '09, were placed under the Government of Indo-China. The Governor-General has his seat at Hanoi, in Tonquin. A Superior Council, consisting of the administrative heads of the subordinate colonies, with the military and naval commanders-in-chief and representatives of commerce and agriculture, etc., controls financial affairs, both general and local, and advises as to all local legislation. The colony is one of the most prosperous of French colonies. The army consisted in 1905 of 14,551 French and 19,151 native soldiers. Agriculture is the chief industry. The chief products exported are rice, pepper, cotton, coals, tea, sugar, silk, salt, copra, hides, etc. Several important railway projects are in course of execution, or completed. One line runs from Haiphong to Vietri (98 miles), and thence to Laokai on the frontier (140 miles), while a company will further extend it from Laokai to Yunnansen (285 miles), and work the whole line, when completed, with a capital of 101,000,000 fr., including a subvention of 12,500,000 fr. from the Indo-China Government, which also guarantees the interest for 75 years on 76,000,000 fr. debentures. Altogether there are about 1000 miles of railway completed. Area about 256,500 sq. m.; population, 18,500,000, mostly Annamese. Revenue, 1903, £1,080,300; expenditure, £2,079,600. Imports, 1904, £7,399,826; exports, £6,256,392.

Governor-General, M. Beau.

British Consul, T. F. Carlisle, at Hanoi.

Annam became a French protectorate in '84. Area, 52,000 sq. m.; pop. 6,400,000. Capital, Hué (pop. 50,000), near the coast, garrisoned by French troops. Coal and iron have been discovered in abundance, and there are coal mines at Turane. There is a King named Thanh-Tai, but the government is in French

hands. The various peoples belong to the Indo-Chinese race, a link between Chinese and Malays. Religion chiefly Buddhism. Polygamy prevails generally.

Cambodia has been a French protectorate since '63. Capital, **Pnompenh** (pop. 50,000), on the Mekong. The reigning sovereign is King Norodom, but there is a French Resident at Pnompenh (pop. 50,000), and each of the subordinate provinces is under a French Resident. The cotton industry is growing steadily. Area, 37,500 sq. m.; pop. about 1,100,000, of which 200,000 are foreign Asiatics.

Cochin-China comprises the whole of the Mekong delta. Area, 22,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,668,529. Capital, **Saigon** (pop. 47,577). The country is divided into 21 districts, each administered by a French officer, and is represented by one deputy at Paris. The French population numbers 4223, and there is an army of occupation of 2536 French troops, besides 2667 Annamese soldiers. The chief export is rice.

Tonquin was made a French colony in '84. It lies north of Annam, east of the Shan States of Burmah, and south of the Chinese province of Yunnan. Area, including the **Laos territory** taken from Siam in '93, 145,000 sq. m.; pop. 8,000,000. The cost of administering the Laos territory (capital **Luang Prabang**, with a pop. of 40,000) is shared between all the colonies making up French Indo-China. Capital, **Hanoi**, on the Hanoi or Song-koi river, pop. 150,000. Principal port and chief seat of trade, **Hai-phong**. The chief export is rice. At Hongay, near Hai-phong, and at Kebao, there are coal mines worked by French companies. Copper and iron are also mined.

Colonies in Oceania.

New Caledonia is an island in the South Pacific, lying to the south-west of the New Hebrides. Area, 7650 sq. m.; pop. about 5,000. It is a French penal colony, and the **Loyalty Islands** (area 800 sq. m., pop. 14,800) to the east of it are grouped with it as a dependency. Other dependencies are the Isle of Pines (area 58 sq. m., pop. 600), the Huon Islands, the Chesterfield Islands, and the Wallis Archipelago (area 40 sq. m., pop. 4500), north-east of Fiji. New Caledonia is governed by a Governor with an elective Council-General. The penal population is about 10,500. The capital is **Noumea** (pop. 7000). Ores and minerals (nickel, chrome and cobalt) are worked and exported. Agriculture and cattle-breeding are also carried on successfully, and coffee is an increasing export. Imports, 1903, £546,879; 1904, £498,147; exports, 1903, £358,551; 1904, £441,656.

British Consul at Noumea, A. G. Brophy.

Other Islands in Oceania belonging to France are the **Society Islands**, including **Tahiti** (area 600 sq. m., pop. 11,000, chief town, **Papeete**, imports, 1904, £127,586; exports, £140,325, consisting chiefly of copra, mother-of-pearl shell, and vanilla); and **Moorea** (area 50 sq. m., pop. 1600); the **Leeward Islands**, the **Tabuai**, and **Raivavae Islands** (area 100 sq. m. pop. 1700); the **Tuamotu Islands** (pop. 5000); the **Gambier** (area 65 sq. m., pop. 600) and **Marquesas** (area 480 sq. m., pop. 4280) Islands. They are all administered by a Governor and an elective Council-General of 11 members. Total area about 1500 sq. m.; pop. about 30,000. See also **NEW HEBRIDES**.

British Consul at Tahiti, R. T. Simons.

Francis Ferdinand of Austria, Archduke, son of the late Archduke Charles Louis, by his second marriage with the Princess Maria Annunciat, daughter of Ferdinand II., King of the two Sicilies, was b. at Gratz, Dec. 18th, 1863. He has never made any great figure in Austrian society, and, of course, holds aloof from politics because of his position. By the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph and the abdication of his father, who died in '96, he became the heir apparent to the Austrian throne. On July 1st, 1900, he contracted a morganatic marriage with Countess Sophia Chotek, a member of one of the noblest Austrian families, and formally declared that neither his wife nor any children of the marriage could have the rights of equal birth or any claim to succeed to the throne. Before the ceremony the Emperor made the bride Princess von Hohenberg. The second child of the marriage, born Sept. 29th, 1902, is a boy. In Feb. 1901 H.R.H. represented the Emperor of Austria at the funeral of H.M. Queen Victoria, and in June 1902 he came to attend the Coronation of Edward VII. He was appointed a Royal K.G. in July 1902, and in June 1904 he visited England to present to King Edward VII. the insignia of a Field-marshal of the Austro-Hungarian Army.

Free Church Boys' Camps (intended for boys at the great public schools and grammar schools, and conducted by University men). Secretary, Mr. C. B. Young, Mansfield College, Oxford.

FREEMASONRY.

The United Grand Lodge of England acknowledges only two species of Freemasonry—the **Craft** and the **Royal Arch**. Scotch, Irish, American and Continental jurisdictions acknowledge other degrees; but these, with the exception of the Mark Degree, are not universal—that is, they are Christian degrees, and the Jew, the Turk, the Mohammedan and the Parsee will not join them. The roll of the Grand Lodge to Sept. 1904 showed a total of 2553 warrants for lodges under the English constitution; but this does not represent the actual number of lodges now subject to Grand Lodge, as out of this total some 446 lodges have ceased to exist since '63, while some have merged in other lodges or gone under the jurisdiction of Colonial Grand Lodges. The Duke of Connaught was elected, March 6th, 1901, as **Grand Master** (in succession to King Edward VII., who resigned the office on his accession, after holding it for twenty-six years), and his installation took place on July 17th.

A committee of charity was formed in connection with the Grand Lodge in 1725. This committee is now called **The Board of Benevolence**, its province being to administer the **Fund of Benevolence**. To this Fund every one initiated in a lodge under the English constitution contributes; as long as he is a subscriber to a lodge in London 4s. a year is paid by his lodge for him to this fund, and 2s. if he subscribe to a country lodge, another 2s. going to the fund of his province (though this sum varies in different provinces). In 1788 Chevalier Ruspini, surgeon-dentist to George III., established the **Freemasons' Girls' School**, now known as **The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls**, and ten years later the **Royal Masonic Institution for Boys** was started. **The Institution for the Aged** is the youngest of the three, the Institution for the Men not having been established

till 1842, and for the Widows not till '49. The Girls' School boards, clothes and educates 285 girls, and the Boys' School 380 boys; while the Benevolent Institution grants annuities to 589 persons—£40 a year to men and £32 a year to widows; there being now 241 men and 317 widows on the funds. It is also paying about £660 a year to widows of deceased annuitants. The total receipts of these three institutions in 1904 were: Benevolent Institution, £35,248; Boys' School, £35,723; Girls' School, £32,487.

The Grand Secretary of United Grand Lodge is Sir Edward Letchworth, F.S.A., Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London.

The Mark Masons established their Grand Lodge in 1856. It has 577 lodges in England and Wales and the colonies, with 50,567 registered Mark Masons subject to its authority; has a large Benevolent Fund, an Educational Fund, and out of the interest of its annuity funds grants £26 a year to each of six decayed Mark Masons and £21 a year to each of eleven widows.

The Grand Secretary is Mr. C. F. Matier, Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen St., London.

Knights Templar. The Offices of the Great Priory of the Order of the Temple are at Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C. Though it is not strictly Masonic, none but Freemasons are now admitted as members of the Order.

Consult Mackay's "Lexicon of Freemasonry"; Kenning's "Cyclopædia of Freemasonry"; Gould's "History of Freemasonry" (6 vols.). English Freemasonry has two London weekly newspapers devoted to its interests—the *Freemason* and the *Freemasons' Chronicle*—and one monthly, the *Masonic Illustrated*.

Fremantle, Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund R., G.C.B., C.M.G., was appointed Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom and of the Admiralty thereof on July 25th, 1901. He was b. June 15th, 1836, and is a son of the 1st Baron Cottesloe. Ed. at Cheam School, he entered the Navy in '49, and has seen active service in the Burmese War '52, New Zealand '64-6, Ashanti '73-4, and East Africa '88-9. He attained the rank of Captain '67, Rear-Admiral '85, Vice-Admiral '90, and Admiral '96, and has commanded on the East Indies and China stations, and at Plymouth. He won the Royal United Service Institution's Gold Medal for the best Essay on Naval Tactics in '80, and has written lives of Hawke and Boscawen. 44, Lower Sloane St., S.W. United Service Club.

Fremantle, The Hon. and Very Rev. W. H., D.D., Dean of Ripon, was b. in 1831, and is the second son of the first Baron Cottesloe. He was ed. at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, 1st class in classics and Fellow of All Souls '54-64. Ordained in '55, he became curate at Middle Claydon, vicar of Lewknor, resident chaplain to Bishop of London (Tait) '61-6, rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square '65, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol, '82-96, and Canon Residentiary of Canterbury Cathedral '82. In April '95 he was appointed to the Deanery of Ripon. He was Select Preacher at Oxford '78-80, and Bampton Lecturer for '83, and has written several theological works. The Deanery, Ripon.

French, Lieut.-General Sir John D. P., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., is the son of Captain French, R.N., and was b. 1852. He entered the Navy in '66, but afterwards left it and obtained a commission in the 8th Hussars in '74.

Fifteen years later he had risen to be Colonel of the 19th (Prince of Wales's Own) Hussars. He served with the regiment in the Egyptian campaign, '84-5, at Abu Klea and at Metemneh. On his return to England he became Staff Colonel at the Cavalry Depot, Canterbury, commanded the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, and in '99 was appointed to command the Cavalry Division of the South African Field Force. The day after he reached Ladysmith he reconnoitred in force to Modder Spruit, and successfully engaged the Boers at Elands-laagte. After leaving Ladysmith he commanded the force in the Colesberg district till he was withdrawn to lead the mounted force which so brilliantly and successfully relieved Kimberley. During 1901 he rendered splendid service in the operations against Botha, and later on was given charge of the forces in Cape Colony. In Oct. 1901 he was appointed to succeed Sir Redvers Buller in the command of the First Army Corps; and in 1902, after the cessation of the war, he returned to England to take up his duties. He received the Cross of the Red Eagle of Prussia, 1902, the insignia of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, 1903, and the Cross of the Iron Crown of Austria, 1904. Hon. LL.D. Cambridge, 1903; hon. D.C.L. Oxford, June 1904. See ARMY, BRITISH.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The Friendly Societies Act, '96, and the Collecting Societies and Industrial Assurance Companies Act, '96, consolidate all the law upon the subject. An annual report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies is published. The societies include Friendly Societies proper, with their branches, Benevolent Societies, Cattle Insurance Societies, Working Men's Clubs, and specially authorised societies for various purposes, and in addition to these the Registrar has to deal with Workmen's Compensation schemes, Industrial and Provident (co-operative) Societies, Building Societies, Trade Unions, certified Loan Societies, Trustee Savings Banks, Railway Savings Banks, and certain Scientific and Literary Societies certified for exemption from rates. The Registrar has exclusive jurisdiction in the settlement of disputes with the Post Office Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Banks. The figures (see table on next page) give an interesting summary of the latest information available as to the various classes of societies making returns to the Registrars of Friendly Societies in the United Kingdom, and as to Savings Banks.

Central Office, 28, Abingdon Street, S.W. Chief Registrar, Jas. Duncan Stuart Sim (salary £1200); Assistant Registrars, T. Hall Hall (£725), and G. Dudley-Barlow (£600); Chief Clerk, G. Brown (£500); Statistical Clerk, W. H. Tozer (£400); Actuarial Clerk, A. M. Leveaux (£295).

The Chief Friendly Benefit Societies

There is a National Conference of Friendly Societies, to which all the chief Societies belong. Secretary, J. E. Cleveland, 119, Stockport Road, Manchester.

Church of England Temperance Benefit Society. —Founded 1878; accumulated funds exceed £48,000. Membership 10,000, in over 180 lodges. Chief Secretary, Mr. F. A. Hazzledine; Registered Office, Church House, Westminster.

| | No. of Returns. | | No. of Members. | | Funds. | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1903. | 1904. | 1903. | 1904. | 1903. | 1904. |
| Building Societies:— | | | | | £ | £ |
| Incorporated Societies | 2,125 | 2,062 | 539,672 | 547,049 | 49,155,929 | 51,250,058 |
| Unincorporated Societies | 65 | 62 | 55,779 | 54,155 | 14,751,158 | 14,947,169 |
| Friendly Societies, etc.:— | 2,190 | 2,124 | 595,451 | 601,204 | 63,907,087 | 66,197,227 |
| Ordinary Friendly Societies | 6,897 | 6,924 | 2,994,480 | 3,059,107 | 15,371,573 | 15,877,330 |
| Societies having Branches | 20,555 | 20,845 | 2,614,322 | 2,613,552 | 21,074,981 | 22,549,147 |
| Collecting Friendly Societies | 45 | 43 | 7,007,397 | 6,973,136 | 6,551,287 | 7,220,932 |
| Benevolent Societies | 74 | 73 | 24,871 | 24,964 | 314,792 | 329,551 |
| Working Men's Clubs | 848 | 870 | 212,786 | 224,882 | 286,000 | 320,688 |
| Specially Authorised Societies | 113 | 124 | 76,071 | 77,383 | 550,779 | 586,660 |
| Specially Authorised Loan Societies . . | 464 | 506 | 92,794 | 101,816 | 628,093 | 711,789 |
| Medical Societies | 89 | 96 | 318,228 | 325,037 | 63,385 | 61,000 |
| Cattle Insurance Societies | 56 | 56 | 3,545 | 3,667 | 7,685 | 7,840 |
| Shop Clubs | — | 6 | — | 10,618 | — | 1,181 |
| Co-operative Societies— | 29,141 | 29,543 | 13,344,494 | 13,414,182 | 44,848,575 | 47,666,118 |
| Industries and Trades | 2,017 | 2,086 | 1,983,519 | 2,091,978 | 41,454,407 | 43,404,269 |
| Businesses | 218 | 245 | 55,126 | 62,531 | 704,164 | 816,214 |
| Land Societies | 128 | 129 | 16,190 | 17,133 | 1,109,507 | 1,149,408 |
| | 2,363 | 2,450 | 2,054,835 | 2,171,642 | 43,328,078 | 45,369,891 |
| Trade Unions | 665 | 672 | 1,604,812 | 1,575,375 | 5,016,408 | 5,260,186 |
| Workmen's Compensation Schemes . . | 53 | 54 | 122,441 | 117,619 | 172,408 | 181,432 |
| Friends of Labour Loan Societies . . | 254 | 255 | 32,684 | 33,590 | 254,426 | 258,303 |
| Total Registered Provident Soc. . . | 34,666 | 35,103 | 17,754,717 | 17,913,612 | 157,526,982 | 164,933,157 |
| Railway Savings Banks | Banks. 17 | Banks. 17 | Depositors. 53,631 | Depositors. 56,027 | 4,776,644 | 5,024,146 |
| Trustee Savings Bank (including Investments in Stock, and Special Investment Accounts) | 229 | 228 | 1,670,394 | 1,687,661 | 59,010,592 | 59,352,927 |
| Post Office Savings Bank (including Investments in Stock) | 14,048 | 14,362 | 9,133,161 | 9,403,852 | 158,890,705 | 162,300,695 |
| Total Certified and Post Office Savings Banks | 14,294 | 14,607 | 10,857,186 | 11,147,540 | 222,677,941 | 226,677,763 |
| Grand Total | 48,960 | 49,715 | 23,611,903 | 29,061,152 | 380,204,923 | 391,610,925 |

Druids, Order of.—Established 1858. Invested funds £165,797; membership 79,501 (10,725 juveniles). Members' contributions, 1904, £89,927; payments for sick benefits, deaths, etc., £87,150. Grand Master, Bro. David Houghton, Warrington; Grand Secretary, Bro. John Westall, Great John Street, Lower Byrom Street, Manchester.

Druids, United Ancient Order of, has a membership of 125,306, and a capital of £730,539. Its receipts for sickness and death amounted to £205,039, and its payments to £168,647. General Secretary, George E. Rickels. Address: 37, Albany Street, Hull.

Foresters, Ancient Order of.—Total membership, 1904, 923,662, comprising 738,538 male adult benefit members, 9460 female members, 24,880 contributing widows, 21,398 honorary members, and 129,386 juvenile members. Contributions, etc., and interest received, 1904, £1,243,258; payments in sick, death, and other benefits, £872,659. There were 2097 members subscribing for old age pensions. The funds amount to £8,030,188. Official magazine, *The Foresters' Miscellany*, monthly. Annual report called *The Foresters' Directory*. High Chief Ranger, Bro. Chas. E. Ward; Secretary, J. Lister Stead, F.C.I.S., P.C.R.; Central Office, St. James's Road, King's Lynn.

Foresters, The Independent Order of, is a fraternal assurance society, providing life policies, old-age and disability benefits for its

members. Its headquarters are at Toronto, Canada, and it has over 250,000 members. Insurance benefit fund £1,448,005. Sick and funeral fund £20,793. Gen. Manager and Supreme Chief Ranger, Dr. Oronhyatekha; Supreme Secretary, J. A. McGillivray, K.C. Head Office for Europe, 24, Charing Cross, S.W.

Free Gardeners, National United Order of.—Established 1820, at Oldham, Lancs. Membership: adults, 61,833; juveniles, 9952; in 100 districts and 626 lodges. Total capital, £237,831. Contributions, 1904, £94,132; payments, £88,700; surplus, £5431. Grand Master, M. A. Drewry (42, Franklin Street, Hull); General Sec., H. T. Finch. Registered Office, Grange House, Grange Rd. West, Middlesbrough.

Free Gardeners, The British Order of Ancient, has 56,500 members and £235,000 capital (office at Glasgow).

Hearts of Oak.—Instituted 1842. Number of members 290,000. Income, 1904, £615,475; reserve fund, £3,200,000; payments for sick allowance £335,430, for death £56,240. The Juvenile Society, founded 1887, has 10,000 members; receipts, 1904, £9151; disbursements, £4042 for sickness and death. Reserve fund £24,000. President, Mr. J. L. Brown (Bristol); Secretary, Mr. C. W. Burnes; Offices, 17, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, W.

National Deposit.—Founded 1868, became "National" '72. Admits males between 7 and 55 and females between 7 and 50 in classes. The

society differs from other societies in that members who draw no sick benefit receive back a certain proportion of their contributions. Number of members, 121,773; invested capital, £500,000. Contributions, 1904, £137,432; deposits, £52,422 (£27,088 withdrawn); payments for sickness, £39,806; for medical aid, £15,965; old-age pay, £1497; and funerals, £1162. Members' balances amounted to £411,564. President, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; General Secretary, Mr. C. Tuckfield. Head Office, 37, Queen Square, Southampton Row, W.C.

Oddfellows, Independent Order of (Manchester Unity).—Total adult membership (male and female) 872,530, comprised in 4967 lodges, divided into 448 districts. It has also 117,086 juvenile members. Total capital, £12,524,635. Receipts (1904): contributions to sick and funeral fund, £999,859; interest, £392,800; admissions, £1174. Expenditure: sickness benefits, £806,667; funerals, £185,182. Official publication, *Oddfellows' Magazine*. Grand Master, Tom Mills, Union Hall Buildings, Foregate Street, Chester; Secretary, Thomas Collins, 97, Grosvenor Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.

Oddfellows, National Independent Order of.—Has an adult membership of 63,727, a juvenile membership of 10,766, capital £335,058. Secretary, J. E. Cleveland, 119, Stockport Road, Manchester.

Oddfellows, Nottingham Ancient Imperial United Order of, comprises 41,293 adult and 5828 juvenile members, capital £220,020. Secretary, W. A. Staton, 122, Mansfield Road, Nottingham.

Oddfellows, Grand United Order of.—Total membership 338,559; funds amount to £1,275,000. Grand Secretary, George Wilde, 24, Devonshire Street, All Saints, Manchester.

Oddfellows, The Ancient Noble Order of United (Bolton Unity), has 23,000 adult and 5000 juvenile members, capital £110,000. Secretary, William Metcalfe, 96, Lancaster Avenue, Fennel Street, Manchester.

Oddfellows, The British United Order of.—Membership, 17,530; capital, £54,200. Office, 1, Belle Vue Place, Belle Vue Road, Leeds.

Oddfellows, Improved Independent Order of (London Unity).—7793 members, £38,621 capital. Office, 266, Albany Road, Camberwell, S.E.

Rational Association.—Founded in 1837 by Robert Owen. Capital, 1904, £513,452; membership, 120,680. Contributions, 1904, £136,345; payments for sickness, death, etc., £106,540. General Secretary, Mr. J. Duncan. Registered Offices, Rational Buildings, Bridge Street, Manchester.

Rechabites, Independent Order of.—This is a total abstinence friendly society formed in 1835; membership, 200,000 adults (13,500 female) and 140,000 juveniles (36,000 female), including 35,000 in the Colonies. Capital £1,500,000. Income, 1903, £367,000; payments for sickness, etc., £257,000. High Chief Ruler, Duncan Kirkwood (Belfast); High Secretary, Richardson Campbell; Head Office, 26, Bury New Road, Manchester.

Royal Standard.—Established 1828; membership, 8252; capital, £137,136; contributions, 1904, £19,040; disbursements for sickness and death, etc., £23,241. President, Mr. T. A. Collins; Secretary, Mr. W. Osborne Croft; Offices, 40, Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

Scottish Mechanics, Independent United Order of, consists of 30 adult and 12 juvenile lodges; number of members, 6615; total sick funds, £26,490; sick expenditure 1904, £5728; funerals, £959. Grand Master, Thos. C. Hay; Grand Secretary, Thomas Gillies, 130, Causewayside, Edinburgh.

Shepherds, Loyal Order of Ancient (Ashton Unity).—Founded 1826; membership 125,921, besides 34,297 juveniles, and 63,500 wives and widows. Funds, £875,760. Receipts, 1904, £213,761; payments, £150,694. Chief Shepherd, Bro. John H. Gartside (Chorley); General Secretary, John McNicol; General Offices, 274, Oxford Road, Manchester.

Shepherds, The Ancient Order of, has 16,348 members; capital, £99,977; contributions, £12,887; and payments, £10,824.

Sons of Temperance (National Division).—Established about 1854. Adult membership, 75,043, also 51,084 cadets. Funds £330,084. Managed by an executive council of twelve. Patriarch, W. Davies (Manchester); Treasurer, Councillor W. Gleadhill (Hull); Patron of Cadets, William Mees; Scribe, William Wightman, 26, Canterbury Road, Brixton, S.W.

Teachers' Provident Society.—Membership, 8624; capital, £113,000; contributions, £36,871; payments, £4516.

United Patriots' National.—Enrolled 1843. Members number 29,368; capital, £165,000; receipts, 1904, £46,847; payments, £41,687. The General Committee consists of one member from each district. General Secretary, Mr. Harry Wheeler; Chief Office, 64, Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.

Fruitarian Society. Office, 145, New Kent Road, S.E.

G

Game Laws. Animals *feræ naturæ* (wild animals) are not in English law subjects of property, and therefore are not protected by the law of larceny. Special statutes, accordingly, have been enacted for the preservation of game, and these are known as the game laws. Game, as a legal term, comprises hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game and bustards (1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 32, s. 2). By the Ground Game Act, '80, it is provided that the occupier of land (the tenancy of which has been created since Sept. 7th, '80) shall

have the right to kill ground game (hares and rabbits) thereon equally with the landlord, and shall be unable to alienate this right; but he may authorise certain others to kill his game.

GARDEN CITIES.

Garden cities are settlements designed to enable workmen and others to live in healthy, uncrowded homes close to their work in towns, and yet in close proximity to the country. The idea is one which has long possessed the minds of philanthropists and thinkers. One of

the earliest attempts to put it into practice was the foundation, some few years ago, by Messrs. Lever Brothers, of the model village of Port Sunlight, on the Mersey. The plan was advanced a step further by Mr. George Cadbury, who placed in the hands of trustees an estate at Bournville, near Birmingham, for the benefit of the future residents, and expressed willingness to advance money to his own employees and others for the erection of suitable dwellings on Building Society principles, with the addition of restrictions, whereby a certain amount of land shall always be kept clear round each dwelling, the power ever to erect other buildings upon the land being withheld.

The scheme for the founding of garden cities was first introduced by Mr. Ebenezer Howard, in his book "To-Morrow," published in '98. The "Garden City Association" was founded in '99, and during 1902 a limited liability company (the Garden City Pioneer Co., Ltd.) was formed—Mr. Cadbury, the late Mr. J. P. Thomasson, Mr. Alfred Harmsworth and Mr. W. H. Lever being amongst the subscribers—with a nominal capital of £20,000. This company was promoted to take initial steps, including the formation of a larger company, with a view to carrying out Mr. Howard's programme.

In September 1903 the present Company, "First Garden City, Ltd.," was formed, with a capital of £300,000, of which over £130,000 has been subscribed, and an estate of 3818 acres was purchased, near Hitchin, at a cost of about £40 per acre. There were two villages on the estate and a large number of buildings, the insurance value of which was estimated at over £80,000. The estate, which is in a ring fence, may therefore be regarded as having been purchased at a reasonable figure. After the completion of the purchase the directors of the Company prepared a scheme for the development of the new town, and have already carried out a large part of the work of development, with the aid of expert engineering, architectural, and other advice. The whole of the estate was contoured, and the town laid out in relation to the existing features. The water, gas, and sewerage works are completed, and from four to five miles of new roads are already made. A temporary railway station has been made at the centre of the property, with extensive goods sidings.

A factory area has been laid out so that every factory has its own siding in direct communication with the Great Northern Railway, which traverses the estate for two miles. Three factories are at work—viz., the engineering and motor works of the Heatly-Gresham Engineering Co., the Garden City Press, Ltd., and Messrs. Vickers & Field, asphalt manufacturers. Messrs. Parkinson, and W. & B. Cowan, Ltd., manufacturers of gas meters, etc., are building a depot; and Messrs. Idris, table water manufacturers, and Messrs. G. Ewart & Sons, geyser manufacturers, have taken sites for factories. A number of builders and builders' merchants are on the estate; shops have been erected, and by the end of 1905 between two and three hundred houses and other buildings had been built, and most of them were occupied. A post office, telegraph, telephone, and two banks are established.

During the winter of 1904-5 a large number of the unemployed from London and West Ham were put to work on the estate by arrangement with the London Unemployed Fund, and a similar

Committee in West Ham. During the summer of 1905 the Cheap Cottages Exhibition was held on the estate. It attracted great attention, and was attended by over 30,000 people. Nearly a hundred cottages were exhibited, showing many new ways of economical building, both as to material and construction.

Offices of the Garden City Association and of First Garden City, Ltd., 346-351, Birkbeck Bank Chambers, W.C., and at Letchworth, Hertfordshire.

Associations for the promotion of the Garden City idea are in active operation in France and Germany.

Gas Engineers, Institution of (Incorporated), 39, Victoria Street, S.W. Sec., W. T. Dunn, F.C.I.S.

GAS UNDERTAKINGS.

The latest returns issued by the Board of Trade relate to the year ended Dec. 31st, 1903, for Companies' authorised undertakings, and to the year ended March 25th, 1904, for undertakings of Local Authorities. The main figures are as set out below:—

| | Companies. | Local Authorities. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Number of undertakings | 459 | 260 |
| Capital Authorised | £96,279,763 | £41,933,570 |
| Paid up and | | |
| Borrowed | £80,869,179 | £37,103,279 |
| Receipts | £17,756,626 | £9,819,685 |
| Expenditure | £13,214,322 | £7,182,008 |
| Coal, Carbonised (tons) | 8,528,823 | 5,673,013 |
| Gas made (1000 c. ft.) | 101,490,084 | 62,717,759 |
| (sold) | 93,923,290 | 57,754,404 |
| Gas Mains (miles) | 18,074 | 11,952 |
| No. of Consumers | 2,385,348 | 1,945,777 |
| Public Lamps Lighted | 335,363 | 301,308 |

The total gas sold by both classes of undertakings, viz. 151,677,693,467 cubic feet., includes 17,906,747,789 cubic feet of water gas, and 86,600 cubic feet of acetylene gas.

In the "Gas Works Directory and Statistics" published 1905 (Hazell, Watson, & Viney, Ltd.) particulars are given of the following undertakings:—

| Country. | Local Authorities. | Companies. | Private Capital. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|
| England and Wales . . | 217 | 955 | 44 |
| Scotland . . | 49 | 202 | 8 |
| Ireland . . | 22 | 80 | 10 |

London (including Southgate on the north, Croydon on the south, Richmond on the west, and Ilford on the east) is supplied by 14 companies, the two chief of which are the Gas Light and Coke Company and the South Metropolitan. Of the total of 4686 miles of mains, these two companies have respectively 2116 and 1132 miles. The amount of gas made by the 14 companies during 1904 amounted to 45,401,994,000 cubic feet, the quantity sold being 41,588,943,300 cubic feet. The number of consumers was 932,895. Slot meters and gas

stoves increased to 488,229 and 577,193 respectively. Of ordinary gas lamps there are 15,446, while incandescent lamps (gas) now number 80,417.

Gautsch von Frankenthurn, Baron, the Austrian Premier, was b. Feb. 26th, 1851, and entered the Ministry of Justice in '74. In '81 he was appointed Director of the Theresian Academy, and in '85 entered Count Taaffe's Cabinet as Minister of Public Worship and Education, holding office till the Ministry fell in '93. He afterwards became Minister of Education in Count Baden's Cabinet, and succeeded that statesman as Premier for three months, when he resigned in Nov. '97 owing to the famous language ordinance. He was afterwards appointed President of the Supreme Court of Accounts, and when Dr. von Körber fell at the close of 1904 he again became Premier.

Geikie, Sir Archibald, F.R.S., hon. D.Sc. (Camb. and Dublin), LL.D. (Edin., Glasgow, and St. Andrews), D.C.L. (Oxon), was b. at Edinburgh, 1835. Ed. at the High School and the University. Appointed to the Geological Survey in '55, appointed director of the Survey of Scotland '67, and Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, London, '81-1901. In 1903 he was elected General Secretary of the Royal Society. He has written numerous works on geology, literary essays, and a volume of "Scottish Reminiscences," 10, Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., and Athenæum Club.

Genealogical and Biographical Society, 38, Conduit Street, London, W. Sec., L. Ricci.

Gentlemen-at-Arms. A bodyguard to the sovereign instituted in 1509 by Henry VIII., and the oldest corps in H.M. service except the Yeomen of the Guard. Its members were "chosen of Gentlemen that be common and extracte of Noble Blood." Towards the close of last century it fell into great degeneration, and the posts were systematically bought and sold. But the corps is now of a far higher social standard. It contains over forty members, all of them ex-commissioned officers of distinction. It is only mustered for duty on such occasions as drawing-rooms, levées, and great state ceremonies. The captain of the corps changes with the Ministry.

Geological Survey. This organisation was founded by Sir H. T. De la Beche, who commenced work single-handed in the south-west of England about 1830. The Geological Survey was officially recognised as a branch of the Ordnance Survey in '34. In '45 it was placed under the Office of Woods and Forests, and in '54 under the Department of Science and Art, now the Board of Education. A detailed summary of the progress of the survey is issued annually. The maps of the Geological Survey can be obtained from the agents who sell the maps of the Ordnance Survey (*q.v.*). The Survey, with the associated Museum of Practical Geology, is under a director. The present director is Dr. J. J. H. Teall. Office: 28, Jermyn Street, S.W.

GERMANY.

The German Empire is a confederation of German states under the presidency of the Emperor William II., of Hohenzollern, King of Prussia. According to the constitution of April 16th, 1871, all the states of Germany form an eternal union; the direction of political and

military affairs is vested in the Emperor, who may declare war, but if it is not defensive, the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, is required. The Imperial Army is under the supreme generalship of the Emperor, and there is a Minister of War for each of the four kingdoms, the Prussian War Minister being also Minister for the smaller states. The legislative functions of the empire are vested jointly in the Reichstag and the Bundesrath, and the Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. The latter, which represents the individual states of the empire, as the Reichstag represents the German nation, consists of 58 delegates, appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session. Of these, 17 sit for Prussia, 6 for Bavaria, 4 each for Wurtemberg and Saxony, 3 each for Baden and Hesse, 1 each for Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, and 1 each for the remaining states, including Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. Alsace-Lorraine is represented by four Commissioners, who, however, may not vote. Of its functions, it may be said that the Bundesrath is mainly a confirming body, although it has the privilege of rejecting measures passed by the Reichstag. It has also a limited initiatory power, which it occasionally exercises. Members of the Bundesrath have the right of appearing in the Reichstag, and of speaking on any question in which the state they represent is directly interested. Members of the one chamber, however, are not eligible for election to the other, although they may sit in their respective provincial diets. The Reichstag is composed of 397 members, elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of five years. Of these 236 constitute the elected of Prussia, 48 represent Bavaria, 23 Saxony, and the remainder the other states in due proportion, ranging from 1 to 17.

The Army.

The German Emperor is the head of the army, and is assisted by his Military Cabinet. The Prussian, Saxon, and Wurtemberg Ministries of War conduct the administration of the forces of these States, forming the Imperial Army, of which the command is exercised through the great general staff, by which the work of the army is prepared for in peace and moulded in war. There is constant interchange between regimental work and staff work, and between the latter locally and with the headquarters' staff in Berlin. Scarcely any regimental officer rises high in his corps without having been called to staff service; so that the ideas of the staff are based upon practical experience, and react upon the whole army, to which they come as a kind of tradition of duty and policy, sharpening and directing the life and work of the army.

Under the new Army Law, which came into force on April 1st, 1905, considerable additions are to be made to the German army. The object is to increase the annual strength on a peace footing until it reaches the number of 505,839 men during the financial year 1909, at which figure it is to be maintained up to March 31st, 1910. According to the Act, the several German States will by the year 1909 be contributing to the proposed strength of the peace footing of the German army in the following proportions: Prussia, 392,979 men; Bavaria, 55,424 men; Saxony, 37,711 men; and Wurtemberg, 19,725 men.

The forces are now organised in 20 army corps (including the Guard Corps; and there are in addition 3 Bavarian corps), and comprise 633 battalions of infantry, 510 squadrons of cavalry, 574 batteries of artillery, 40 battalions of foot artillery, 29 battalions of pioneers, 23 battalions of train. Under the new Law the additions, included in the above, are 8 infantry battalions, 9 cavalry regiments; 2 battalions of foot artillery, 3 pioneer battalions, and 1 battalion of telegraph troops. The contingent annually embodied approaches 275,000 men. The service in the standing army is as follows under the new Law: Every German fit to bear arms belongs for 7 years to the Regular Army, during the 5 following years to the 1st Levy of the Landwehr, and then, up to March 31st of the year in which he completes his 39th year, to the 2nd Levy of the Landwehr. During their period of service in the Regular Army, men belonging to the cavalry and horse artillery spend 3 years without interruption with the colours; men of all other branches of the Service remain 2 years with the colours.

The recruiting service of the Guard, consisting of the tallest and finest-looking men, is carried out by a committee consisting of officers specially nominated for the purpose. Under the system of recruiting there are always more men than are necessary to keep up the army strength, the surplus constituting the Ersatz Reserve.

The strength upon mobilisation has been estimated at 2,310,000 infantry, 151,000 cavalry, 329,000 artillery, 78,000 technical troops, 168,000 other formations, making a total of 3,036,000, trained men, but this number has now been further increased to 3,224,000.

The Navy.

The Navy of the German Empire is under the supreme command of the Emperor, with a Naval Cabinet, with a flag officer at its head. All matters concerning the promotions, appointment of officers, etc., are dealt with by this Cabinet. There are two other central authorities, one of which has as its President the Secretary of State for the Navy, who represents the Navy in Parliament, and in whose office matters of organisation and administration are dealt with, and the other is the Admiral Commanding in Chief, under whose direction are the movements of vessels and squadrons. The department of the Naval Secretary of State consists of several branches, not unlike those in the British Admiralty, such as the Constructive Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Hydrographical Department. In the same division is the Department of Intelligence. In the office of the Admiral Commanding in Chief the business is that of war, and its preparation—training and education, plans of operations, studies of foreign navies, mobilisation, the political work of the Navy, and so on. Each section has at its head a naval officer, who is on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

An "Admiral Staff" of the Navy has been established, of which all the officers on the staff of Admirals, whether ashore or afloat, are members, just as in the case of the General Staff of the Army. The Admiral Staff at the Admiralty is officially termed the Chief Admiral Staff, and the assimilation between the Army

and Navy has been carried out in regard to ranks and titles, and the composition of the Fleet.

Comptroller, Vice-Admiral Diederichsen.
Director of Works, Rear-Admiral von Ahlefeld.
Director of Construction, Rear-Admiral von Eickstedt.

Director of Ordnance, Captain Goetz.
Accountant-General, Captain Capelle.
Chief of the General Staff, Vice-Admiral Buchsel.

Chief of the Naval Cabinet, Admiral Baron von Senden-Bibran.

The men for the Navy are obtained by general conscription among the maritime population and voluntary enlistment. In addition to the recruits levied by conscription boys are entered voluntarily and engaged for nine years' term of service. The petty officers of the Navy are as a rule drawn from the ranks of those who enter as boys. The Naval Estimates are prepared every year by the Naval Secretary of State, and after being examined by the Imperial Exchequer are submitted to the Federal Council, and as passed by the Council are submitted to the Reichstag in the name of the Emperor.

The total of the German Naval Budget for 1905 as voted by the Reichstag was £11,424,845 (233,309,583 marks), of which £3,366,128 (68,769,995 marks) was apportioned to new construction. The corresponding figures for 1904 were £10,568,103 (215,906,344 marks) and £3,388,888 (69,234,981 marks).

The number of officers and men on the active list in 1905 was 36,622. The total number of able-bodied men liable for service in the Reserve is about 70,000. The executive officers are divided as follows: 3 admirals, 8 vice-admirals, 17 rear-admirals, 74 captains, 154 commanders, 231 lieutenant-commanders, 356 lieutenants, 405 midshipmen, and 241 cadets.

The strength in ships built and building on Nov. 30th was:—

| | Built. | Building. | Projected. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------|------------|
| Battleships, 1st class | 18 | 4 | 2 |
| do. 2nd class | 4 | — | — |
| do. 3rd class | 9 | — | — |
| Coast defence ships | 11 | — | — |
| Armoured cruisers | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Protected cruisers— | | | |
| 1st class | 1 | — | — |
| 2nd class | 8 | — | — |
| 3rd class | 17 | 3 | 3 |
| Unprotected cruisers | 17 | — | — |
| Torpedo vessels | 2 | 1 | — |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers | 37 | 6 | 6 |
| Torpedo boats | 84 | — | — |
| Submarines | 1 | 1 | — |

The German dockyards are situated as follows:—Kiel: Two docks take any ship; also two floating docks; four docks take any ship up to 10,000 tons. Wilhelmshaven: One dock takes any ship; one takes up to 10,000 tons; three floating docks; two new ones building. The only large vessels launched during 1905 were the battleship *Hanover* at Wilhelmshaven on Sept. 29th, and the protected cruisers *Leipzig* at the Weser Yard, Bremen, on March 22nd, and the *Dantsig* at Dantzig on Sept. 23rd.

The vessels completed during the year include the battleships *Hessen* and *Preussen*; in August, the protected cruisers *München* and *Undine*, both of which were commissioned for service on Jan. 11th, the *Lübeck* commissioned in June, and the gunboat *Eber*. In March 1905 a company of submarine miners was instituted, with headquarters at Cuxhaven, under the command of the Naval Inspector of Coast Artillery and Submarine Mines. At the beginning of April the active fleet was divided into two squadrons, the first being composed of the battleships *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, *Wittelsbach*, *Zähringen*, *Mecklenburg*, *Wettin*, *Kaiser Karl der Grosse*, *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*; and the second comprising the battleships *Kaiser Friedrich III.*, *Brandenburg*, *Weissenburg*, *Wörth*, *Elsass*, and *Braunschweig*. The *Hessen* and *Preussen* were added to this squadron later in the year. Important manœuvres took place during the first week in September, when the whole of the active fleet—79 vessels of all classes—took part. During the manœuvres the fleet visited Swinemünde, where the British Channel Fleet was anchored. During the year the German Navy League was extremely active, endeavouring to obtain national support for a new naval programme, and a good deal of acrimonious discussion took place in the German and English newspapers. At one time the Navy League took too prominent a part in the discussion, and received a sharp reprimand from the Kaiser, two of the principal officials being asked to resign. On August 30th the first German submarine was launched at Kiel.

The new Navy Bill accepted by the Federal Council (Nov. 17th, 1905), provided for (1) an increase in the tonnage and cost (from £1,214,000 to £1,825,000 per ship) of the battleships remaining to be constructed in accordance with the naval scheme adopted by the Reichstag in 1900; (2) the construction of six large cruisers for foreign service which were rejected from the 1900 scheme, and which are now to cost £1,375,000 each; (3) 24 torpedo-boat divisions or 144 torpedo-boats, instead of 16 divisions or 96 torpedo-boats, as originally contemplated; (4) the annual appropriation of a sum of 5,000,000 marks (£250,000) to defray the cost of the construction of submarines and of preliminary experiments with this species of craft. The total increase of men, excluding non-combatants, rendered necessary by the new scheme up to 1920, is 18,124 and 635 officers; and it was estimated that the expenditure entailed during the next twelve years would be £185,561,500.

Religion, Education, etc.

Owing to its federal constitution, the relations of Church and State vary in different parts of the empire, but liberty of conscience prevails. The Jesuit Law of 1872 excludes from the Empire the Order of the Society of Jesus and kindred orders in their corporate capacity, though the clause giving power to expel individual members of these orders was repealed in 1904. The Protestants form 62·5 per cent. of the population, and Roman Catholics, with adherents of the Greek Church, 36·1 per cent., Jews making up 1 per cent. of the remainder. Education is general and compulsory throughout the empire for children of from 6 to 14 years. There are elementary

schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village; and besides the elementary there is an admirable system of secondary education, including continuation schools for the working classes, middle schools for business life, gymnasia for the universities and learned professions, with modifications where necessary in favour of modern subjects and modern languages, and special schools for technical education. There are, besides, 21 universities in the empire. Uniform codes of civil, commercial, and criminal law prevail throughout the empire. The lowest courts are the *Amtsgerichte*, each with a single judge trying both civil and criminal cases. Above these are the *Landgerichte*, with a more extensive jurisdiction, including a criminal chamber with five judges and jury courts. The *Oberlandesgerichte* are the courts of second instance, and the supreme court (*Reichsgericht*), with 92 judges, appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrath, sits at Leipzig.

Newspapers.

The organ of the Government is the *Reichsanzeiger*, or *Imperial Gazette*. In Berlin the principal papers are: The *Vossische Zeitung*, organ of the Liberal party; the *Berliner Tageblatt*; and the *Lokalanzeiger*, which possesses the largest circulation, but does not boast any political standing. In the provinces the *Cologne Gazette* takes rank somewhat similar to a combination of the *Times* and *Manchester Guardian*. In politics it is Liberal, with friendly leanings to the Government. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*, and the *Correspondent*, are also influential provincial journals. The *North German Gazette* is a well-known semi-official organ used largely by the German Chancellors. The Socialists' principal daily paper is the *Vorwärts*. Amongst the leading illustrated journals are the *Leipziger Illustrierte Zeitung*, the *Gartenlaube*, and the *Woche*. Amongst the comics there are the old-established *Fliegende Blätter* of Munich, which is strictly non-political, the *Kladderadatsch* of Berlin (the German *Punch*), and the *Lustige Blätter*.

Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is a very considerable industry, supporting about 19,000,000 of the population, 46 per cent. of whom live in the rural districts and 54 per cent. in the towns. The mining, metal works, textile (see TEXTILE INDUSTRIES) and other manufacturing industries employ and support a still larger number, and the chief articles exported are iron and iron goods, groceries and food products, drugs and chemicals, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, anthracite coal and coke, instruments, machines and vehicles, earthenware, ores, and precious metals, hardware, literary and art objects, fancy goods, clothing, silk and silk goods, etc. Forestry and mining are both industries of great importance. The industries of the country have been developed enormously in recent years, and in actual tonnage the shipping of Germany stands second in the world. It includes the fastest and the largest ocean liners afloat (see MERCANTILE MARINE). The chief imports are corn, groceries and food products, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, earthenware, ores and precious metals, drugs

and chemicals, wood, hides and skins, oil's and fats, animals and animal products, silk and silk ware, cattle, etc. The commerce of the country has since '88 been administered by the Zollverein or Customs League, which embraces the whole of the states with the exception of a few small districts, as well as Luxemburg. Import duties are levied, the country's policy having been strongly protectionist since 1879. For commercial purposes there are 145 districts, each with its Chamber of Commerce; and these chambers, according to an American Consular report in 1903, have done more towards building up German commerce than any other one factor.

Germany's trade has been as follows in recent years:—

| Year. | Imports. | Exports. |
|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1897 . . . | £243,232,200 | £189,312,050 |
| 1899 . . . | 289,181,400 | 237,630,050 |
| 1901 . . . | 285,516,900 | 225,632,300 |
| 1902 . . . | 290,288,800 | 240,641,650 |
| 1903 . . . | 316,055,000 | 256,515,000 |
| 1904 . . . | 339,438,000 | 262,968,000 |

Compulsory insurance against sickness, accidents, old age and infirmity, has been in operation for some years. In 1902 4,800,000 persons received £10,300,000 sick benefit, 364,566 persons received £5,360,000 on account of accidents, and 1,100,020 persons received £6,050,000 on account of infirmity. Of the total amount—£21,790,000—£2,070,000 was contributed by the State, £10,500,000 by employers, and £9,100,000 by the insured. Most of the railways, which traverse 33,114 miles, belong either to the Imperial or the State Governments. There are 8832 miles of canals and navigable rivers. See CANALS and ENGINEERING.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area (with Alsace-Lorraine), 268,830 sq. m.; pop., 1902, 56,813,000. Berlin has a population of 1,888,848; Hamburg, 705,738; Munich, 499,932; Leipzig, 456,124; and Breslau, 422,709. Estimated revenue, 1905-6, £97,251,321 (ordinary), and £11,181,304 (extraordinary); estimated expenditure, 1905-6, £108,435,619, including £86,260,468 recurring expenditure, £10,990,847 non-recurring expenditure, and £11,184,304 extraordinary expenditure. Imperial funded debt, 1905, £102,685,325; floating debt, £8,811,000. Federal States funded debts, £602,191,000; floating debts, £7,300,000. Of the Imperial and State funded debts £367,000,000 are railway debts.

Ministry: *Chancellor of the German Empire*, Count B. von Bülow—*Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*, Baron von Richtlofen.—*Secretary of State for the Interior*, Graf von Posadowsky-Wehner.—*Secretary of State for War*, General von Einem.—*Secretary of State for the Admiralty*, Admiral von Tirpitz.—*Secretary of State for Justice*, Herr W. G. Nieberding.—*Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury*, Freiherr von Stengel.—*Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs*, Herr Kraetke.—*President of the Board of Railways*, Dr. Schulz.

Ambassador in London, Count Paul Wolff

Metternich, 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.—*Councillor*, Count John of Bernstoff.—*Consul-General*, Freiherr von Lindenfels, 49, Finsbury Square, E.C.

British Ambassador at Berlin, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.—*Secretary of Embassy*, James B. Whitehead, Esq.—*Commercial Attaché*, W. S. Harriss-Gastrell.

Consuls-General: *At Berlin*, Dr. Paul Schwabach; *at Dusseldorf*, T. R. Mulvany, *at Frankfurt-on-Main*, F. Oppenheimer; *at Leipzig*, Baron C. von Tauchnitz; *at Hamburg*, Sir W. Ward, C.V.O. **Consuls:** Col. A. M. Brookfield (Dantzig), R. Bernal (Stettin), Dr. F. P. König (Dusseldorf), C. A. Niessen, C.V.O. (Cologne), H. Palmié (Dresden), P. Ladenburg (Mannheim), L. Buchmann (Munich), J. H. H. Gastrell (Stuttgart).

Sovereign.

William II., King of Prussia and German Emperor, is the eldest son of the late Emperor Frederick III., by Victoria, Princess Royal of England, and was b. Jan. 27th, 1859. He succeeded his father June 15th, '88, his mother, the Empress Frederick, surviving till 1901. Ed. at the gymnasium of Cassel and the University of Bonn. He married on his twenty-second birthday, in '81, the Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, b. Oct. 22nd, '58. His eldest son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, the Crown Prince, came of age May 6th, 1900, having been born May 6th, 1882; and was married on June 6th, 1905, to H.H. the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who was b. Sept. 20th, 1886. The Emperor has five other sons—Princes William, Adalbert, August, Oscar, and Joachim—and a daughter, Princess Victoria Louise. An International Labour Conference was inaugurated by the Emperor in '90. His Majesty arrived in England, accompanied by the Empress, in July '91. They were entertained at a series of splendid festivities, and the Emperor was presented with the freedom of the City of London. In October and November '98 he paid a visit, with the Empress, to Constantinople, where their Majesties stayed some time as the Sultan's guests, and went on subsequently to Palestine and Jerusalem. In Jan. 1901 he left the festivities arranged to celebrate the bicentenary of the Prussian monarchy to attend the deathbed of H.M. Queen Victoria, and was present at the funeral. While in England he was appointed by King Edward VII. a Field-Marshal of the British army. He visited the King at Sandringham in Nov. 1902, and afterwards stayed with Lord Lonsdale for a few days at Lowther Castle. Some anxiety was caused by an operation which he underwent in Nov. 1903 for a polypus in the throat, but the growth was pronounced non-malignant and he soon recovered.

Political Parties.

The centre of political life in the German Empire is the Reichstag, the constitution of which is somewhat complex. The Agrarian League claimed in 1902 to have 250,000 members. The Agrarians showed both their aggressiveness and their strength during the discussions on the new Tariff 1902-5. The last three general elections have resulted as follows:—

| Party. | General Elections. | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1893. | 1898. | 1903. |
| Centre | 96 | 103 | 100 |
| Conservatives | 98 | 74 | 73 |
| National Liberals . . | 53 | 48 | 50 |
| Social Democrats . . | 44 | 56 | 82 |
| Radical Left | 24 | 30 | 26 |
| Poles | 19 | 14 | 16 |
| Anti-Semites | 17 | 12 | 9 |
| Moderate Radicals . . | 14 | 13 | 9 |
| Smaller parties* . . | 32 | 47 | 32 |
| | 397 | 397 | 397 |

* South German People's Party, Guelphs, Danes, Agrarians.

The outstanding feature in the 1903 election was the great success of the Social Democrats, who made denunciations of the tariff policy of the Government and advocacy of direct taxation in the form of income and property taxes in place of and in reduction of indirect taxation the leading features of their programme. The Agrarians suffered considerably, though very many of the Conservative and Centre parties are members of the Agrarian League. The number of votes cast for Social Democrat candidates was 3,010,771 as against 2,107,076 in '98. The Government rely on the Conservatives, Clericals, and National Liberals for their majority, and therefore muster about 223 supporters, without counting the smaller parties.

History, 1905.

A strike of miners in the Ruhr coal-mining districts, involving about 200,000 men, took place in January, the men complaining of the rate of pay and of other special grievances. The situation became serious, and the Prussian Government announced (27th) that it would bring in bills for the amendment of the Mining Laws regulating the hours of labour, and dealing with the question of fines, etc. In reliance upon these promises the strike came to an end on Feb. 9th, and two bills were subsequently introduced in the Diet on March 27th.

Prince Karl Alexander of Lippe died (Jan. 13th), but the acting Regent, Count Leopold of Lippe-Biesterfeld, continued as Regent, and in October the Supreme Court of the Empire decided that his claim to the Principality (as against the claim of Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe) was good, and he accordingly was recognised as Prince.

Count von Bülow introduced the new Commercial Treaties, concluded on the basis of the new German tariff of 1902, with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Roumania, Servia, and Switzerland in the Reichstag (Feb. 1st), and justified the policy of Protection which had been inaugurated by Prince Bismarck in '79. He defended the increase in the duties on agricultural produce and upon foreign cattle as an absolute necessity of German agriculture, but said it had been conditioned by the consideration due to the interests of German industry and commerce and to the interests of the consumer. The German duty on rye had been raised by 43 per cent., on wheat by 57 per cent., on oats by 78 per cent., and on barley for brewing by 100 per cent. The new duties imposed by foreign countries on German industrial products, he said, were not materially

higher than the old. The new treaties had been ratified by the Federal Council unanimously. The Reichstag approved the treaties by large majorities, in spite of the opposition of the Social Democrats and Radicals. The existing treaties, accordingly, were denounced (Feb. 28th), and the new conventional tariff will come into force on March 1st, 1906. Later in the year the scarcity and dearth of butchers' meat, resulting from the restrictions on cattle and meat imports, led to loud protests in many parts of the country; and the great industrial and commercial interests of the country made no secret of their dissatisfaction with the altered conditions imposed by the Treaties.

One of the most significant events of the year was the intervention of Germany in Moroccan affairs, which is described in the articles on FRANCE and MOROCCO. Whatever was the aim of Germany, the motive generally attributed to her was a desire to disturb the Anglo-French *entente* which M. Delcassé had so sedulously cultivated. The Emperor's visit to Tangier on March 31st was made a significant political demonstration, and long negotiations followed between France and Germany as to the International Conference on Moroccan affairs which it was decided should be held.

The Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin made her State entry into Berlin (June 4th), and was married to the Crown Prince (6th). The same day the title and dignity of Prince was conferred upon Count von Bülow.

The state of feeling between England and Germany during the year was not very satisfactory. But, so far as the business men of Germany are concerned, a very kindly feeling was manifested when Sir Thomas Barclay addressed the Association of Chambers of Commerce (Handelstag) in February. At Whitsuntide Lord Lyveden took a number of representatives of British municipal bodies to Germany, and they were well received.

The British Channel Fleet entered the roadstead of Swinemünde (Aug. 27th), and was there greeted by the first and second squadrons of the German Navy. The visit aroused great interest. When it was first announced there was some talk of the possibility of making the Baltic a *mare clausum*, but that idea was quickly abandoned, and the Fleet was welcomed cordially enough, both here and at Neufahrwasser, near Danzig.

The King of Spain paid a state visit to the Emperor at Berlin (Nov. 6th), and was given a brilliant reception.

German States.

The States constituting the German Empire are as follows, arranged in alphabetical order:

Alsace-Lorraine, administered as the Reichsland by a Governor-General, called the Statthalter, Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, appointed (1894) by the Emperor, with a Ministry, Council of State, and Provincial Committee of 58 members. Over 76 per cent. of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Capital, Strassburg (pop. 151,040). Area, 5604 sq. m.; pop., 1,719,470.

Anhalt, a Duchy under Duke Friedrich (b. Aug. 19th, '56, succeeded Jan. 24th, 1904; heir, Prince Edward, b. '61). The Diet has 36 members. Capital, Dessau (pop. 50,849). Area, 906 sq. m.; pop., 316,027.

Baden, a Grand Duchy under the Grand Duke Friedrich I., who was b. '26, and succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Leopold, '52. His wife

is a daughter of William I. of Germany, and his heir is Frederick, born July 9th, '57. There is a representative assembly called the Landtag, of two Chambers, the lower elected by the people and containing 63 members. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Catholics. The capital is Carlsruhe (pop. 97,185). Pop. of Mannheim 147,131. Area, 5823 sq. m.; pop. 1,867,944.

President of Ministry, Dr. W. Nöck.

British Chargé d'Affaires, (vacant).—*Consul at Mannheim*, P. Ladenburg.

Bavaria, a Kingdom, under King Otto, b. '48, succeeded '86, though his uncle Prince Luitpold (b. '21) has acted as Regent for him ever since his accession. The legislature includes an Upper House of 81 members and a Chamber of Representatives of 159 members. Though the army forms an integral part of the German army, it has, in time of peace, its own administration. Area, 29,286 sq. m.; pop., 6,176,057. Revenue and expenditure, £22,745,234. Debt, £80,011,876. The population of Munich, the capital, is about 500,000, and of Nuremberg 261,081. Over 70 per cent. of the population of Bavaria are Roman Catholics.

Ministry: *Minister of State and Foreign*, Baron von Podewils.—*Instruction and Public Worship*, Dr. von Wehner.—*Justice*, Herr Ferdinand Miltner.—*Finance*, Herrmann von Pfaff.—*War*, General Baron von Asch zu Asch.

British Minister Resident at Munich, R. T. Tower, Esq.

Bremen, a Free City and State, governed by two Burgomasters, a Senate of 16 members, and a Bürgerschaft of 150 members elected for six years. Area, 99 sq. m.; pop., 224,882. The second port of the Empire.

Brunswick, a Duchy, governed by Prince Albrecht as Regent since '85. The 3rd Duke of Cumberland is the heir, but his refusal to give up his claim to the throne of Hanover excluded him from the succession, when Duke William I. died in '84. The Landtag, therefore, elected the present regent. The legislature consists of a Chamber of 48 members. Capital, Brunswick (pop. 128,226). Area, 1,424 sq. m.; pop., 464,333.

Hamburg, a Free City and State, governed by two Burgomasters, a Senate of 18, and a Bürgerschaft of 160 members chosen for six years, though half have to be elected every three years. Area, 158 sq. m.; pop. 768,349. The chief seaport of the Empire.

Hesse, a Grand Duchy under the Grand Duke Ernest Ludwig (b. Nov. 25th, '68, succeeded March 13th, '92; married, '94, to Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg; the marriage was dissolved in Dec. 1901). The legislature consists of two Chambers, the second containing 50 elected representatives. Area, 2966 sq. m.; pop., 1,119,893. Revenue and expenditure, £4,133,000. Debt, £13,321,002.

President of Ministry, Dr. Rothe.

Lippe, a Principality under Prince Leopold III. (b. May 30th, '71; succeeded as Regent Sept. 27th, 1904, and as Prince Jan. 13th, 1905 [see History, p. 199]; heir, Ernst, b. June 12th, 1902). There is a Diet of 21 members. Area, 469 sq. m.; pop., 138,952.

Lübeck, a Free City and State, governed by a Burgomaster, Senate of 14 members, and Bürgerschaft of 120 members. Area, 115 sq. m.; pop., 96,775.

Mecklenburg Schwerin, a Grand Duchy under the Grand Duke Friedrich Franz IV. (b. April 9th, '82, succeeded April 10th, '97, married 1904 to Princess Alexandra Louise, daughter of the Duke of Cumberland. His younger sister, the Duchess Cecilia, was in June 1905 married to the German Crown Prince. The Diet is composed of the burgomasters of the chief towns and landed proprietors who have a feudal right to a seat, of which only a small proportion of those qualified (nearly 800) avail themselves. Chief towns, Rostock (pop. 54,735), and the capital, Schwerin (pop. 38,672). Area, 5135 sq. m.; pop., 607,770.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, a Grand Duchy under the Grand Duke Adolphus Frederick (b. July 22nd, '48, succeeded May 30th, 1904; married '77 Elizabeth, Princess of Anhalt; heir, Adolphus Frederick, b. '82). The Diet is constituted like that of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Capital, New Strelitz (pop. 11,340). Area, 1131 sq. m.; pop., 102,602.

Oldenburg, a Grand Duchy under the Grand Duke Friedrich August (b. Nov. 16th, '52, succeeded June 13th, 1900). The Grand Duchy includes the Duchy of Oldenburg, and the principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld. The Diet consists of 37 deputies elected for three years. Capital, Oldenburg (pop. 26,797). Area, 2479 sq. m.; pop., 399,183.

Prussia, a Kingdom under King Wilhelm II. The Constitution of '50, frequently modified since, vests the executive authority in the King, with a Council of Ministers, and the legislative in the King with the Landtag, composed of an Upper House of the princes of the royal family, the nobility, including life peers and other members nominated by the King, and a representative element; and of a Lower House of 433 members, indirectly elected for five years. The Kingdom is divided into 14 provinces, each under a Governor, and these are again divided into counties, circles, towns, and communes. Religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution, about two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and the State Church is the Evangelical. Agriculture supports over 10,000,000 of the population. Manufactures of all kinds are carried on with the utmost vigour and success. The mineral riches are great, especially coal, iron, and zinc. There are 19,917 miles of railways. The chief towns are Berlin (pop. 1,888,848), Breslau (422,709), Cologne (372,329), Frankfurt-on-Main (288,989), Hanover (235,649), Magdeburg (229,667), Düsseldorf (213,711), and Stettin (210,702). Area, 134,622 sq. m.; pop., 34,472,509. Revenue, 1905-6, £133,059,884; expenditure (ordinary), £123,318,282; (extraordinary), £9,741,602; public debt, 1905, £352,878,254.

Ministry: *President and Foreign Affairs*, Count B. von Bülow.—*Finance Minister*, Baron von Rheinbaben.—*Minister of Interior*, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.—*Justice*, Herr Schönstedt.—*Commerce*, Herr Delbrück.—*Agriculture*, Gen. von Podbielski.—*Public Works*, Major-Gen. Budde.—*War*, Gen. von Einem.—*Secretary of State for Imperial Post Office*, Herr Kraetke.—*Instruction and Worship*, Dr. Sturt.

Reuss, Aelterer Linie, a Principality under Prince Heinrich XXIV. (b. March 20th, '78, succeeded April 10th, 1902). Regent, Prince Heinrich XXVII. There is a legislature of 12

members. Capital, Greiz (pop. 22,346). Area, 122 sq. m.; pop., 68,396.

Reuss, Jüngerer Linie, a Principality under Prince Heinrich XIV. (b. May 28th, '32, succeeded July 14th, '67). There is a Diet of 16 members. Capital, Gera (pop. 45,634). Area, 319 sq. m.; pop., 139,210.

Saxe-Altenburg, a Duchy under Duke Ernst (b. Sept. 16th, '26, succeeded Aug. 3rd, '53). There is a Chamber of 30 members, elected for three years. Capital, Altenburg (pop. 37,110). Area, 511 sq. m.; pop., 194,914.

Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, a Duchy under H.R.H. Prince Charles Edward (Duke of Albany), son of the late Prince Leopold, the 4th son of Queen Victoria, b. in '84; succeeded his uncle (the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and of Edinburgh) in Aug. 1902, and assumed the government on attaining his majority, July 19th, 1905. K.G. 1902. Col.-in-Chief Seaforth Highlanders 1905. Married Princess Victoria Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein, niece of the German Empress, Oct. 11th, 1905. There is a Chamber of 11 representatives for Coburg and of 19 for Gotha, which meets in common for common affairs. Capital, Gotha (pop. 34,651). Area, 755 sq. m.; pop., 229,550.

British Minister Resident, Viscount Gough, K.C.V.O. *British Consul-General*, Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

Saxe-Meiningen, a Duchy under Duke Georg II. (b. April 2nd, '26, succeeded Sept. 20th, '66). There is a Chamber of 24 representatives. Capital, Meiningen (pop. 14,518). Area, 953 sq. m.; pop. 250,731.

Saxe-Weimar, a Grand Duchy under the Grand Duke Wilhelm Ernst, b. June 10th, '76, succeeded Jan. 5th, 1901. There is a Chamber of 33 representatives. Capital, Weimar (pop. 28,489). Area, 1388 sq. m.; pop., 362,873.

Saxony, a Kingdom under King Frederick August, b. May 25th, '65, succeeded Oct. 15th, 1904. He m. the Archduchess Louise Nov. 21st, '91, but the marriage was dissolved in Feb. 1903. The heir-apparent is the Crown Prince George, b. Jan. 15th, 1893. Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Upper including princes of the royal house, representatives of the Lutheran and Roman Churches, the nobility, the universities, the landed proprietors, etc., and the Lower 82 representatives, indirectly elected. There are great textile manufactories in the kingdom. Chief towns, Dresden (pop. 495,700), Leipzig (456,124), Chemnitz (206,913). Area, 5787 sq. m.; pop. 4,202,216. Revenue and expenditure, £5,325,000. Extraordinary expenditure, £2,000,000. Debt about £50,000,000.

Ministers of State: President and Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, Herr von Metzsch.—**War**, Gen. von Hausen.—**Worship and Instruction**, Herr von Seydewitz.—**Finance**, Dr. Rüger.—**Justice**, Dr. Otto.

British Minister Resident, Dresden, Viscount Gough, K.C.V.O.—**Consul**, H. Palmié.—**Consul-General**, Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

Schaumburg-Lippe, a Principality under Prince Georg (b. Oct. 10th, '46, succeeded May 8th, '93). There is a Diet of 15 members. Chief town, Bückeburg (pop. 5625). Area, 131 sq. m.; pop. 43,132.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, a Principality under Prince Günther (b. Aug. 21st, '52, succeeded Jan. 19th, '90). There is a Chamber of

16 members elected for three years. Capital, Rudolstadt (pop. 12,405). Area, 363 sq. m., pop. 93,059.

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, a Principality under Prince Earl Günther (b. Aug. 7th, '30, succeeded July 17th, '80). There is a Diet of 15 members. Chief town, Arnstadt (pop. 14,421). Area, 333 sq. m.; pop. 80,898.

Waldeck, a Principality under Prince Friedrich (b. Jan. 20th, '65, succeeded May 12th, '93). There is a Chamber of 15 representatives. Prussia manages the finances. Area, 433 sq. m.; pop. 57,918.

Württemberg, a Kingdom under King Wilhelm II. (b. Feb. 25th, '48, succeeded Oct. 16th, '91). The legislature consists of two Chambers, the Upper representing the royal princes, nobility, etc., and the Lower of 93 members, 30 appointed by different classes and 63 elected by the citizens, for six years. Agriculture is the chief industry. Chief town, Stuttgart (pop. 181,463). Area, 7534 sq. m.; pop. 2,169,480. Revenue and expenditure, 1903-4, £4,556,544. Debt, £24,758,427.

Ministry: President and Minister for War, General von Schnürlein.—**Minister of Foreign Affairs**, Freiherr von Soden.—**Finance**, Herr von Zeyer.—**Public Worship**, Dr. von Weizsäcker.—**Interior**, Herr von Pischke.—**Justice**, Dr. von Breiting.

British Minister at Stuttgart, R. T. Tower, Esq.—**Consul**, Dr. Rose.

German Colonies.

The German Colonial possessions have an area of 1,024,262 sq. m., with a population of about 13,500,000, including about 12,500 Europeans, of whom 7500 are Germans, not counting the military forces, which number 4500 Germans and 3825 natives (exclusive of the special forces sent to German S.W. Africa). The Estimates for 1904 put the Colonial revenue at £579,327, the expenditure at £1,924,156 and the Imperial grant in aid at £1,344,830. The Estimates for 1905 showed the Colonial revenue to be £781,820, the expenditure £4,578,227, and the Imperial subsidy £3,796,407, of which £2,332,150 was required for suppressing the insurrection in German S.W. Africa. The total external trade of the Colonies shows some advance. Exports rose from £700,250 in '98 to £1,279,000 in 1903. Imports rose from £1,596,000 in '98 to £2,386,000 in 1903. The colonies in the most favourable position financially are German S.W. Africa, Togoland, and the Cameroons.

i. Colonies in Africa.

Cameroons. A territory on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, annexed by Germany in 1884, with a coast-line of 200 miles. Inland it is bounded by Nigeria on the north-west and the French Congo on the south and west. It is administered by an Imperial Governor, with a local representative council. The capital is Buéa, but the chief town is Cameroon. Cacao and tobacco are grown, rubber is exported, and a flourishing trade is carried on in ivory and palm-oil. Cocoa is becoming a considerable export. A Plantation Co. has taken up a concession of about 34,000 sq. m., and is developing it, having commenced a railway from Victoria to Moliko and Lisoka. The Kaiser signed a Bill for the construction of a railway to Lake Chad, March 22nd, 1905. Area 191,130 sq. m., pop. 4,000,000, of whom about 710 are Europeans.

Revenue and expenditure, 1905, £255,400, including £119,000 Imperial subsidy. Exports, 1902, £306,600; imports, £649,800.

British Consul, A. Nightingale (resides at Boma).

German East Africa lies immediately to the south of British East Africa, and has an estimated area of about 400,000 sq. miles, with a population of 6,850,000, including about 1437 Europeans, of whom 1102 are Germans. Several stations have been established by the German East Africa Company, and the chief ports are Dar-es-Salaam (pop. 13,000), Bagamoyo (pop. 13,000), Kilwa (pop. 10,000), and Tanga (pop. 5000). It is administered by a Governor, and a number of communes, with administrators and district councils have been formed; military force about 1900; police force about 650. The products are coffee, tobacco, cotton, ivory, caoutchouc, and gum. Gold has been found, and coal north-west of Lake Nyasa. The Usambara railway runs from Tanga to Pongwe and Karagwe (54 miles), and will be taken on to Mombo (28 miles). The Government have guaranteed interest on the cost of a line between Dar-es-Salaam and Mrogoro, and the German East African Railway Co., with a capital of £1,050,000, was formed in June 1904 to construct and work it. Revenue and expenditure, 1905, £450,400, including £235,700 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1902, £433,670; exports, £258,645. As to the African Transcontinental Telegraph see **ENGINEERING**.

Governor, Capt. Count von Goetzen.

British Consul-General, B. Cave, C.B.

German South-West Africa has a coastline extending from Cape Frio to the mouth of the Orange river, and is bounded inland by British territory. The area is estimated at 320,000 sq. miles, and the population at 200,000, including about 4750 Europeans. Coast infertile and desolate; inland are richer tracts. Damaraland is the name of the northern district, Namaqualand and Luderitzland lying to the south. The German South-Western Africa Colonial Company holds and works the coast lands. The country is apparently rich in copper and in agricultural resources, though as yet it is quite undeveloped. Guano is exported. The capital is Great Windhoek, 180 miles inland from Walvisch Bay, which belongs to Cape Colony. A railway from Swakopmund on the coast to Windhoek, about 237 miles long, was opened on June 20th, 1902. A serious rising broke out in Jan. 1904, and gave great trouble during that year, and was not suppressed completely even in 1905. The forces sent out to deal with it numbered over 14,000. Revenue and expenditure, 1905, £4,331,450, including £4,032,450 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1902, £419,360; exports, £108,320.

Governor, Herr von Lindequist (appointed 1905).

Togoland lies between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and Dahomey on the east; proclaimed a protectorate in 1884. It includes Little Popo and Porto Seguro, and is administered by an Imperial Governor, assisted by a local council representative of the merchants. The coast-line is only 32 miles long, but inland the protectorate widens considerably. Area, 34,800 sq. m.; pop. 2,500,000, of whom only 189 are Europeans. The capital is Lome, but Togo is the chief native town,

and has 8000 inhabitants, of whom only about 150 are Europeans. Revenue and expenditure, 1905, £263,300, including an Imperial loan of £180,000. Imports, 1902, £303,800; 1903, £298,823; exports, 1902, 205,296; 1903, £177,006. Chief exports, palm oil, gum, and ivory. Cotton is being grown with very satisfactory results. A railway is being built connecting Lome with Little Popo, and it is ultimately to be joined by a line from Lome to Misahoche.

British Consul, Capt. C. F. Cromie, C.M.G., at Dakar.

ii. Colonies in the Pacific, etc.

Bismarck Archipelago. A group situated N. of the eastern part of New Guinea, including islands formerly called New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover. They have been a German possession since '84. As to government see **Kaiser Wilhelm's Land** below. Area 20,000 sq. m.; pop. 188,000, including about 280 Europeans. Chief exports copra and cocoanut fibre. Imports, 1902-3, £80,152; exports, £44,983.

Caroline Islands. This archipelago, or group of islands, in all numbering five hundred, lies between the Philippines and the Marshall Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, and to the north of German New Guinea. After the Spanish-American war, the Caroline, Pelew, and Marianne or Ladrone Islands (except Guam, ceded to the United States in '98) were left under Spanish rule; but they were sold during '96 to Germany for about £837,500. The chief islands in the Caroline group are Yap, Ponape, and Kusai. Area, 560 sq. m.; pop. 36,000. The Pelew group, the most westerly of the groups, consist of 26 small islands, the largest of which is Babel-thuap. The pop. is about 10,000. The Ladrone are divided into two groups, the northern and southern. The former are volcanic and uninhabited, and the latter have a population of about 10,000. Area of Ladrone 420 sq. m. For administrative purposes there are three divisions: (1) the Eastern Carolines, capital Ponape; (2) the Western Carolines and Pelew Islands, capital Yap; (3) the Ladrone, capital Saypan. The whole group was put under the Governor of German New Guinea. The chief export is copra. Revenue and expenditure, 1905-6, £17,250, including £8050 Imperial subsidy.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land is the German portion of New Guinea, and lies to the north of the British territory. Its area, with Long Island, Dampier Island, etc., is about 72,000 sq. m., and the population 110,000. The administration was formerly in the hands of the German New Guinea Company and an Imperial Commissioner, but the Imperial Government assumed the control of the protectorate on April 1st, '99. The seat of government is Herbertshöhe, in the Bismarck Archipelago, an Imperial Commissioner presiding over the Archipelago, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, and the Solomon Islands. Tobacco, cotton, coffee, and the coco-palm are cultivated with much success, and there are rich forests. Revenue and expenditure, 1905, £58,800, including £42,650 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1902-3, £28,053; exports, £9883.

Kiao-Chau, a German protectorate in the Chinese province of Shantung, was occupied by Germany in Nov. '07, and formally ceded to her on a 99 years' lease by China in Jan. '08. The protectorate is administered under the German Navy department by a Governor. The

territory conceded with the town stretches about 160 miles along the coast, and a neutral zone, with an area of about 2500 sq. miles and a population of about 1,200,000, surrounds the district and the bay. Area of the protectorate (exclusive of the bay) about 200 sq. miles; pop. about 20,000. A dock is being built, and the place is to be made a fortified coaling station, though for commercial purposes the port is to be declared free. Railways run inland from Tsintau to Tsi-nan-fu and I-chau, so as to serve the extensive coalfields of Wei-hsien and Pashan, and a line is to be built from the Shantung frontier to Tientsin. Revenue and expenditure, 1905, £764,800, including £733,000 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1901-2, £953,902; exports, £243,294.

Marshall Islands. These have been German since 1885. They include the Ratak and Ralick Islands. Area, 150 sq. m.; pop. 15,000. The chief island and capital is Jaluit, and the Jaluit Company of Hamburg administers the group under an agreement with the German Government; but the administration will be taken over by the Government on April 1st, 1906. Improved trading regulations were put in force on Oct. 1st, 1905. Copra is the chief export.—Imports, 1902-3, £205,510; exports, £27,226.

Samoa Islands. By an agreement made between Great Britain and Germany Nov. 9th, '99, and approved by the United States in Jan. 1900, Upolu (area 345 sq. m.), and Savaii (area 660 sq. m.), were assigned absolutely to Germany; and Tutuila and the other islands to the United States. Equality as to freedom of trade was reserved to all three nations, which had previously jointly guaranteed the independence of the islands. The population is 39,000, of whom 450 are whites and 650 half-castes. The islands are administered, together with adjacent smaller islands, by a Governor, with a native High Chief and Council. The town and port of Upolu is Apia. Chief exports, copra and cocoa beans. Revenue and expenditure, 1904-5, £28,685, including £11,526 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1901-2, £76,905; 1902-3, £118,844; exports, 1901-2, £49,238; 1902-3, £94,499.

Solomon Islands. The German islands are administered from Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, and until '99 included Isabel, Bougainville, and other islands; but by the Samoa agreement with Great Britain (concluded Nov. 14th, '99) all the islands, except Bougainville and Buka, were ceded to Great Britain. The islands are in demand as labourers in Queensland and in New Guinea, and Germany reserved her right to hire them for such purposes. Stations have been established by the Melanesian Mission, but the natives are treacherous, and many of them are cannibals and head hunters. Sandal-wood and tortoise-shell are the chief products.

Gilchrist Educational Trust. A fund left by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the support of scholarships and studentships for young men and women, in connection with various universities and colleges; in occasional grants to Educational Institutions under special circumstances; and to the delivery of high-class lectures for the people, at a charge for admission

of 1d. each per lecture. Secretary, R. D. Roberts, M.A., D.Sc. Office, 1, Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Girls' Friendly Society, The (Patroness, Queen Alexandra; Presidents, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York). There are 1404 branches, and 160,673 members all over the world. Clubs, classes, homes of rest, registry offices and protected emigration form part of the scheme. Secretary, Miss Bowlby, 39, Victoria Street, S.W.

Godley, Sir Arthur, K.C.B. Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India since 1883, is the only son of John Robert Godley, late of Killigar, co. Leitrim, and was b. in '47. Ed. at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford; entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn '69, and was called to the Bar '76. From '72 to '74 and from '80 until '82 he was private secretary to the late Mr. Gladstone, then Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, who appointed him a Commissioner of Inland Revenue in '82; and he was selected for the position he now fills in '83. Lady Godley, whom he married in '71, is a daughter of Walter Charles, first Lord Northbourne.

GOLD FIELDS AND PRODUCTION.

Gold is found in all parts of the world, but often in such small quantities as to render it impossible for it to be obtained at a profit. Practically its sources are two—(1) alluvial river deposits, and (2) quartz containing reefs or veins. The methods of extracting gold from the ore are becoming every year more complete and scientific. The ore is in the first place crushed by heavy stamps, which leave the gold deposited on plates. Then the residue, known as "tailings," undergoes treatment by cyanide, with the result that some gold which was not separated in crushing is secured. Even the ore then remaining, and known as "slimes," is now made to yield its quota, though until recently it was considered quite worthless. Further, as in Western Australia, smelting and various special processes are employed, with a fair amount of success, in the case of ores of so refractory a character that the above methods prove inadequate.

The following table gives a bird's-eye view of the world's production during the last half-century, the figures for 1904 being necessarily only approximate:—

| Year. | Australasia. | United States. | Whole World. |
|-------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1851 | 1,319,000 | 11,000,000 | 17,200,000 |
| 1855 | 11,277,000 | 11,000,000 | 27,015,000 |
| 1860 | 10,554,000 | 9,200,000 | 23,850,000 |
| 1865 | 10,253,000 | 10,600,000 | 24,040,000 |
| 1870 | 8,939,000 | 10,000,000 | 21,370,000 |
| 1875 | 7,320,000 | 6,700,000 | 22,700,000 |
| 1880 | 6,174,000 | 7,200,000 | 22,130,000 |
| 1885 | 5,597,000 | 6,400,000 | 21,250,000 |
| 1890 | 6,004,000 | 6,600,000 | 24,260,000 |
| 1892 | 6,835,000 | 6,600,000 | 29,900,000 |
| 1894 | 7,282,000 | 7,900,000 | 30,765,000 |
| 1896 | 9,290,000 | 10,915,000 | 41,714,000 |
| 1898 | 13,750,000 | 13,253,000 | 59,538,000 |
| 1900 | 14,852,000 | 16,277,000 | 53,883,000 |
| 1901 | 16,384,000 | 15,733,000 | 54,800,000 |
| 1902 | 18,249,000 | 16,000,000 | 59,210,000 |
| 1903 | 19,380,000 | 14,718,000 | 67,022,000 |
| 1904 | 19,312,000 | 16,910,000 | 71,899,000 |

Among the gold fields of the world the Witwatersrand, though discovered only 20 years ago, is now the most important, and it is here that gold mining has attained its most scientific development. The nature of the reefs is so regular as to enable them to be located when they are an unusually long way below the surface, and this has led to the opening up of a great many so-called "deep" mines, where shafts are sunk to an immense distance below the surface before the reef is struck. Recent investigation tends to show that the real reef area, of which the Witwatersrand forms a part, is really very much larger than was at one time supposed, and that in circular or semicircular form it extends to portions of the Transvaal formerly deemed quite destitute of gold. The practical problem which has concerned the Transvaal mining industry since the war has been that of an efficient and continuous labour supply, and the inability to secure a sufficient number of Kaffir workers has led to the introduction of Chinese coolies under special conditions and restrictions. At present opinions differ as to the desirability of this innovation and the prospects of its being permanent. By the aid of Chinese coolies the output has undoubtedly been considerably increased; but their employment has so far involved a certain amount of disturbance and crime.

Gold production in Western Australia, as will be seen from the table below, continues to increase. Here, again, the whole development has taken place within a comparatively recent period, and under great difficulties in the way of transport and owing to lack of efficient water supplies. The latter deficiency has now been remedied, so far as the Kalgoorlie field is concerned, by providing an artificial supply from a great distance at very considerable cost. The development of the Western Australia gold industry has been checked and delayed by the unpopularity brought upon it owing to the mismanagement of some properties in which British investors were interested, and there is no present prospect of the boom of '99 being repeated, while no important discoveries of new ore bodies have recently taken place, and the leading mines are pretty steadily crushing poorer ore.

The third column in the table below records the progress of gold mining in India, in the Colar district. There the ore is comparatively rich in gold, but has hitherto proved expensive to work. Now, however, expenses are being materially lessened by the introduction of electrical power supply by the Government of Mysore.

The output of the three countries above described has been as follows:—

| Year. | Witwatersrand. | Western Australia. | India. |
|-------|----------------|--------------------|----------|
| | oz. | oz. | oz. |
| 1901 | 238,993* | 1,879,389 | 504,348 |
| 1902 | 1,600,098 | 2,177,442 | 514,291 |
| 1903 | 2,859,477 | 2,436,310 | 597,786 |
| 1904 | 3,658,241 | 2,372,022 | 666,233 |
| 1905 | 4,040,870† | 2,108,116† | 501,105† |

* Seven months only; crushing resumed in May 1901. This and subsequent Witwatersrand figures are in fine ounces.

† Ten months.

In Rhodesia steady progress is being made, the output in 1899 being only 65,300 ounces, while in 1901 it had reached 172,150 ounces; in 1903 the total was 231,870 ounces, and in 1904 267,715 ounces. During the first ten months of 1905 the production was 337,071 ounces. While the development has been steady, the industry has not yet reached a position of real importance. The discovery was reported during 1904 of Banket reefs, the accounts of which are of a most favourable character, though at present operations in connection with them have only been of an experimental kind.

In other parts of the world the principal areas in which British investors are interested are: New Zealand, Queensland, British Columbia, Klondyke, and West Africa. No developments of any importance occurred in connection with any of these countries during 1905, though increased interest was manifested in certain Mexican properties.

Goluchowski, Count Agenor, Austro-Hungarian Minister of the Imperial and Royal Household and Minister for Foreign Affairs, was b. in 1849. He entered upon his diplomatic career in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and in '71 was appointed Attaché and afterwards Secretary of Embassy at Berlin. He then went to Paris as Counsellor of Embassy, and there married a daughter of Prince Joachim Murat. He was Minister at Bucharest, '87-94. He is a large landed proprietor in Galicia, and has sat as a Conservative in the Austrian Chamber of Peers. He was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs on Count Kalnoky's resignation in May '05.

Gosse, Edmund, LL.D., Librarian to the House of Lords, critic, and poet, was b. in London 1849, ed. privately, appointed an assistant librarian at the British Museum '67, and translator to the Board of Trade '75, resigning that office on his appointment as Librarian to the House of Lords in 1904. Hon. M.A. Camb., LL.D. St. Andrew's, Clark Lecturer in English Lit. Trin. Coll., Camb. '84-'90. Author of "Collected Poems," '06, "Northern Studies," Lives of Gray, Congreve, Dr. Donne, and Jeremy Taylor, Histories of XVIIIth Century Literature, Modern English Literature, etc. 17, Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.

Gould, F. Carruthers, the greatest political cartoonist of the day, was b. at Barnstaple in 1845, and was ed. in that town. He entered a local bank at the age of 16, and at 20 came up to London and entered a stockbroker's office, eventually himself becoming a member of the Stock Exchange. In '79 he began to illustrate the Christmas number of *Truth*, but his first journalistic work was done on the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Budget* when Mr. Stead was editor.

| Year. | Witwatersrand. | Western Australia. | India. |
|-------|----------------|--------------------|---------|
| | oz. | oz. | oz. |
| 1890 | 494,817 | 34,209 | 104,932 |
| 1892 | 1,210,869 | 59,548 | 163,140 |
| 1894 | 2,024,163 | 207,131 | 209,729 |
| 1896 | 2,280,892 | 281,265 | 321,878 |
| 1897 | 3,034,679 | 688,603 | 389,779 |
| 1898 | 4,295,602 | 1,050,182 | 415,147 |
| 1899 | 4,369,166* | 1,539,212 | 440,249 |
| 1900 | 251,891 | 1,472,990 | 493,342 |

* Including 300,000 oz. estimated to have been extracted after the declaration of war.

He very soon became a regular member of the staff, and with his colleagues transferred his services to the *Westminster Gazette* when the former paper passed into Mr. Astor's hands. For years his pictorial commentary on the proceedings at Westminster has been brilliant in the extreme. His "Cartoons for the Crisis," during the general election of '95, afterwards republished separately, firmly established his reputation as a political caricaturist. He is now assistant editor of the *Westminster Gazette* and editor of *Picture Politics*. Address: 3, Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, W.C.

GREECE.

This country gained its independence in the famous struggle of 1821-29, after centuries of subjection to Turkey, and was in '30 declared a kingdom under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Under the Constitution of '64 the executive is vested in the King and his responsible ministers. The legislative authority is in the hands of the Boule, a chamber of 235 representatives elected by manhood suffrage for four years. The deputies are each paid about £72 per session. The Greek orthodox Church, governed by a permanent council called the Holy Synod, is the State religion, but complete liberty of worship prevails.

Under a new law, military service for all adult males lasts for 12 years, of which 2 are passed with the colours. The regulations provide for an army of from 120,000 to 130,000 men on a war footing. The 3 divisions on the peace establishment swell in war into 6, each containing 2 infantry brigades, 2 battalions of *chasseurs à pied*, 1 regiment of artillery, 1 of cavalry, 1 battalion of engineers, with military train, etc. Each infantry regiment consists of 3 battalions, each artillery regiment of 8 six-gun batteries, and in war each infantry division is joined by an artillery regiment of 4 batteries. There are 6 mountain and 3 heavy-gun batteries. The armament is to be changed, the guns being replaced by quick-firers, and the present Gras rifle by a magazine rifle. A contract for the supply of 60,000 Mannlicher-Schönauer rifles by 1908, and 40,000 subsequently, was signed in Nov. 1905.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 12, but illiteracy largely prevails. There are 3587 schools and 238,165 pupils. The chief industry is agriculture, carried on largely by peasant proprietors, and the chief exports are currants, ores, wines, fruit, and olive oil. There are 643 miles of railway open. There are large numbers of Greeks outside the limits of the kingdom. In Asia Minor there are probably about 2,000,000, in European Turkey about 4,000,000, and large numbers dwell in Crete, Cyprus, etc. The population of Athens was in '96, 111,486.

In the war with Turkey, which arose in '97 out of Greek sympathy with Crete, Greece was defeated, and had to pay an indemnity of £14,000,000, and to submit to a strategic reconstruction of the frontier in Turkey's favour. She also had to accept international control in financial matters in the shape of a Financial Commission established at Athens, to which the revenues from specified duties and the State monopolies in salt, petroleum, matches, etc., are assigned for the payment of the interest on the external debt. The Financial Commission has entrusted the administration of the mono-

polies and the collection of the assigned revenues to a Greek Company, which acts under the control of the Commission.

Area about 24,328 sq. m.; pop. 1905 (estimated), 2,680,403. Revenue (£1 = 40 drachmai), 1902, £2,861,112; 1903, £2,870,858; expenditure, 1902, 3,020,312; 1903, £2,004,810. Public Debt, 1905, £29,107,940 (gold) and £4,639,584 (paper), 1904. Imports, 1902, £5,489,174; 1903, £5,499,779; 1904, £5,509,299; exports, 1902, £3,186,539; 1903, £3,436,967; 1904, £3,653,066.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Finance and Foreign Affairs, M. Ralli.—Justice, M. Christopoulos.—Public Instruction, M. Calliphronas.—Interior, M. Mavromichalis.—War, M. Boudouris.—Marine, M. E. Delyanni.

Minister in London, M. D. G. Métaxas, 1, Stanhope Gardens, S.W.—Consul-General, T. Stavridis, 40, Old Broad Street, E.C.—Secretary of the Consulate General, J. Methodios Ioannides.

British Minister at Athens, Sir Francis E. H. Elliot, K.C.M.G.—British Delegate on International Financial Commission, H. P. Harvey, C.B.—Consuls: C. A. Blakeney (Corfu), F. B. Wood (Patras), Hon. R. Walsh (Piræus), W. H. Cottrell (Syra), and A. A. C. Merlin (Volo).

Sovereign.

George I. (Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George), is the second son of King Christian of Denmark, and a brother of the Dowager Empress of Russia and Queen Alexandra; b. 1845. Chosen King of Greece in '63, in succession to Otho I. King George married in '67 Princess Olga, daughter of the Russian Grand Duke Constantine, and has five sons and one daughter. An attempt to assassinate him was made in '98, but happily failed. The eldest son and heir-apparent is Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, b. Aug. 2nd, '68, who married Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of the Emperor William II., in '89. The second son, Prince George (b. '69), has been High Commissioner in Crete since '98. Another son, Prince Andrew, married Princess Alice, eldest daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg, in 1903. The present King is of the Lutheran faith, but by the constitution his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church. He paid a State visit to King Edward VII., arriving at Windsor (Nov. 13th, 1905). He was presented with an address by the City, and entertained at luncheon in the Guildhall (15th).

Political Parties.

Until '90 the two chief party leaders were M. Tricoupi and M. Delyanni, but in '90 a section of the Opposition under M. Delyanni broke away from him to follow M. Ralli, the chief of the Neo-Hellenic party. M. Tricoupi withdrew from political life in '95, and died in '96. M. Delyanni remained in office till April '97, when M. Ralli succeeded him, but on Oct. 2nd, '97, was in turn succeeded by M. Zaimis, who had formerly been a follower of M. Delyanni, and whose accession to office led to a split among the Delyannists. M. Zaimis resigned Nov. 7th, '98. At the general election which followed in Feb. '99, the Tricoupists, under M. Theotokis, gained a large majority, and M. Theotokis became Premier. The constitution of parties was as follows: Tricoupists, 128; Delyannists, 37; Zaimists, 28; and 14 Independents. In Nov. 1901 M. Zaimis returned

to office, and in Dec. 1902 M. Delyanni took office once more. On his fall in June 1903, first M. Theotokis, then M. Ralli, and then M. Theotokis again, formed an administration. The General Election in March 1905 resulted in the return of 130 Delyannists, 60 Theotokists, and 15 Zaimists, with smaller groups. See History below.

History, 1905.

The General Election in March resulted in a great majority for the supporters of the Government. M. Delyannis, the Premier, was assassinated while on his way to the Chamber (June 13th). A young man stabbed him, in revenge, so he said, for the repressive measures adopted against gambling-houses. M. Ralli was then asked to form a Cabinet, and after some days took office (25th). Before the end of the Session (July 20th) the Budget was passed, and the finances of the country were placed on a sound footing. The Currant Convention was also voted, assuring permanent reasonable prices to the inhabitants of the currant-growing districts. The Chamber also sanctioned the Agreement with Great Britain signed Nov. 23rd, 1904, which remains in force for 5 years, and thence from year to year until determined, and which gives all portions of the British Empire most-favoured-nation treatment in Greece so long as Greek goods receive the same treatment in those portions of the British Empire. In September a rupture of diplomatic relations with Roumania took place, and the treaty of commerce between the two countries was terminated in October. See ROUMANIA.

Greenwich Hospital. This ancient institution was originally a Royal Palace, and was appropriated as "a memorial of the virtues of good Queen Mary, of the love and sorrow of King William, and the great victory of La Hague," to receive disabled seamen and relieve the widows and orphans of seamen. The funds are derived from the investment of over £4,000,000 of capital, landed estates in the north of England, house property at Greenwich, and Exchequer grants amounting to £21,000 a year. In '67 it was resolved to close the Hospital as an asylum for disabled seamen, and to devote the Hospital funds to pensions for officers and men, the education and maintenance of their children, gratuities to relatives dependent on men who died in the naval service, etc. Director, Mr. C. H. R. Stansfield.

Gresham College. Sir Thomas Gresham, the "Royal Merchant" of Queen Elizabeth, by his will, dated July 5th, 1575, bequeathed certain rents growing out of the Royal Exchange, which he built, to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the Mercers' Company, for the "erecting and maintaining of divers lectures in sundry faculties"—divinity, law, physic, geometry, astronomy, music, and rhetoric. The lectures were organised and commenced in June 1597. In '76 the Gresham Lecturers submitted two schemes for the improvement of the Lectures, and the recommendations under this head were adopted, the principal being that all the Lectures should be delivered in English instead of Latin and English, twelve lectures to be given in each year by each Professor. The names of the present Gresham Lecturers are as follows: **Physic**, E. Symes Thompson, M.D.; **Rhetoric**, J. E. Nixon, M.A.; **Astronomy**, Rev. E. Ledger, M.A., F.R.A.S.; **Law**, G. H. Blakesley;

Geometry, W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.; **Music**, Sir J. F. Bridge, M.V.O., Mus. Doc. (q.v.); **Divinity**, Rev. W. H. Thompson, B.A., LL.D.; Clerk to the Gresham Committee, Sir John Watney, Mercers' Hall, E.C.

Grouse Disease. The President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in April 1905 appointed a Committee, with Lord Lovat as chairman and Mr. A. S. Leslie as secretary, to inquire into the nature and causes of grouse disease, and to report whether any and, if so, what preventive or remedial measures can with advantage be taken with respect to it. The cost of the inquiry will be defrayed by subscription and guarantees, and no charge in respect of it will fall upon public funds.

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala is the most northerly republic of Central America, bounded on the west and north by Mexico, on the east by British Honduras and Salvador, and on the south by the Pacific. It formerly formed part of the Confederation of Central America, but the Republic was established in 1847. Governed by a President, elected for six years. The legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years, and a Council of State of 13, part elected by the Assembly and part nominated by the President. Roman Catholicism is the chief religion, but liberty prevails. Education free and compulsory. Army numbers about 7000 officers and men, with militia about 57,000. The soil is very fertile, and the cultivation of rubber is being encouraged. Minerals are found, but are little worked. A new railway uniting the Central, Southern and Western Departments was opened Nov. 21st, 1903, and there are in all over 400 miles of line open. Chief products: coffee, rubber, hides, bananas, and sugar. Area, about 50,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,647,300, of whom 60 per cent. are pure Indians. Capital, Guatemala la Nueva, pop. 75,000. Revenue, 1903, £220,000; 1904, £418,445. External debt, 1905, £1,868,328 (including interest unpaid Dec. 30th, '99, to June 30th, 1905, £355,872). The regular service of the loan has been suspended. A general meeting of the bondholders of the External Debt was held on Dec. 1st, 1904, and carried a resolution protesting "energetically against the conduct of the Guatemalan Government in allowing its External Debt to remain in total default during five years," and claiming their full rights under the arrangement of '95. Internal Debt, 1905, £53,354. Imports, 1901, £851,791; 1902, £803,373; 1903, £594,327; 1904, £1,008,228; exports, 1901, £1,503,897; 1902, £1,806,300; 1903, £1,343,797; 1904, £1,510,373.

President: M. Estrada-Cabrera, elected in '98, and re-elected 1904 for the period March 1905-11.

Ministry; Foreign Affairs, Juan Barrios.—**War**, Luis Molina.—**Education**, J. Antonio Mandujano.—**Home and Justice**, Juan J. Argueta.—**Exchequer**, Guillermo Aguirre.—**Public Works**, José Flamenco.

Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires in England, M. J. Tible-Machado, 31, Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.

British Minister at Guatemala, (Chargé d'Affaires) H. A. R. Hervey, Esq.—**Commercial Agent in Central America**, F. W. Melville, c/o British Legation, Guatemala.—**Consul at Quezaltenango**, H. Fleischmann.

Guildhall School of Music, Victoria Embankment, E.C., was established by the Corporation of London in '80, for the purpose of providing high-class instruction in the art and science of music at a moderate cost. Lessons in any branch of music can be had at fees varying from £1 11s. 6d. to £4 14s. 6d. per term. There are 110 scholarships, etc. **Principal**, Dr. W. H. Cummings, F.S.A.; **Secretary**, Mr. H. Saxe Wyndham; **Lady Superintendent**, Mrs. Charles P. Smith.

Guthrie, Sir James, President Royal Scottish Academy, was b. 1859, ed. at Glasgow High School and Univ., became A.R.S.A. '88, R.S.A. '92, and President 1902. He is an Hon. Member of the R.S. Water Colour Society, the Royal Hibernian Academy, and various foreign societies. Knighted 1903. 41, Moray Place, Edinburgh.

Guyot, Yves, b. at Dinan, Sept. 6th, 1848, is the son of a barrister at Rennes, where he pursued his early studies. He is an energetic Free-Trader, and as such was made, in '79, an honorary member of the Cobden Club. When still young he took a part in the revolution of

Sept. 4th, '70, which, on the news of the surrender of Sedan, established the third Republic. An ardent reformer, but not a socialist, he became a member of the Municipal Council of Paris in '74, and conducted a campaign against the Prefecture of the Police in '78. He was elected a member of the French Parliament in '85, and took office as Minister of Public Works in '89. Appointed editor of the *Siècle*, an old-established Liberal paper, in which he now writes on economic subjects, he wrote "La Tyrannie Socialiste" ('93), "Les Principes de '89 et le Socialisme" ('94), "L'économie de l'Effort" ('96), "Le Bilan de l'Eglise" and "La Question des Sucres" (1901). He was one of the prominent leaders in the defence of Dreyfus, and waged a successful campaign for the abolition of the Continental sugar bounties. After their abolition by the Brussels Conference in 1902, he was honoured by a public banquet at the National Liberal Club. He published "Les Conflits du Travail et leur Solution," in which he argues that the contract of labour is a contract of exchange, and "La Comédie Protectionniste" in 1904.

H

Hakluyt Society. **Agent**, B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, W.; **Hon. Sec.**, B. H. Soulsby, F.S.A.

Hamilton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ian, K.C.B., D.S.O., was b. at Corfu, Jan. 16th, '53, and is the son of Col. C. Hamilton. Ed. at Cheam and Wellington College, he entered the Army in '72, served in the Afghan war, the '81 campaign in South Africa, the Egyptian and Soudan campaigns, in Burma, Chitral, and Tirah. At the beginning of the Boer War he distinguished himself at Elandslaagte and Ladysmith, and served under Lord Roberts in the advance upon Johannesburg. He returned to England in Jan. 1901 to become Military Secretary to Lord Roberts, and on Nov. 9th went out again as Chief of Staff to Lord Kitchener. On April 23rd, 1903, he was appointed Quarter-master-General. He was sent to Manchuria in 1904 to represent the Indian Army in the war, and on his return in 1905 assumed the command of the Southern Military District. He has the First Class of the Order of the Prussian Crown, and of the Spanish Order of Military Merit, and the Grand Cordon of the Sacred Treasure (Japan). Address: 3, Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, W.

Hamilton, Sir Edward W., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O., Permanent Financial Secretary to the Treasury, eldest son of the Bishop of Salisbury, was b. at Salisbury, July 7th, 1847; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; and entered the Treasury '70. He served as Private Secretary to Right Hon. R. Lowe '72-3, and to Mr. Gladstone '80-5. In '85 he was appointed Principal Clerk Finance Division, in '92 Assistant Financial Secretary, in '94 Assistant Secretary, and in 1903 Joint Permanent Secretary. He has published a book on the National Debt, a monograph on Mr. Gladstone, and is a Bachelor of Music. Address: 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.

Hardinge, Sir Charles, C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., British Ambassador at St. Petersburg,

2nd son of the 2nd Viscount Hardinge, was b. 1858, was ed. at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered the Diplomatic Service in 1881. He was at Constantinople till '84, then went to Berlin, and was appointed to Washington in '85. Here he was promoted to be Second Secretary. He was at Sofia '87-91, at Paris for three years, and then became Secretary of Legation at Teheran '96-8, and at St. Petersburg '98-1903. He was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Feb. 1903, and in March 1904 Ambassador at St. Petersburg. He married in '90 the Hon. Winifred Sturt, da. of the late Lord Alington. Embassy, St. Petersburg; 3, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Hardy, Thomas, author, was b. 1840, in Dorsetshire, and commenced his career as a church architect. For an essay dealing with "Coloured Brick and Terra-cotta Architecture," he received the medal and prize of the Institute of British Architects. His first novel, "Desperate Remedies," appeared in '71, and in '74 "Far from the Madding Crowd" appeared in the *Cornhill*. Other novels from his pen have been "Under the Greenwood Tree" ('72), "A Pair of Blue Eyes" ('73), "The Hand of Ethelberta" ('75-6), "The Return of the Native" ('78), "The Trumpet Major" ('80), "A Laodicean" ('81), "Two on a Tower" ('82), "The Mayor of Casterbridge," "The Woodlanders," "Wessex Tales," "A Group of Noble Dames," "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" ('91), "Life's Little Ironies" ('94), "Jude the Obscure" ('95), and "The Well-Beloved" ('92 and '97). In '98 he published "Wessex Poems," in 1901 "Poems of the Past and the Present." In 1904 the first part of a Napoleonic drama in blank verse appeared, entitled "The Dynasts." In June 93 Mr. Hardy produced a dramatic piece called "The Three Wayfarers." "Tess" also has been dramatised and played in America. J.P. for Dorchester and Dorset.

Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen 1905. Athenæum and Savile Clubs.

Harleian Society, 140, Wardour Street, W. Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, W. B. Bannerman, F.S.A.

Harmsworth, Sir Alfred C., Bart., the principal proprietor of the *Daily Mail*, was b. July 15th, 1865, at Chapelizod, co. Dublin, and is the eldest son of the late Alfred Harmsworth, barrister. Ed. at the Stamford Grammar School, he founded *Answers*, and later on the *Daily Mail*, while he is one of the proprietors of the *Evening News* and other journals, the *London Magazine* and other publications. He equipped the Jackson Arctic expedition in '94. Made a baronet July 24th, 1904. 36, Berkeley Square, W.

Harris, Admiral Sir Robert H., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, was b. Oct. 12th, 1843. He has been Commodore of the Training Squadron, was A.D.C. to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, British member of the Council of Admirals which pacified Crete in '97-8, when he received his K.C.M.G., and Commander-in-Chief on the Cape Station during the Boer war, after which he received his K.C.B. and the cordial thanks of Lord Roberts. He was appointed Vice-Admiral 1901, President, Royal Naval College 1903, and Admiral 1905. He has written several books on naval subjects. R. N. College, Greenwich.

Hart, Sir Robert, Bart., G.C.M.G., Director of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, is the eldest son of Mr. Henry Hart, of Portadown, co. Armagh, and was b. 1835. Ed. at Taunton Wesleyan School, and Queen's Coll., Belfast, he entered the Consular Service in China '54. In '59 he resigned in order to join the Chinese Maritime Customs. He was appointed Inspector-General in '63, and in '85 assumed his present post. He has many Chinese decorations. During the Boxer outbreak he underwent the siege in the British Legation at Peking, and has since published his somewhat remarkable views on the position in China under the title, "These from the Land of Sinim." His academic and honorary distinctions include hon. M.A. and LL.D. Queen's University, Ireland, hon. LL.D. Michigan University, Hon. Member Royal Asiatic Society, Hon. Fellow Royal Statistical Society, and Hon. Member Institut de Droit International. He has been decorated by the sovereigns of almost every European country except Russia, was given the Peacock's Feather, China, in '85, and the brevet title of Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, China, in 1901. Peking, China.

Harveian Society, Stafford Rooms, Tichborne Street, W. Hon. Secs., Charles Butter, M.D.; Peter L. Daniel, F.R.C.S.

Hauptmann, Gerhart, dramatic poet, was b. at Salzbrunn, in Silesia, Nov. 15th, 1862. He passed from agriculture to art; settled for some time as sculptor in Rome, later on in Switzerland and Berlin, visited America, returned to agriculture to become thoroughly familiar with the peasant classes. Married in '84, he published in '85 his first poem, an epic in classical style. But he soon, under the influence of Ibsen, turned to the drama, and created a great sensation by his powerful pictures of the lives of the lower middle and lower classes—"Before Sunrise" ('89), "A Peace Festival" ('90),

"Lonely Men" ('91), "The Weavers," "Our Colleague Crampton," dealing with the drink mania, "Der Biberpelz" ('92), "Hannele," "Florian Geyer," a picture of the peasant war in the sixteenth century, "Versunkene Glocke," and "Fuhrmann Henschel."

Hayashi, Viscount Tadasu, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, was ennobled for his distinguished services at the Japanese Foreign Office during the war with China. He came to England in 1866 to study, and while still a young man began his official career in his own country. He was first Governor of the province of Kobe, but was then transferred to the Foreign Office, and after the Chinese War negotiated the treaty of commerce and navigation with China in Peking. He was next sent as Minister to St. Petersburg, and in the autumn of '99 he was appointed to succeed Mr. Kato as Ambassador in London, where he took up his duties in July 1900. He served in '99 as Japan's chief delegate at the Hague Peace Conference. Hon. G.C.V.O. July 1905. 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

HAYTI.

Hayti, called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo, is the second largest island of the Antilles, lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico. Area, 28,249 sq. m.; pop. 2,310,000. There are two states in the island. The larger is the Republic of San Domingo (q.v.). The Republic of Hayti occupies the western portion of the island. Area, 10,204 sq. m.; pop. estimated (1905) at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. Capital, Port-au-Prince, pop. 80,000. It was originally a French colony, but was proclaimed independent in 1804, and is governed under a constitution drawn up in '89. The executive power is in the hands of a President, elected for seven years by the Senate and Chamber of Representatives, in whom rests the legislative power. The Chamber of 95 members is elected directly for three years by all male citizens, and the Senate of 39 members indirectly for six years. The religion is Roman Catholic, and elementary education is free. There is an army of about 7500 men, and a navy of five small vessels. Agriculture is the main occupation of the country, but comparatively little is done to till the fertile soil. The principal product is coffee, and the bulk of the trade goes to Havre. Cocoa and cotton are grown, the latter in increasing quantity. Minerals exist, but are unworked. Revenue, 1904, £671,951; expenditure, £695,774; debt, 1904, £6,026,403 (including external £2,618,324, internal £3,040,959, and floating debts £367,120); exports (coffee, mahogany, logwood, cotton, cocoa, turtle-shells, and hides), '99, £2,800,000; imports, 1902-3, £796,333.

President, General Nord Alexis (appointed Dec. 17th, 1902).

Ministry: Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, Murville Ferère.—Interior and Police, General André.—Justice and Worship, J. Lalean.—Finance and Commerce, F. Marcelin.—Army and Navy, Cyriaque Célestin.—Public Works and Agriculture, Numa Laraque.

Legation: Minister Resident, Dr. S. Viard, Artillery Mansions, 75, Victoria Street, S.W.—Consul, M. Maurice Erdmann, 32, Fenchurch Street.

British Consul-General at Port-au-Prince, A. G. Vansittart.

Hervieu, Paul Ernest, novelist and dramatist, member of the French Academy (elect. '99). B. at Neuilly (Seine) Sept. 2nd, '57, and ed. in Paris. Practised as barrister, and secured appointment as Secretary of Embassy, but left both law and finance to devote himself to literature. Hervieu may be compared to Alexandre Dumas *filis* in that his novels and plays attempt to solve moral or social problems. He has courageously defended noble causes. His plays, many of which have been produced at the Comédie-Française, are, like himself, cold, logical, combative. Chief works: "Les Yeux verts et les Yeux bleus," "Peints par eux-mêmes," "L'Armature," "Les Tenaillies," "La Loi de l'Homme," "L'Enigme," "Théroigne de Méricourt," "Le Dédale." Address: 23, Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, Paris.

Historical Manuscripts Commission. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1869 to examine and report upon the collections of manuscripts in the possession of private families and municipal authorities, who have rendered the commissioners every assistance in the investigation and classification of manuscripts illustrative of history, constitutional law, and general literature. Numerous reports and many appendixes thereto have been issued by the Commission, describing some hundreds of private collections of manuscripts in Great Britain and Ireland. The Commission at present is constituted as follows: The Master of the Rolls (chairman); the Marquess of Ripon, K.G.; the Earl of Crawford, K.T.; the Earl of Rosebery, K.G.; Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P.; the Earl of Dartmouth; Lord Alverstone; Lord Hawkesbury; Lord Stanmore, G.C.M.G.; Lord Lindley; Sir Edward Fry; Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.; Mr. John Morley, O.M., LL.D., D.C.L.; and Professor C. H. Firth, M.A., with Mr. R. A. Roberts as Secretary. The reports are prepared by various inspectors acting under the authority of the Commission, many of the historical papers examined being deposited by their owners in the Public Record Office for the purpose. Office, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Historical Society, Royal. Hon. Secretary, H. E. Malton, M.A., 3, Old Serjeant's Inn, W.C.

Hofmeyr, Jan H., South African journalist and politician, is the leader of the Afrikaner Bond, and has often represented Cape Colony at Colonial and other conferences. For some years Mr. Cecil Rhodes found him a staunch ally; but after the Jameson Raid he broke with Mr. Rhodes, and in the elections of '98, as wire-puller of the Bond caucus, was active in his opposition to him. At one time Mr. Hofmeyr advocated total separation of South Africa from England; but after the Transvaal War of '82 he acted as mediator between the Boers and the Cape Government, especially over the Swaziland question, and it was through his influence that a solution of the difficulty was arrived at. He was prominent in the negotiations which followed on the Bloemfontein Conference, '99.

Home Arts and Industries Association. Founded Nov. 1884. Supported by voluntary contributions. Its aim is to teach hand-work to the children of the poorer people by means of classes taught voluntarily by members of the association. An annual exhibition of the work done is held in the Royal Albert Hall (usually in May). Secretary, S. C. Hendrey. Office and studios, Royal Albert Hall.

HOME OFFICE, THE.

The Home Office is the senior of the Departments of the Principal Secretaries of State. Its functions, which formerly extended to foreign, colonial, and military affairs are now strictly confined to the United Kingdom, and in some matters to England and Wales only. The affairs of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, however, still come to the Home Office.

The Home Secretary's duties are multifarious, and cover a wide range of subjects. He is, speaking generally, the medium of communication between the Crown and its subjects. Addresses and Petitions to the Throne are presented and answered through the Home Secretary; Royal Warrants and Licences relating to peerages, titles, decorations, changes of names and arms, and Royal Commissions are issued by him; and he is the authority for granting Certificates of Naturalisation. He is the adviser of the Sovereign in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy in all cases arising in England or Wales, and it is on his advice that all pardons and remissions of sentence are granted to convicted persons. Hence the decision whether in cases of murder the capital sentence is to be carried out rests with the Home Secretary, and is among the most important and difficult of his duties. He also grants the licenses—formerly called "tickets of leave"—on which convicts are conditionally released before the expiration of their sentences.

To the Home Secretary belongs the general administration of the prison system in England and Wales, the maintenance of Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, the custody of all criminal lunatics, and the execution of the law relating to the Extradition (*q.v.*) of fugitive offenders from or to the United Kingdom. It is on his recommendation that Recorders, Metropolitan Police Magistrates, and Stipendiary Magistrates are appointed, and Commissions of the Peace are issued, and Courts of Quarter Sessions granted to Municipal Boroughs. He has also jurisdiction in settling the salaries of Coroners, Clerks of the Peace, and Clerks to Justices, in fixing the fees they may charge, in prescribing the payments made to witnesses, and in other matters in which the intervention of a Government department is required in the administration of criminal justice. As the Minister to whom Parliament looks for the maintenance of order, he has under his direct supervision and control the Metropolitan Police Force, consisting of about 17,000 officers and men, and he has extensive powers in regard to the County and Borough Police Forces in England and Wales. The police bye-laws made by Municipal Corporations and County Councils which deal with such subjects as street betting, street music, the lighting of vehicles, etc., are subject to the Secretary of State's allowance. The reformatory treatment of habitual drunkards is another matter which comes within the jurisdiction of the Home Secretary, who makes regulations as to the treatment, both of inebriates who voluntarily resort to Retreats and of those who are committed by courts of law to Inebriate Reformatories. There are two "State" Reformatories, established and maintained by the Prison Commissioners, and at present eleven "certified" Reformatories maintained by philanthropic bodies and local authorities.

Another of the most important features of Home Office work in modern times is the

administration of many statutes relating to industrial questions. The laws which Parliament has passed for protecting the workers in mines, quarries, factories, and workshops are administered by the Home Office, which makes rules and orders of a legislative character for the protection of life and health in dangerous industries, and enforces them by means of a large staff of inspectors (40 Inspectors of Mines and Quarries and 140 Inspectors of Factories and Workshops). It is also the central authority (for England and Wales) under the *Employment of Children Act, 1903*, and the *Shop Hours Act 1904*. Byelaws made under the former Act and closing Orders made under the latter by local authorities require the confirmation of the Secretary of State. The Acts providing for *Workmen's Compensation* and those preventing the abuses arising from Truck in the payment of wages are also under the general charge of the Home Office. Another staff of inspectors (4 in number) is charged with the task of seeing that the requirements of the *Explosives Act, 1875*, and the orders made under that Act, are carried out in the interest of public safety. The Home Office is also an educational authority. The *Reformatory and Industrial Schools* established by voluntary agencies or local authorities for the special training of children who are either criminal or living in circumstances in which they are in danger of falling into crime, are supported mainly out of Parliamentary Votes, and are placed under the inspection and supervision of the Home Department. More than 20,000 children and youths are being trained in these schools.

The Home Office administers the Acts relating to *Anatomy*; its sanction, speaking generally, is necessary for the exhumation of human remains, and it has the duty of prescribing regulations under which the practice of *Cremation* may be allowed. It is the Government Department concerned with the *Licensing Acts*, and makes regulations for the procedure governing the payment of compensation in certain cases of the extinction of licences under the Act of 1904; it issues orders for the *Protection of Wild Birds*; administers and enforces the law relating to *Experiments on Living Animals*; performs important functions regarding the custody, care, and repatriation of the inmates of lunatic asylums, who are by statute entitled to free communication with the Secretary of State; it is the authority for laying down rules as to the care of children who have been taken out of their parents' custody under the *Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act*, and for deciding whether in any particular case such children shall be allowed to emigrate under the auspices of the guardians appointed under that statute, or shall be removed to other custody; and it administers the law for the restriction of the immigration of undesirable aliens, and the expulsion of criminal aliens. Finally the Home Office is a Statistical Department, publishing annually volumes of statistics as to the judicial business of the country (civil and criminal), as to mines and quarries, and as to factories and workshops, and from time to time preparing such returns on special subjects as Parliament may require of it.

The Chief Permanent Officials are:—

Under-Secretary of State, M. D. Chalmers, Esq., C.B., C.S.I.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, H. H.

Cunynghame, Esq., C.B., and C. E. Troup, Esq., C.B.

Principal Clerks, H. B. Simpson, Esq., W. P. Byrne, Esq., C.B., and M. Delevingne, Esq.; Acting Principal Clerk, J. Pedder, Esq.

Chief Inspector of Factories, Dr. A. Whitelegge, C.B.

Chief Inspector of Explosives, Capt. J. H. Thomson.

Inspector under Inebriates' Acts, Dr. R. W. Branthwaite.

Inspector of Reformatories, J. G. Legge, Esq.

Home Rule. In the '94 edition, under the heading *SESSION, Part I., sect. 3*, and *Part II., sects. 79-101*, full particulars are given as to the provisions and progress of the Home Rule Bill, which was introduced by Mr. Gladstone in the Session of '93. See also *IRELAND*.

HONDURAS.

Honduras is a Republic in Central America, established in 1839, just before the Confederation of Central America broke up. Governed by a *President and Congress*, elected by popular vote for four years. Religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution, but Roman Catholicism prevails. Education is free, compulsory from 7 to 15 years of age, and secular. Army about 500, but there is a militia of about 20,000. The country possesses great agricultural resources and much mineral wealth, but these have been neglected because of the lack of capital and transport. Agriculture, however, is now showing signs of development. The revenue is derived mainly from the customs and from government monopolies in spirit, powder, and tobacco. **Chief products:** bananas, tobacco, sugar, indigo, wheat, gold, silver, and cattle. Most of the foreign trade is with the United States. **Area,** 43,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 400,000 to 600,000, the majority of whom are Indians. **Capital, Tegucigalpa,** pop. 34,600. **Revenue, 1902,** £287,500; **expenditure, £264,500; imports, 1902-3,** £287,401; 1903-4, £444,827; **exports, 1902-3,** £351,012; 1903-4, £443,563; **debt, £5,393,570.** The loans were raised (£867-70) for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small proportion only was expended for this purpose. The arrears of interest to 1905 amount to £15,216,512.

President, General Manuel Bonilla (elected Feb. 1903).

Consul-General in London, M. J. Kelly, 8, Idol Lane, E.C.

Minister in London, Señor Don Angel Ugarte, Queen's Hotel, Leicester Square, W.

British Minister (at Guatemala), H. H. R. Hervey (Chargé d'Affaires).

British Consuls, A. E. Melhado (Truxillo), Colin W. Campbell (Tegucigalpa), and Robert Motz (Amapala).

Hope, Anthony, is the pen-name of Mr. A. H. Hawkins, a younger son of the Rev. E. C. Hawkins, vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet Street. He was b. in London, Feb. 9th, 1863, ed. at Marlborough Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford (1st class Classics '85, M.A. '89). He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in '87, published "A Man of Mark" in '90, and there have since followed, "Father Stafford," "Mr. Witt's Widow," "Sport Royal," "Half a Hero," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The God in the Car," "The Dolly Dialogues," "Count Antonio" ('95), "Comedies of Courtship" and "The Heart of Princess Osra" ('96), "Phroso"

(97), "Simon Dale" and "Rupert of Hentzau" (98), "The King's Mirror" (99), "Quisante" (1900), "Tristram of Blent" (1901), "The Intrusions of Peggy" (1902), "Double Harness" (1904), and "A Servant of the Public (1905). A dramatic version of "The Prisoner of Zenda" was produced in '96; a comedy, "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," in '98, "English Nell" (in collaboration with Edward Rose) in 1900, and "Pilkerton's Peerage" in 1902. Mr. Hope married in 1903 Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Charles Sheldon, of New York. Address: 41, Bedford Square, W.C.

Hopwood, Sir Francis J. S., K.C.B., C.M.G., Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, was b. in 1860, and entered the Board of Trade as assistant law clerk in '86. He was appointed assistant solicitor in '88, private secretary to the President, Secretary to the Railway Department, and C.M.G. '93. He was a delegate to the '95 International Railway Congress in London, and to the International Railway Congresses in Paris, 1900, and Washington, 1905. C.B., '95. He acted as hon. sec. to the chairman of the Select Committee which inquired into the Jameson Raid in '96, and was a Royal Commissioner on London Traffic 1903. He was appointed to succeed the late Sir Courtenay Boyle as Permanent Secretary, and made K.C.B. in 1901. 3, Sussex Gardens, N.

Horological Institute, The British, has for its main object the encouragement of the English watch trade. Technical classes and examinations are held by the Institute, and certificates of competency are granted. It publishes monthly the *Horological Journal*, which circulates among watchmakers, jewelers, and silversmiths. There are 223 members and 17 associates. Secretary, F. J. Britten. Office: Northampton Square, E.C.

Horsley, Sir Victor, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., is a son of Mr. J. C. Horsley, R.A., and was b. at Kensington, 1857. He was ed. at Cranbrook School and University Coll. Hospital, and was Professor Superintendent of the Brown Institution '84-90; Fullerian Professor at the Royal Institution '91-3, and Professor of Pathology at University College '93-6. In '85 he acted as secretary to the Royal Commission on Hydrophobia. He took his M.D. at Halle. He was knighted June 26th, 1902. Address: 25, Cavendish Square, W.

Horton, Rev. Robert F., M.A., D.D., Congregational minister, was b. 1855, ed. at Shrewsbury, and New Coll., Oxford ('74); and First Class in Moderations, President of the Union, and in '78 a First in Classical Greats. Elected Fellow of his college '79, but excluded from an examinership in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion by reason of his Nonconformist views. He began his ministry at Hampstead ('80), and his church in the Lyndhurst Road was opened in '84. Chairman of the Congregational Union 1903. He has published "Inspiration and the Bible," '87; "Revelation and the Bible," '93; lectures on "Preaching," delivered at Yale, and issued as "Verbum Dei," '93; "The Cartoons of St. Mark," '94; "The Teaching of Jesus," '95; "The Life of John Howe," "The Book of Proverbs," in the Expositor's Bible, "The Art of Living Together," '96; "The Four Pillars of the Home," "Oliver Cromwell, a Study in Personal Religion," "Success and Failure," "The Women of the Old Testament," all in '97; "Brief Sermons to Busy Men," "England's Danger," "The Commandments

of Jesus," '98; "Alfred Tennyson: a Sainly Life," 1900; "The Pastoral Epistles" (Century New Testament), and "The Trinity," 1901; and "The Minor Prophets" and "The Open Secret" 1904. He was summoned as a "Passive Resister" in 1904 and 1905. Address: Chesils, Christ Church Road, Hampstead, N.W.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN LONDON.

King Edward's Hospital Fund for London was formed in 1897, on the initiative of H.M., who was then Prince of Wales, to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign. The total paid to the Fund to the end of 1904 was £1,207,474. The awards have amounted to £513,326, and more than £664,000 has been invested. Since '97 the total number of beds reopened as free beds has been 443. President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Hon. Secs., Right Hon. Sir Savile Crossley, Bt., M.V.O., M.P., Sir John Craggs, M.V.O., F.C.A., and Mr. J. Danvers Power. All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries, King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, 81, Cheapside, London, E.C.

The League of Mercy.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, '98, to secure support for King Edward's Hospital Fund by obtaining small subscriptions. It has contributed £46,000 to the London Hospitals, and made several grants to provincial hospitals. In connection with the League the "Order of Mercy" has been instituted by H.M. the King as a reward for distinguished personal service. Patron of the League and Sovereign of the Order, His Majesty the King. Grand President and Lady Grand President, T.R.H. The Prince and Princess of Wales. Hon. Secretaries, Lord Wolverton, Sir William J. Collins, Mr. J. Harrison, M.V.O. Organising Secretary, Mr. Reginald G. Lund. Offices, 29, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.

The Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund is a regular weekly collection controlled by delegates. The total collected in 1904 amounted to £24,373, and donations, etc., amounted to £400, the whole being divided amongst 198 hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions. Offices, 54, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. Sec., Mr. W. G. Bunn.

The Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund was founded in '73. The total sum collected during 1903-4 was £63,065. Secretary, Sir Edmund Hay Currie; address, Mansion House, E.C.

The "Bischoffsheim" Ambulance Service of London (late Hospitals Association, Street Ambulance Branch) was established in '89 for the succour and safe removal of cases of street accident in the Metropolis. Possesses 60 public thoroughfare stations, 11 at fire-stations, and 19 at hospitals. Office, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, W. Treasurer, Mr. H. L. Bischoffsheim; Hon. Sec., Mr. Thomas Ryan, Sec. of St. Mary's Hospital, W., to which address all urgent communications should be sent.

Financial Relations of Hospitals and Medical Schools.

A Committee, consisting of Sir Edward Fry, Bishop of Stepney, and Lord Welby, appointed to inquire into the financial relations between hospitals and medical schools, reported in Feb. 1905. The Committee reported that in the cases of King's College Hospital and University

College Hospital, no money given to those Hospitals in 1903 was expended directly or indirectly on the maintenance of medical education; they doubted whether in the cases of Guy's Hospital and the Royal Free Hospital the schools could be considered as deriving any pecuniary benefit from the hospitals; but in the case of the other hospitals—Charing Cross, London, Middlesex, St. Bartholomew's, St. George's, St. Mary's, St. Thomas's, and Westminster—contributions, direct and indirect, were made to the schools out of the funds of the hospitals. The presence of the medical schools was held by the Committee to diffuse a wide interest in the hospitals, to attract the most eminent men in the profession, to keep the work at a high level, and to be of the highest value to the advancement of medical science; but there was evidence of considerable extravagance and waste in the case of some of the hospitals with schools attached, and certainly no saving of expense could be attributed to the presence of medical students, so that the schools were the debtors of the hospitals in respect of the pecuniary contributions made to them. The Committee recommended that the first 3 years of a medical student's curriculum should be pursued at an institution of a University character, and only the last 2 years at a hospital; and that for the future the distinction between the hospital and the school should be drawn so clearly that no question could arise as to the destination and application of moneys contributed to the hospitals.

Hospitals and Dispensaries in London.

The following list comprises the most important, with their last notified annual income and secretary's address:—

Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease (£6341), Stanley Smith, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury.

Belgrave Hospital for Children (£1741), Percy Gates, 7, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

Bethlem Hospital (£38,000), A. H. Martin, Steward, Lambeth, S.E.

British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (£720). Albert Wills, Hon. Sec., 29, Euston Road, N.W.

British Lying-in Hospital (£2581), A. C. Wickins, Endell St., Long Acre, W.C.

Cancer Hospital, The, free—no letters of admission required (£10,583 ordinary), F. W. Howell, Fulham Rd., S.W. Telegrams, Cancer, London; Telephone, 747 Western. See advt.

Central London Ophthalmic Hospital (£1847), Harry R. S. Druce, 238A, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Central London Throat and Ear Hospital (£2836), R. Kershaw, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Charing Cross Hospital (£14,751), Arthur E. Reade, Agar St., Strand, W.C. See advt.

Chelsea Hospital for Women (£6002), Herbert H. Jennings, Fulham Rd., S.W.

Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children (£3700), H. Kemp Welch, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. Legacies £900.

City Dispensary (£875), G. Noble Farmer, 98, Cannon St.

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest (ordinary £10,185; extraordinary, legacies £5377), H. T. Dudley Ryder, Hospital, Victoria Park, E.

City of London Lying-in Hospital, established 1750 (£4947), R. A. Owthwaite, 102, City Rd.

City Orthopædic Hospital (£2800), E. Derenth, 27, Hatton Garden.

Convalescent Hospital for Seamen (£17,938) (included under Seamen's Hospital Society), P. Michelle, Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.

East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women (£9066), T. Hayes, Shadwell, E.

Evelina Hospital for Sick Children (£8366), Alfred Yorke, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

Finsbury Dispensary (£1014), W. H. Pratt, 6A, Brewer St., Goswell Rd., E.C.

Foundling Hospital (£25,226), W. S. Wintle, M.A., Guilford St.

German Hospital (£11,472). Secretary, W. F. Cochrane, German Hospital, Dalston, N.E.

Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home for the Poor, more especially of the East of London (£1620), James Attfield, Sec. Office, 38, Parliament St., S.W.

Great Northern Central Hospital (£12,442), Lewis H. Glenton-Kerr, Holloway Rd., N. The local hospital for North London.

Guy's Hospital (£62,020). H. Williams, Clerk. Office, St. Thomas St., Borough, S.E.

Hampstead General Hospital, the local hospital for Hampstead (£3729), George Watts, Hon. Sec., Haverstock Hill, N.W.

Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (£28,175). Frederick Wood, Esq., Fulham Road, S.W. See advt.

Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, the oldest special hospital for cutaneous diseases; Finsen Light, X-rays, High Frequency treatment daily (£1461). George A. Richardson, 52, Stamford St., Blackfriars, S.E.

Hospital for Diseases of the Throat (£5419), W. Holt, 32, Golden Sq., Regent St.

Hospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis and other Diseases of the Nervous System (Incorporated), (£2162), H. Howgrave Graham, 4, Maida Vale.

Hospital for Sick Children (£13,297), Stewart Johnson, 49, Great Ormond St., W.C.

Hospital for Women (£8056), David Cannon, 30, Soho Sq., W.

King's College Hospital (£15,717), Capt. H. S. Tunnard, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Lock Hospital and Rescue Home (£10,509), A. N. Cruikshank, Harrow Road.

London Fever Hospital, specially for infectious patients who can pay a small fee (£10,014), Major W. Christie, Liverpool Rd., N.

London Homœopathic Hospital (£6867), E. A. Attwood, Great Ormond St., W.C.

London Hospital (Ordinary Income, £97,572. E. W. Morris, Sec., London Hospital.

London Skin Hospital (£1200). Secretary, H. Montague Duncan, 40, Fitzroy Square, W.

Magdalen Hospital (£5113), Rev. W. Watkins, Warden and Secretary, Streatham, S.W.

Metropolitan Dispensary (£893), W. Norvell, 9, Fore Street, Cripplegate, E.C.

Metropolitan Hospital (£15,735), C. H. Byers, Kingsland Rd., N.E.

Middlesex Hospital (£15,520), F. Clare Melhado, Sec. and Superintendent, Mortimer St., Berners St., W.

Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Hampstead and Northwood (£11,579). William J. Morton, 7, Fitzroy Square, W.

National Hospital for the Diseases of the Heart (£2600), Capt. F. Handley, 32, Soho Square.

National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic (Albany Memorial) (£17,696). Nurses' Home in Powis Place. Treasurer, The Earl of

Harrowby. Secretary, Godfrey H. Hamilton, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury, W.C. See advt.

North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney Rd., N.E. (£12,545), T. Glenton-Kerr, Hackney Rd., Bethnal Green, E.

North London or University College Hospital (£14,466), N. H. Nixon, Gower St., St. Pancras, W.C.

North-West London Hospital (£4,429), A. Craske, The Hospital, 18, Kentish Town Rd., N.W.

Paddington Green Children's Hospital, London, W. (Ordinary £4117, Legacies £2700), with Convalescent Home for 16 children at "Fair View," Slough, Bucks; W. H. Pearce.

Poplar Hospital for Accidents (£10,879), Percy Rogers, Poplar Hospital, E.

Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital (£5093), Arthur Watts, 191, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

Royal Dental Hospital of London (£5846), J. Francis Pink, 32, Leicester Sq., W.C.

Royal Free Hospital (Ordinary £7225, Legacies, etc. £9186), C. W. Thies, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, for the gratuitous relief of poor persons suffering from diseases of the chest in any of their various forms (£11,951), A. T. Mays, 231, City Rd., E.C.

Royal Hospital for Incurables (£38,097), W. David Newton, 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields Eye Hospital) (£13,170), R. J. Bland, City Rd., E.C.

Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on the Separate Principle, Ventnor (£12,366), E. Morgan, 34, Craten St., Charing Cross, W.C.

Royal National Orthopædic Hospital for the Deformed (Ordinary, £3058), Keith Anstruther, F.Z.S., 234, Great Portland Street, Regent's Park.

Royal Orthopædic Hospital (£1421), Tate S. Mansford, 55, Bolsover Street, W., amalgamating with the National Orthopædic Hospital.

Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate (£8624), A. Nash, 13, Charing Cross.

Royal Eye Hospital or Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital (£3588), Edwin Easton, St. George's Circus, Southwark.

Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, with 300 beds (£3689), Captain J. Houston, Waterloo Bridge Road, S.E.

Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital (£2539), John H. Johnson, King William St., West Strand, W.C.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital (£70,618), Thos. Hayes, West Smithfield, E.C.

St. George's Hospital (£27,053, Legacies £6290), W. H. Davenport, Hyde Park Corner.

St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (£4624), Geo. A. Arnaudin, 49, Leicester Sq., W.C. See advt.

St. Luke's Hospital for Mental Diseases (£13,500), Old St., W. H. Baird. See advt.

St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum (£2036), A. W. Sowden, City Road, E.C.

St. Mary's Convalescent Home, Broadstairs (£4293), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

St. Mary's Hospital (£21,645), T. Ryan, Praed Street, Paddington, W.

St. Peter's Hospital for Stone, Stricture and Urinary Diseases (£5651), Irwin H. Beattie, 27, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C.

St. Thomas's Hospital (£50,493), G. Q. Roberts, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.

Samaritan Free Hospital for Women (£8898), W. Guntrip King, 161-171, Marylebone Road, N.W.

Seamen's Hospital Society (£17,938), P. Michelli, Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich. Small Pox and Vaccination Hospital, Clare Hall, South Mimms, High Barnet. C. M. Wilkins, 30, Coleman Street, London, E.C. See advt.

University College (see North London). Victoria Hospital for Children (£5872), H. G. Evered, Tite Street, Chelsea.

West London Hospital (£11,919), R. J. Gilbert, Hammersmith Rd., W.

Westminster Hospital (£12,527), S. M. Quennell, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.

HOUSING QUESTION, THE.

In the 1902 ed. there appeared an article describing the evils arising from insanitary dwellings overcrowded with occupants, situated in insanitary localities overcrowded with buildings—evils which not only affect the poorer classes directly concerned, but also threaten the welfare of the whole community. The problem is naturally most acute in the large towns, but even in the rural districts it exists, because of the scarcity and insanitary condition of housing accommodation for the working classes. The legislation directed to the mitigation of these evils was also fully described in the 1902 ed., where a summary was given of the following Acts:—The Shaftesbury Acts (1851-85) increased the number of lodging-houses for the working classes, giving local authorities power to erect them and to improve the condition of common lodging-houses. The Torrens Acts ('68-82) gave power to close and demolish and subsequently rebuild insanitary dwellings. The Cross Acts ('73-82) dealt with whole areas, and gave power to local authorities to demolish and reconstruct.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

A Royal Commission ('84-5) resulted in the Housing of the Working Classes Act '85, which extended the Shaftesbury Acts, and made new provisions as to the mode of acquiring land for housing purposes.

The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, included 6 parts. Part I. deals with unhealthy areas, consolidating and amending the Cross Acts, provides that the medical officer of health in urban sanitary districts (rural sanitary districts being excluded from this section), whenever he is of opinion that a certain area contains houses, courts or alleys unfit for human habitation, or upon complaint by two justices of the peace or twelve ratepayers (who, if action is not taken, may petition the Local Government Board), shall make a representation to the local authority; and makes provision for an improvement scheme to be submitted by the local authority to the Secretary of State, or (in places outside London) to the Local Government Board, and confirmed by a special Act of Parliament. Part II deals with unhealthy dwellings. It consolidates and amends the Torrens Acts, and gives all sanitary authorities important powers and duties in relation

to the closing and demolition of buildings unfit for human habitation, and in relation to the preparation and execution of schemes for the improvement of areas too small to be dealt with under Part I., proceedings being initiated, if necessary, by 4 householders living in or near the street where the nuisance arises making complaint to the medical officer, or petitioning the Local Government Board in default of his action. **Part III.** consolidates and amends the Shaftesbury Acts as to the supply of **working-class lodging-houses** by the local authorities. **Part IV.** contains supplemental provisions, and **Parts V. and VI.** relate to the application of the Act to Scotland and Ireland. The **Housing of the Working Classes Act '94** merely extends the borrowing powers under Part II. of the above Act.

In consequence of the difficulties experienced in working the '90 Act, the **Housing of the Working Classes Act 1900** was passed. Sect. 1 enacts that where any council other than a rural district council have adopted Part 3 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890, they may, for supplying the needs of their district, establish or acquire lodging-houses for the working classes under that Part outside their district. Sect. 2 provides that the council of any rural district may, with the consent of the county council, adopt Part 3 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890, either for the whole of their district or for any contributory place; Other sections deal with the powers of Metropolitan boroughs to adopt Part 3 of the principal Act, their power to borrow money for that purpose being exercisable in like manner and subject to like conditions as for the purposes of Part 2 of that Act. The local authority may lease any land so acquired by them to any lessee on the condition that he erects and maintains on the land lodging-houses within the meaning of the Act. If a district council fails in its duty under the Act, its powers may be transferred to the county council. The Act applies only to England and Wales.

The **Housing of the Working Classes Act 1903** provides that the maximum period which may be sanctioned as the period for which money may be borrowed by a local authority for the purposes of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and any Acts amending it, shall be eighty years. Where under statutory powers given after the date of the passing of this Act any land is acquired, whether compulsorily or by agreement, by any authority, company, or person, or where after the date of this Act any land is so acquired compulsorily under any general Act (other than the Housing Acts), certain proposals are to apply with respect to the provision of dwelling accommodation for persons of the working class. These enactments are of a very important character. If in the administrative county of London, or in any borough or urban district, or in any parish not within a borough or urban district, the undertakers [the authority, company, or person acquiring the land] have power to take under the enabling Act [i.e. any Act of Parliament under which the land is acquired] working men's dwellings occupied by thirty or more persons belonging to the working class, the undertakers shall not enter on any such dwellings until the Local Government Board have either approved of a housing scheme under this enactment or have decided that such a scheme is not necessary.

If, on a report made to the Local Government Board on an inquiry directed by them, they are satisfied that a scheme ought to have been made for the improvement of the area to which the inquiry relates, or of some part thereof, they may in their discretion order the local authority to make such a scheme either under Part I. (unhealthy areas) or Part II. (unhealthy dwelling-houses) of the principal Act, and to do all things necessary under the Acts for carrying into execution the scheme so made.

Standing Orders, etc.

In addition to the above-mentioned public Acts, there is imposed by **Standing Orders** of Parliament an obligation to provide for rehousing on all promoters—whether municipal bodies or companies—who seek to obtain special powers, by means of local or private Acts, for undertakings which involve the clearance of sites occupied by dwellings for the working classes. **New Standing Orders** were recommended by a Parliamentary Commission in 1902. The **Public Health (London) Act 1891** requires vestries and district boards (now united as borough councils) to make bye-laws with the object of abating nuisances and of securing proper sanitation; and to enforce them by means of a periodical inspection of all working-class lodging-houses other than common lodging-houses, which are under the supervision of the London County Council. They can apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to deal with a nuisance—by means of a nuisance order, a prohibition order, or a closing order. If a vestry or district board (borough council) makes default in its duties, the county council may take proceedings, or may complain to the Local Government Board. The **Public Health Acts, '75 and '90**, practically contain a sanitary code for places outside the Metropolis; and, in particular, provide for the regulation and inspection of working-class lodging-houses and of common lodging-houses by the sanitary authorities.

The Administrative Aspect.

Some of the London Borough Councils are dealing energetically with the problem. The **London County Council** has also taken vigorous action. It appointed a Special Commissioner, who collected information as to existing general areas and particular houses classed as unfit for human habitation; and three-fourths of such areas have been improved and many separate houses pulled down. Finding it difficult to dispose of the cleared sites, the Council resolved to erect the necessary houses itself for rehousing the displaced population, and took action under Part III. of the '90 Act to purchase land and erect dwellings for the purpose of supplying housing accommodation. From a general summary of the Council's work in this direction up to March 31st, 1905, it appears that insanitary areas have been cleared displacing 13,273 persons, while other areas are being dealt with by displacing 3542 persons, or 16,815 in all, at a net cost of £982,652. The **Housing Schemes**, including the re-housing of the persons displaced as above, stand thus: **Tenements** occupied, 5929, containing 31,339 persons, at a cost of £1,739,117. **Tenements** in progress, 1043, for 7,006 persons, at a cost of £404,888. **Tenements** are in preparation for 52,012 persons,

at a cost of £2,471,035. The total Housing Schemes therefore provide for 95,061 persons at a cost of £4,923,926.

The Workmen's National Housing Council held a Conference on the London housing problem, Dec. 4th, 1904, and a resolution was carried, calling upon the Government to provide improved financial facilities for the carrying out of municipal housing schemes by either or all of the following methods: by empowering local authorities to issue non-interest-bearing notes, by grants from the Imperial Exchequer, and by a tax on site values, a proportion of the funds so raised to be set aside for housing purposes. The resolution also urged the London County Council and Borough and Urban District Councils in the area represented at the Conference to use their existing powers to a greater extent than heretofore, to build houses for the people requiring them, and to let the same at rents which should cover the actual annual cost, and so long as the present system of borrowing at interest prevailed, should not include any payment to the redemption sinking fund other than the proportion of it which would be included in the ordinary rate.

Workmen's Trains.

The Select Committee on Workmen's Trains, first appointed in 1903, reappointed in 1904 and again in 1905, completed their sittings in July 1905, and presented their report. The representations and complaints made to them were mainly on the following lines: That in various large cities, and especially in the case of London, there is need for a cheap and sufficient service of workmen's trains; that the obligation to provide such service had been imposed on the railway companies in return for the partial remission of duty under the Cheap Trains Act of 1883; that, while certain companies had put on a generous supply of workmen's trains, at very low fares, others had not, or charged fares substantially higher; that workmen's trains should be run up to a later hour in the morning, in the interests of workpeople who now arrived too early for their work; that many of the trains were overcrowded; and that railway companies should run workmen's trains to new districts, in order to encourage workpeople to go and live there.

The replies made by the railway witnesses were, in effect: That a substantial proportion of the relief afforded to the companies in the partial remission of duty, under the Act of 1883, went at once to the travelling public in a reduction of third-class fares to 1d. per mile, the remainder being eventually absorbed by the cost of various obligations imposed under the Act; that the workmen's trains already run were greatly in excess of statutory requirements; that not only were such trains unremunerative in themselves, when very low fares were charged, but on most of the lines no more could be put on during the "rush" hours; that the running of workmen's trains to a later hour in the morning would be a serious financial loss to the companies, and would very greatly interfere with other suburban traffic; that the overcrowding complained of was due mainly to the fact that the workpeople waited for the last trains (those starting a little earlier being only partly full), and, even in those, preferred to stand in the front carriages (so that they could pass the wickets sooner) rather than sit

in the back; that the facilities granted to "workmen" had been greatly abused; and, also, that to cast upon railway companies the obligation to run workmen's trains into undeveloped districts (where, too, they would have to pay most of the local rates) would be unjust to them, though beneficial to owners of land.

In the result the Select Committee recommended (among other things) that in the case of districts which are in process of development, but in which there are not yet enough workmen to warrant a workmen's train, power should be given to the statutory tribunal to direct the issue of workmen's tickets for use in selected trains; that no definition of "workmen" should be attempted; "that the statutory limitation of the hours (six o'clock in the evening and eight in the morning) between which the running of workmen's trains is obligatory be removed, and, generally, that the question of the hours of arrival and departure of workmen's trains be left entirely to the discretion of the statutory tribunal"; and that railway companies should extend the same facilities to individual sailors as they now give to parties of five from their port of discharge to their home. Referring to the report of the Select Committee in his speech at the half-yearly meeting of the Great Eastern Railway Company, in July, Lord Claud Hamilton said that in his opinion it was nothing less than rank Socialism, and it was evidence of the spirit which was increasing at the present time. He could only repeat that it was rank Socialism and robbery of the railways.

Associations.

The Rural Housing and Sanitation Association was formed in 1903 to promote common action on the part of rural landowners and county and district councils: Hon. Sec., Miss A. Churton, Office, 9, Southampton Street, High Holborn, W.C. Other associations which devote themselves to this problem are the Workmen's National Housing Council, which carries on a campaign in the country generally, stirring up the municipalities and local authorities wherever it can: Secretary, Mr. A. F. Knee, 10, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.; the National Housing Reform Council, which supplies information, arranges conferences, etc.: Secretary, Mr. H. R. Aldridge, 432, West Strand, London, W.C.; the Liverpool Housing Association: Secretary, Mr. W. Knowles, The Beeches, Raby Drive, Bromborough; and the West of Scotland Housing Reform Council: Secretary, Mr. James MacLagan, 16, Drive Road, Govan, Glasgow.

Consult "Housing Handbook," by W. Thompson (King, 2s. 6d.); L.C.C. Report on Housing, 1855-1900 (King, 9s.); "Housing of the Working Classes Acts," by F. J. Allan (Butterworth, 7s. 6d.); "Public Health and Housing" (King, 5s.); Report of Royal Commission on Housing, 1889 [Cd. 4452, 8d.]

The Peabody Fund.

The Peabody Fund, which is administered under a Royal Charter of incorporation by "The Governors of the Peabody Donation Fund," had its origin in the gift in 1862 by the late Mr. George Peabody, an American citizen, of £150,000, to be vested in trustees and devoted to the provision of improved dwellings at cheap rentals for persons of moral character

and good conduct belonging to the poorer section of the industrial classes. The first residential block was completed and opened in '64 in Commercial Street, Spitalfields. Mr. Peabody made further donations of £200,000, and left a bequest of £150,000 for the same object, making a total of £500,000, to which has been added £958,561 received for rent and interest, bringing the total fund to Dec. 31st, 1904, to £1,458,561. Further blocks of similar dwellings have been put up in various parts of the Metropolis, at a total cost of £1,370,367 up to Dec. 31st, 1903. The 19 groups of dwellings cover altogether an area of 1,425,354 sq. feet, and provide accommodation for upwards of 19,000 persons. There are provided 12,328 rooms, besides bath-rooms, laundries, and lavatories, comprised in 5469 separate dwellings. The present Governors include the Duke of Devonshire, the Right. Hon. Walter Long, M.P., and five others. The Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, for the time being, is also a Governor *ex officio*. Secretary, F. B. Crouch, Esq. Head Offices: 64, Queen Street, Cannon Street.

Rowton Houses.

"Rowton Houses," which have not inaptly been termed "Poor Men's Hotels," are buildings erected on the initiation of the late Lord Rowton for providing poor unmarried men with cheap accommodation in the shape of beds in airy compartments partitioned off (sometimes designated as cubicles), and the use of properly heated and ventilated public rooms for reading, writing, recreation, and smoking; baths, lavatories, etc.; in short, most of the conveniences afforded by the commercial and private hotels to the more opulent. They are not asylums nor charitable institutions, but are organised in accordance with the principles of commercial philanthropy—that is to say, that although intended to benefit the poorer classes, they are expected to pay a fair dividend of (say) $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as a commercial investment. The charge is 7d. for one night or 3s. 6d. for seven nights. The first of these houses was erected in Vauxhall in '92 at a cost of some £30,000, by Lord Rowton himself, and provided accommodation for 484 persons. The venture having proved a successful one, a company "Rowton Houses, Limited," was formed to take over this house and to go on building others; and since that date five more, making the total accommodation for 4896 persons, have been opened in London. The sixth, and largest Rowton House, is at Camden Town. It has accommodation for 1103 men, and was completed in Dec. 1905. The Rowton House at King's Cross is being enlarged from 678 to 944 beds, and the Company will then provide a total accommodation for 5162 persons. Chairman, Sir Richard Farrant. Secretary, W. T. Dulake, Esq., 16, Great George Street, Westminster.

The Guinness Trust.

In Nov. '89 Sir E. C. Guinness (now Lord Iveagh) gave £250,000, £200,000 of which, together with £25,000 given in '93 by the Gold-

smiths' Co., and £120,626 net income from rents and investments, forms the Guinness Trust London Fund, with a capital at Dec. 31st, 1904, of £355,924. There were 9646 persons living in eight Trust Buildings at the end of 1904. Of the original gift £50,000 was appropriated to form the Dublin Fund, which is now called the Iveagh Trust. Chairman of the Guinness Trust, Lord Iveagh; Secretary, E. W. Winch. Offices, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.

Howard Association, The (founded 1866) was instituted, under the patronage of Lord Brougham, to promote the best methods of treatment and prevention of crime and pauperism. The principles of the great philanthropist, John Howard, have been generally embodied in the work of the Association. It collects information both at home and abroad bearing on the present systems of punishment and prevention of crime. Many books and pamphlets dealing with prison management, pauperism, boarding-out neglected children, vagrancy, and kindred subjects, have been disseminated by this Association. Sec., Mr. Edward Grubb, M.A. Office, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate Without, E.C.

Huggins, Sir William, K.C.B., O.M., D.C.L., LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., was b. in London in 1824, and ed. at the City of London School and privately. He early devoted himself to astronomy, and in '56 built a private observatory at his residence at Tulse Hill, applying himself especially to spectroscopic astronomy. He was Rede Lecturer '69, President of the Royal Astronomical Society '76-8, of the British Association '91, and has been awarded a Royal medal, the Rumford medal, and the Copley medal of the Royal Society, of which he was in 1900 chosen President. In June 1902 King Edward VII. conferred on him the new "Order of Merit." He married in '75 Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Murray, of Dublin. Address: 90, Upper Tulse Hill, S.W. Athenæum.

Humanitarian League, The, founded in 1891, proposes a thorough revision and more humane administration of the criminal law and prison system, deprecates the various provocations to aggressive warfare, urges the need of amending present social conditions, advocates the prohibition of vivisection, condemns cruel sports, and aims at the mitigation of the sufferings to which animals are subjected in the cattle traffic and the shambles. Hon. Sec., Mr. Henry S. Salt; office, 53, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Hunt, William Holman, was b. in London 1827, and first exhibited at the R. A. in '46. He was one of the originators of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, and his best known pictures are "The Light of the World," of which he painted a new version in 1904, "The Finding of Jesus in the Temple," '60; "The Scapegoat," "The Shadow of Death," '73; "The Triumph of the Innocents," "Christ the Carpenter," "May Morning on Magdalen Tower," '91, etc. In 1905 he exhibited a new masterpiece, "The Lady of Shalott," based on the design which he made in '57 to illustrate an edition of Tennyson's Poems then published. Appointed to Order of Merit June 30th, 1905. Address: 18, Melbury Road, Kensington, W.

Ibsen, Henrik, the Norwegian dramatist and poet, was b. on March 28th, 1828, at Skien. After serving as apprentice to an apothecary for five years, he went to the Christiania University to study medicine, and had to borrow the money wherewith his first dramatic work ("Catilina," '50) was printed. In '51 he was appointed director of the National Theatre in Bergen, and was instructor of the Norwegian Theatre at Christiania '57-'62. He went abroad in '64, and during the next 30 years resided, first in Rome, then at Dresden, and later on in Rome and Munich. In '66 was published his great dramatic poem, "Brand," which at last brought him fame and pecuniary independence. After "Peer Gynt," his last play in verse, he gave himself up to writing dramas of modern life: "The Pillars of Society" ('77), "A Doll's House" ('79), "Ghosts" ('81), "An Enemy of the People" ('82), "The Wild Duck" ('84), "Rosmersholm" ('86), "The Lady from the Sea" ('88), "Hedda Gabler" ('90), "Master Builder Solness" ('92), "Little Eyolf" ('94), "John Gabriel Borkman" ('95), "When We Dead Awaken," a dramatic epilogue (1900). His works are translated into English and most European languages, and most of his plays have been performed in London. He has now settled down in his native country again, and lives in Christiania. On his 70th birthday a distinguished group of English admirers presented him with a handsome piece of silver. His only son, Dr. Sigurd Ibsen, is married to Bjørnson's eldest daughter.

Ilibert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine, K.C.S.I. C.I.E., Clerk of the House of Commons, was b. June 12th, 1841, at Kingsbridge, Devon, ed. at Marlborough Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxon, where he took a first in Mods., first Final Classical Schools, as well as the Hertford, Ireland, Craven, and Eldon Scholarships. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn '69, was Counsel to the Education Department '79-82, legal member of the Viceroy's Council in India '82-6, Assistant Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury '86-'99, and Parliamentary Counsel '99-1902. He was made Clerk of the House of Commons in Feb. 1902. He married a niece of the late Dean Bradley in '74, and has published "The Government of India" and "Legislative Methods and Forms." Address: Speaker's Court, Westminster, S.W.

Imperial Federation. The Imperial Federation League was formed at a conference held in '84 under the chairmanship of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster. A special committee of the League appointed in '91 prepared a practical scheme of Federation, and presented its report on Nov. 12th, '92. (The substance of the report was given at length in the '99 and previous eds.) The League was then dissolved on Dec. 31st, '93. The movement is now being prosecuted by several bodies in the United Kingdom, as well as by branches founded by the League in Canada and Australia. Among the former may be mentioned **The United Empire Trade League**, Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., Hon. Sec., which advocates a commercial union of the Empire by means of preferential

trading relations; **The British Empire League**, Sec., C. F. Murray, 112, Cannon Street, London, E.C.; **The Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee**, Hon. Sec., Howard d'Egville, 11A, Princes Street, Westminster, which advocates combination for the purposes of Defence on the lines of the report quoted above, in the first instance by maintaining a common Navy; the **Federal Union Committee** (4, Great George Street, Westminster), which advocates "legislative and administrative devolution applicable to the several countries of the United Kingdom, and the ultimate Federation of the Empire for the common ends."

Imperial Institute, The, was founded in 1887 as a record of Queen Victoria's Jubilee (see eds. '87 and '88), and was transferred to the control of the Board of Trade by Act of Parliament in 1902. Sir C. C. Smith, G.C.M.G., and Sir Alfred Bateman, K.C.M.G., were appointed a managing committee in 1905 to superintend the current work of the Institute. Its principal work is to display and illustrate the natural resources and industries of the Colonies and India, to promote by scientific and technical investigation the commercial utilisation of the raw materials of the Empire, and to supply full information concerning the Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire and their resources. The Institute includes a scientific and technical department, and a Reference Library and Reading-rooms containing works of reference and the principal newspapers and official publications and maps of India and the Colonies. The Indian and Colonial Collections in the Exhibition Galleries are open free to the public daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer, and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter. Director, Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. Principal Assistant, Scientific and Technical Department, T. A. Henry, D.Sc. (Lond.). Superintendent Colonial Collections, W. G. Freeman, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.L.S. Superintendent Indian Section, C. E. Jones, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.L.S.

Imperial Service Order, The, was instituted by H.M. King Edward VII. in August 1902 as a decoration for members of the Civil Service of the Empire, to be conferred after long and meritorious service. It consists of the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and such Companions as the Sovereign shall appoint. Only members of the administrative or clerical branches of the Civil Service are eligible as Companions, and their number must not exceed 425, of whom 250 are to belong to the Home Civil Service, and 175 to the Civil Services of the Colonies and Protectorates. Appointments to the Order will be made on the recommendation of a Secretary of State after 25 (or in unhealthy Colonies 16) years' service, or for "eminently meritorious service." Companions of the Order may add the letters "I.S.O." after their names. Secretary and Registrar, R. F. Reynard, Home Office, S.W.

Imperial South African Association, 66, Victoria Street, S.W. Chairman of Committee, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.; Sec., H. Handcock.

Imperial War Fund. Established 1882. The war in South Africa caused a heavy drain on the fund in 1900, and by July 7th all grants to widows and orphans were compulsorily suspended because the money had run out, after a sum of over £8000 had been expended in grants, and £3000 out of original capital stock had been realised. Offices of Hon. Sec., 677/8/20, Bucklersbury. London, E.C.

INCOME TAX.

The Tax was first imposed in 1798 to meet the cost of the French War, and was in force till 1801, again from 1803 to 1815, and then after 26 years it was again levied in 1842.

The rates at which the Income Tax has been charged from '42 to '95 are as follows:—

£100 but under £150: '53, '57-8, 5d. in the £; '54, 10d.; '55-6, 11½d.; '59, 6½d.; '61-2, 6d.

£150 and upwards: '42-52, and '57, 7d.; '54, 1s. 2d.; '55-6, 1s. 4d.; '58, 5d.; '59, '61-2, 9d.; '60, 10d.

Uniform duties on Incomes of £100 a year and and upwards, with abatement of £60 on Incomes under £200: '63, 7d.; '64, '68, '71, 6d.; '65-6, '70, 4d.; '67, 5d.

Abatement extended to £80 on Incomes under £300: '72, 4d.; '73, 3d.; '74-5, 2d.

Exemptions extended to Incomes under £150, and abatement to £120 on Incomes under £400: '76-7, 3d.; '78-9, '81, '83-4, 5d.; '80, '84, 6d.; '82, 6½d.; '85-6, 8d.; '87-8, 7d.; '88-93, 6d.; '93, 7d.

Exemptions extended to £160, and abatements to £160 on Incomes under £400: '94, 8d.

Abatements of £150 allowed on Incomes between £400 and £500, of £120 between £500 and £600, and of £70 between £600 and £700: '95-9, 8d., 1900, 1s.; 1901, 1s. 2d.; 1902, 1s. 3d.; 1903, 11d.; 1904 5, 1s.

The Net Income Tax in 1904-5 was £31,263,654, of which England and Wales paid £27,389,732; Scotland, £2,860,782; Ireland, £1,013,140. The produce in 1903-4, when the rate was the same, was £30,500,450.

For details of the produce of the tax under its various schedules see FINANCE NATIONAL, p. 158.

The Special Commissioners of Income Tax, under the Board of Inland Revenue, have their Offices at Somers House, W.C.

A Committee of Inquiry.

In April 1904 the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P. (Chairman), Sir H. Primrose, K.C.B., C.S.I., Sydney Buxton, Esq., M.P., Cosmo Bonson, Esq., Adam Murray, Esq., W. Gayler, Esq.; (Secretary, T. Ll. Davies, Esq., of the Treasury) were appointed as a Departmental Committee:—

"To inquire into and report whether it is desirable to effect any alteration in the system of the income tax, as to:

(a) The prevention of fraud and evasion.

(b) The treatment of income derived from copyrights, patent rights, and terminable annuities.

(c) The allowances made in respect of the depreciation of assets charged to capital account.

(d) The system of computing profits assessable under Schedule D on the average of the

profits actually realised in the three years preceding the year of assessment.

(e) The rules and regulations governing the recovery by taxpayers of over-payments of income tax."

The Committee reported in June 1905, as to (a) that there was still a substantial amount of fraud and evasion, and recommended that it should be made obligatory, under a small penalty, to fill up and return the income tax forms. As to (b) the Committee held that "the taxation of income at its source should be applied to profits from patents," but the existing law and practice as to copyright and terminable annuities should remain unaltered. As to (c) they recommended no substantial change. As to (d) they considered that if public opinion were favourable the system of levying the tax on the profits of the previous year should be adopted instead of the three years' average system. As to (e) they recommended the simplification of the forms, and that it should be made more generally known that the Surveyor of Taxes gratuitously advises and assists in filling up the forms. The Committee also recommended that the grant of exemption or abatement because of smallness of income should be abolished in the case of persons resident outside the United Kingdom, except possibly in the case of British subjects. No alteration of the law was, in their opinion, necessary in connection with co-operative societies.

Gross and Net Income.

The Gross Income from all classes of profits brought under the review of the Department, the deductions allowed, and the Net Income on which tax has been paid, were—

| | Gross Income. | Deductions. | Net Income. |
|----------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1893-4 . | 673,711,983 | 147,871,988 | 525,840,000 |
| 1897-8 . | 734,461,246 | 209,250,046 | 525,211,200 |
| 1900-1 . | 833,355,513 | 239,249,260 | 594,106,253 |
| 1901-2 . | 866,993,453 | 259,442,534 | 607,550,919 |
| 1902-3 . | 879,638,546 | 271,031,643 | 608,606,903 |
| 1903-4 . | 902,758,585 | 287,746,212 | 615,012,373 |
| 1904-5 . | not available | available | 612,000,000 |

The various classes of profits taxed were as follows:—

| | Gross Income. | Net Income. |
|---|------------------|--------------------|
| A. Ownership of Lands, Houses, etc. | £ 251,784,459 | £ 156,197,274 |
| B. Occupation of Lands, etc. | 17,544,450 | 4,431,668 |
| C. British Industrial, Colonial and Foreign Securities | 44,947,921 | 40,286,157 |
| D. Businesses, Professions, Employments, etc. | 502,402,516 | 354,383,933 |
| E. Salaries of Government, Corporation, etc., Officials | 86,079,239 | 49,713,341 |
| | 9,275,585 | 615,012,373 |

In the following Table the Profits from Businesses, Concerns, Professions, Employments, etc. (Schedules D and E) in 1903-4 are classified according to amount :—

| Amount of Income. | Persons (excluding Employees). | | Firms. | | Public Companies. | | Local Authorities. | | Employees (D). | | Employees (E). | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | No. of Assessments. | Gross Amount of Income. | No. of Assessments. | Gross Amount of Income. | No. of Assessments. | Gross Amount of Income. | No. of Assessments. | Gross Amount of Income. | No. of Assessments. | Gross Amount of Income. | No. of Assessments. | Gross Amount of Income. |
| Not exceeding £160, but not exempt. | 121,484 | £ 10,454,765 | 7,299 | £ 624,253 | 7,645 | £ 495,430 | 6,145 | £ 251,505 | 16,569 | £ 2,015,213 | 142,772 | £ 8,794,536 |
| £160—£200 | 107,604 | 20,279,392 | 5,196 | 985,130 | 1,118 | 208,825 | 329 | 60,018 | 39,736 | 7,304,084 | 71,658 | 13,170,528 |
| 200—300 | 70,855 | 18,603,894 | 6,549 | 1,737,902 | 2,008 | 515,631 | 512 | 126,409 | 29,841 | 7,374,183 | 80,614 | 20,085,976 |
| 300—400 | 28,441 | 10,391,651 | 8,324 | 3,059,014 | 1,375 | 489,158 | 355 | 123,667 | 7,172 | 2,529,891 | 31,021 | 11,010,458 |
| 400—500 | 15,018 | 7,052,659 | 4,966 | 2,361,086 | 1,427 | 666,499 | 277 | 126,283 | 2,876 | 1,338,679 | 17,279 | 8,018,213 |
| 500—600 | 7,664 | 4,362,061 | 3,390 | 1,938,202 | 933 | 518,792 | 185 | 102,012 | 1,176 | 662,044 | 8,259 | 4,656,206 |
| 600—700 | 4,412 | 2,949,901 | 2,229 | 1,489,919 | 762 | 498,743 | 156 | 101,999 | 534 | 355,740 | 4,729 | 3,140,491 |
| 700—800 | 3,690 | 2,826,926 | 2,242 | 1,721,421 | 677 | 512,532 | 101 | 76,002 | 450 | 342,828 | 3,741 | 2,855,092 |
| 800—900 | 1,943 | 1,674,083 | 1,385 | 1,195,390 | 538 | 459,862 | 98 | 83,676 | 171 | 148,197 | 1,706 | 1,472,671 |
| 900—1,000 | 2,427 | 2,875,212 | 1,716 | 1,165,975 | 811 | 787,535 | 117 | 111,836 | 256 | 253,030 | 3,248 | 3,185,029 |
| 1,000—2,000 | 5,864 | 8,328,640 | 7,103 | 10,813,856 | 3,502 | 5,164,811 | 488 | 707,377 | 371 | 507,610 | 4,375 | 6,013,708 |
| 2,000—3,000 | 1,889 | 3,461,562 | 2,784 | 6,957,592 | 1,827 | 4,551,026 | 254 | 630,569 | 48 | 118,813 | 502 | 1,410,751 |
| 3,000—4,000 | 542 | 1,913,736 | 1,512 | 5,299,795 | 1,216 | 4,283,051 | 136 | 477,710 | 17 | 58,564 | 195 | 605,256 |
| 4,000—5,000 | 292 | 1,354,274 | 989 | 4,501,861 | 878 | 3,986,118 | 93 | 423,043 | 4 | 17,750 | 120 | 573,437 |
| 5,000—10,000 | 434 | 3,038,413 | 1,772 | 12,584,528 | 2,281 | 16,266,484 | 232 | 1,630,750 | 2 | 11,900 | | |
| 10,000—50,000 | 224 | 4,205,509 | 1,048 | 19,308,846 | 2,566 | 57,170,432 | 227 | 4,663,888 | 1 | 10,561 | 93 | 996,887 |
| 50,000 . . . | 19 | 1,968,442 | 113 | 12,321,466 | 822 | 148,909,027 | 46 | 7,617,409 | — | — | | |
| Total . . | 372,302 | 105,241,120 | 58,617 | 88,576,236 | 30,366 | 245,483,956 | 9,751 | 17,314,153 | 99,224 | 23,049,147 | 370,372 | 86,079,239 |

A Summary of the above Table, with one addition, as to Agents, Bankers, etc., gives the following figures for Schedules D and E 1903-4 :—

| | No. of Assessments. | Amounts of Gross Income. |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Persons (excluding Employees) | 372,302 | £ 105,241,120 |
| Firms | 58,617 | 88,576,236 |
| Public Companies | 30,366 | 245,483,956 |
| Local Authorities | 9,751 | 17,314,153 |
| Agents, Bankers, and Coupon Dealers, deducting tax on behalf of the Revenue | Not available. | £ 22,737,294 |
| Employees (D) | 99,224 | 23,049,147 |
| „ (E) | 370,372 | 86,079,239 |
| Total | 940,362 | 588,481,755 |

Incorporated Society of Authors, The. established in 1884 to defend the interests of those who produce literary, dramatic, and musical property, to maintain the rights of all authors of the above works, to advise them as to questions of copyright, and in other ways to render them assistance in their agreements and the publication of their works; to help them to recover accounts and moneys due under their agreements, or for work sent to magazines, etc. Also to procure in England the passing of an Act which shall amend and consolidate the law of Copyright, Imperial or International. Monthly organ *The Author*. Membership 1600. Secretary, G. Herbert Thring. Office, 39, Old Queen Street, S.W.

Inebriates Acts, '98 and '99, The. See Session, sect. 58, in ed. '99, and sect. 62, in ed. 1900. Other Acts were passed prior to that of '98. Under the Act of '79 an inebriate had himself voluntarily to apply for admission to a retreat. The '98 Act made compulsion legal in the case of such drunkards as by repeated drunkenness in public or by crime brought themselves within reach of legal procedure. The Licensing Act 1902 gave power to commit a wife who was an habitual drunkard to a retreat. There are three kinds of institutions to which inebriates may be sent: viz.,—(1) **Certificated Inebriate Reformatories**, (2) **State Inebriate Reformatories**, which are for the worst cases, and (3) **Licensed Retreats**, in which there has been marked improvement in late years.

Inebriates' Reformation and After-Care Association, 32, Charing Cross, S.W. Sec., A. J. S. Maddison.

Inebriety, Society for the Study of. Established 1884. Qualified medical practitioners are admitted as members, medical students and others interested in the work of the Society as Associates. Hon. Sec., T. N. Kelynack, M.D., M.R.C.P., 120, Harley Street, London, W.

Inland Revenue. The Commissioners of H.M. Inland Revenue form the Board of Inland Revenue, which was established in 1849, and controls the collection of the Excise Duties, Death Duties, Stamp Duties, and Income and other Taxes. For details of the amounts collected under these heads see FINANCE NATIONAL, pp. 157-8. **Chairman**, Sir H. W. Primrose, K.C.B., C.S.I., I.S.O.; **Deputy-Chairman**, L. N. Guillemard, C.B.; **Commissioners**, B. Mallet, E. E. N. Bower; **Special Commissioners of Income Tax**, W. Gyles, H. W. Page-Phillips, S. P. Foster; **Joint Secretaries (Excise)** J. B. Meers, C.B. (Stamps and Taxes) E. E. Stodley.

Institute of Oil Painters, The (founded '83), has its headquarters at 191, Piccadilly, W. The Exhibitions, which are held annually, commencing in October, are open to all artists, and the principle of selection is the same as at the Royal Academy (*q.v.*). **President**, Frank Walton, R.I.; **Vice-President**, S. Melton Fisher; **Secretary**, W. T. Blackmore.

INSURANCE COMPANIES AND STATISTICS.

[Readers are referred to the Classified Index to Advertisements at end of the "Annual" for further particulars of Insurance Companies, which a limited space here will not permit of our including.]

I. FIRE.

The year 1905 promised to prove an unusually profitable one for most of the fire companies. It is true there was quite an epidemic of fires during the first half-year at Croydon, also several of the South African mining companies called upon the companies for somewhat heavy losses. Nevertheless the ratio of losses should prove abnormally low, despite a falling off in income in some cases. No doubt this, coupled with rumours of amalgamations, caused, or rather contributed to, the astonishing appreciation of insurance shares generally, some of which more than doubled in value during the year. The Alliance succeeded in acquiring the business of the reputable old mutual office the Westminster on fairly liberal terms, in addition to which the business on the books of both the County Fire and the Provident Life is to be absorbed, and the Alliance Marine merged into the Alliance Assurance Co., for which purpose the last-named company has created 200,000 new shares of £1 each. This somewhat colossal scheme will bring the fire revenue up to about £1,300,000, mainly collected on what may be described as gilt-edged business. It is certainly no advantage to the community at large to witness the disappearance of old and trusted companies, as it only narrows the circle which they have to look to for insurance protection.

The Cornhill, the Resolute Accident, and the Combined Burglary and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. appear to be the principal registrations in connection with fire insurance. The Consolidated also opened for fire business during the year, chiefly, it is understood, for cultivation of re-insurance of commitment, carried by the principal fire offices. The scheme of State Fire Insurance contemplated by the French Government, by which it hoped gradually to assume all the business on the books of the local companies, has not so far matured.

A modified form of municipal insurance was formulated by the London County Council, which extended the operation of the insurance fund accumulated by the late School Board to all the buildings owned by the Council. A total revenue of about £4300 is expected to guarantee the security of properties valued at upwards of £11,750,000, together with, it is true, the aid of the already accumulated reserve of some £58,000. Under this scheme the Council propose to assume the first £10,000 of insurance on each building, together with half of the surplus up to £25,000 maximum, the balance being continued with, it is believed, the Phoenix or other specially favoured offices.

There appears to have been no material alteration in the tariffs during the year beyond the general application of a revised petroleum tariff, which assisted the offices in recovering a share of the fire insurance hitherto assumed by Lloyd's. Despite the very costly experience that Lloyd's underwriters have sustained by reason of the assistance rendered to the State Fire Department of New Zealand, they continue to encroach somewhat aggressively on the business transacted by the Fire Companies,

which are awakening to the necessity of taking concerted action to stem, if they cannot prevent, this competition.

The fire offices have been somewhat unduly alarmed at the extensive demand which is springing up everywhere for insurance such as that granted by the "Profits and Income Insurance Co." No doubt the non-contentious or indisputable fire policies issued by the non-tariff offices have contributed not a little towards the adoption of uniform policy conditions by the offices generally, which has at length matured after some twenty years' consideration. Although the revised form is distinctly an improvement, the conditions might be still further reduced with advantage. Hitherto china, looking-glass, etc., were excluded from the cover under the insurance of household furniture unless specially mentioned, but none of the offices attempted to evade compensation therefor in the event of a fire.

The Central Insurance Co., the Fine Art and General, and the National Union have all introduced what they term non-contentious or indisputable fire policies. These are non-tariff offices, and they appear to offer simple contracts and advantages worth the consideration of the would-be policy-holder. The proceedings of these companies may lead the tariff offices to modify their conditions still further.

The Century Insurance Co. has entered the field for fire business.

The aggregate premium income of fire offices for 1904 amounted to about £23,000,000, and the losses to about £13,000,000. The number of companies in the United Kingdom of any importance whose business is entirely or mainly that of fire insurance is 40; about 28 compose the London Salvage Corps; and about 60 contribute towards the expenses of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade at the rate of £35 per million on the amount of property insured. The premiums and losses of British fire insurance companies are given below by the courtesy of the proprietors of *The Policy*.

| Name of Office. | Premium Income. | Fire Losses. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Alliance (1824) . . . | 936,697 | 464,039 |
| Atlas (1808) . . . | 831,424 | 394,222 |
| Bolton Mutual (1876) . . . | 11,150 | 4,127 |
| British Law (1888) . . . | 79,526 | 28,395 |
| Caledonian (1805) . . . | 419,239 | 268,107 |
| Central . . . | 101,247 | 38,227 |
| Commercial Union (1861) . . . | 1,967,712 | 1,091,895 |
| Co-operative (1869) . . . | 27,124 | 11,017 |
| County (1806) . . . | 308,602 | 111,281 |
| Ecclesiastical (1837) . . . | 40,557 | *26,809 |
| Essex and Suffolk (1802) . . . | 37,682 | 19,072 |
| Fine Art and General (1890) . . . | 85,120 | 38,047 |
| General Accident . . . | 57,899 | 40,805 |
| Guardian (1821) . . . | 507,865 | 284,592 |
| Hand-in-Hand (1896) . . . | 136,900 | 47,574 |
| Law Fire (1845) . . . | 164,228 | 56,701 |
| Law Union and Crown (1854) . . . | 221,745 | 139,732 |

* Including commission and expenses.

| Name of Office. | Premium Income. | Fire Losses. |
|---|-----------------|--------------|
| Liverpool and London and Globe (1836) . . . | £ 2,189,835 | £ 1,330,967 |
| London and Lancashire (1862) . . . | 1,319,869 | 719,810 |
| London Assurance (1720) . | 554,294 | 299,222 |
| Mutual Guarantee (1876) . | 7,871 | 1,074 |
| National of Great Britain (1897) . . . | 25,069 | 6,004 |
| National Union (1895) . . | 47,882 | 24,166 |
| North British and Mercantile (1809) . . . | 1,938,336 | 1,273,439 |
| Northern (1836) . . . | 1,090,252 | 725,669 |
| Norwich Union (1797) . . | 1,173,073 | 752,468 |
| Patriotic (1824) . . . | 92,236 | 53,392 |
| Phoenix (1782) . . . | 1,448,571 | 943,045 |
| Royal (1845) . . . | 2,935,666 | 1,735,030 |
| Royal Exchange (1720) . . | 694,246 | 465,438 |
| Scottish County (1895) . . | 19,792 | 10,707 |
| Scottish Union and National (1824) . . . | 597,261 | 358,321 |
| State (1891) . . . | 150,916 | 100,998 |
| Sun Fire (1710) . . . | 1,306,180 | 797,977 |
| Union (1714) . . . | 685,486 | 457,184 |
| Wesleyan Methodist Trust (1872) . . . | 8,208 | 3,696 |
| Western . . . | 620,360 | 485,899 |
| Westminster (1717) . . . | 100,917 | 36,993 |
| West of Scotland (1886) . | 25,270 | 15,148 |
| Yorkshire (1824) . . . | 193,013 | 109,377 |

The above figures are, with a few exceptions, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1904.

The Western Assurance Co. has introduced a revised fire policy, the object being to simplify the contract and make it readily understood. It contains a clear statement of the company's liability for damage by fire, gas explosion (except at gas works), lightning, and domestic boiler explosion, and the conditions, which are reduced in number and length, are framed in language both clear and brief.

The British and foreign business of the Western Assurance Co., whose chief office is at Toronto and whose branch office in Great Britain is at 2, Change Alley, Cornhill, has made good progress. The fire premiums of this company for 1904 amounted to £620,360, and the fire losses to £485,899.

The Loss of Profit Policy of the Profits and Income Insurance Co. covers consequential loss which is not provided for by the ordinary fire or boiler policy, and also provides the means of meeting fixed charges, thus maintaining unimpaired the normal revenue. Loss through boiler explosions and epidemic is also covered at a slightly additional premium. The insurance of profit or fixed charges is a practical necessity to every manufacturing and trading concern. During the past few years the company's system has been carefully matured, and is now stated to be perfected on a scientific basis. The premiums appear to be moderate, and claims are paid in an equitable manner which is practically automatic. The company has secured facilities for re-insuring large sums with other wealthy companies which have approved its system.

II. LIFE.

One of the most important and unfortunate events of the year as regards life assurance was the revelation of the methods of the giant American Life Offices made by the State Invest-

igation Committee, which at the time of going to press was still continuing its sittings. The matter is thus *sub judice*, but the following extract from a daily paper sums up the situation:—"Americans have always been used to pointing to them (*i.e.*, the three great companies) as their supreme achievement in constructive finance and national thrift. A year ago they would have scouted the idea that the management of these vast concerns was anything but what it should be. They know better now. The investigations of the past few months have revealed scandal upon scandal: not one of the companies has come through the ordeal unstained. Honoured names in American public and commercial life have been besmirched, and public confidence has so far been shaken that hundreds of policy-holders have surrendered their policies. For such action, however, there is not the slightest reason. The absolute solvency of the companies is beyond question; nothing whatever has been divulged that could raise a moment's rational uneasiness as to the security of the funds. There has been enormous waste and much wrong-doing, but nothing whatever to suggest even remotely the possibility of a failure on the part of any of the companies to meet its liabilities."

Early in the year came the winding-up of the Nelson Pension Tea Scheme. The liability of the concern under the pensions granted to customers who bought tea and became widows ran into over £14,000,000 (actuarially sworn). An offer was made to provide an alternative benefit, but the scheme suggested was refused by the Court, and the winding up followed. Widespread distress was caused by the failure of the concern and the cessation of weekly pensions upon which many appear to have been largely dependent.

Bond Investment Companies.

A form of insurance known as a Bond Investment has made its appearance of recent years, and company after company has been formed to carry on this business. The benefit offered is the guarantee of a sum of money at the end of a term of years in return for monthly payments over the term. On May 31st, 1905, the Board of Trade appointed a special committee to inquire into "the operations of companies (not being life assurance companies) which collect periodical payments from the industrial classes in return for benefits promised in the future." The committee consisted of Mr. J. G. Butcher, K.C., M.P. (chairman); Mr. Henry Cockburn, F.I.A., F.F.A.; Mr. Stuart Sim; and Mr. G. S. Barnes, of the Board of Trade. The Committee reported in November and recommended that every company of the class under consideration should be required (1) to deposit in Court not less than £10,000, which should not be paid out until a fund had been set aside and secured for bondholders amounting to double the sum deposited; (2) to prepare and deposit with the Board of Trade annual statements of revenue, accounts and balance-sheets in a prescribed form, and quinquennial actuarial investigations of the financial position. The committee also recommended that such companies should be prohibited from adopting any system in which bonds are wholly or partially paid off before maturity, or advances are made without interest by chance or lot; and that the Court should have power to wind up

on the application of one or more bondholders on proof that the company was insolvent.

The year 1905 has witnessed two important transfers. The **Hand-in-Hand**, which was referred to in the 1905 ANNUAL, is now completely merged in the **Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.**, which has adopted the old **Hand-in-Hand** tables, a reference to some of which is given below. The **Scottish Imperial Insurance Co.**, which was founded in 1865, transferred its business to the **Norwich Union Life Office**.

At the time of writing it is rumoured that the "**Alliance**" is about to absorb the business of the **Provident Life Office**, the sister company of the **County Fire Office**.

Reference should be made to the change of name of the **British Workmen's and General Assurance Co. of Birmingham**, which is now known as the **Britannic Assurance Co.**

A noteworthy development of the utility of Life Offices as financial institutions, is their undertaking the redemption of **Debenture Capital** by issuing **Sinking Fund Policies**. The annual premiums under these are paid out of the profits of the company whose capital is to be replaced.

Board of Trade Returns, 1905.

| | Ordinary Companies. | Industrial Companies. |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Received Premiums | 23,903,788 | 10,600,611 |
| " Consideration for Annuities | 1,881,972 | 168,933 |
| Received Net Interest and Dividends | 9,995,582 | 846,655 |
| Paid Claims | 16,727,304 | 3,944,927 |
| " Commission | 1,245,945 | 2,667,517 |
| " Expenses of Management | 2,031,476 | 1,934,592 |
| Added to Funds | 9,831,645 | 2,081,498 |
| Total Life and Annuity Funds | 277,537,214 | 27,111,038 |

The number and amount of assurances and annuities existing in the Ordinary and Industrial branches are shown in the following tables:—

ORDINARY BRANCH.

| Assurances. | Number. | Amount. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| | | £ |
| Whole Term of Life | 938,242 | 420,309,569 |
| Limited Number of Premiums | 64,045 | 35,877,386 |
| Endowment Assurances | 1,157,691 | 195,831,695 |
| Annuities—Immediate | 37,707 | 1,937,320 |
| " Deferred | 14,865 | 381,407 |

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.

(Sickness and Friendly Society contracts not included.)

| Assurances. | Number. | Amount. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | | £ |
| Whole Term of Life | 21,244,624 | 266,852,411 |
| Limited Number of Premiums | 323 | 6,127 |
| Endowment Assurances | 518,042 | 5,181,698 |
| Annuities—Immediate | 65 | 2,034 |
| " Deferred | 14 | 310 |

Of the British, Colonial and American companies transacting ordinary life assurance in the United Kingdom are the following, arranged alphabetically, according to the *Insurance Guide* of Stone & Cox (July 1905), and later returns.

The figures correspond to the returns available at July 1905, and in most cases are for the year ending Dec. 1904.

| Name of Company. | Premium Income. | Name of Company. | Premium Income. | Name of Company. | Premium Income. |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| Abstainers & Genl. (Ord.) (1883) | 51,159 | Hearts of Oak (16 months) (1903) | 20,908 | Profits and Income (1901) | 13,880 |
| Alliance (1824) | 584,309 | Law Life (1823) | 272,805 | Provident (1806) | 244,333 |
| Atlas (1808) | 185,734 | Law Union & Crown (1825) | 379,873 | Provident Clerks (1840) | 170,478 |
| Britannic (late Brit. Work.) (Ord) (1866) | 152,646 | Legal & General (1836) | 467,041 | Provident Free Homes (1889) | 75,476 |
| British Equitable (1854) | 129,618 | Life & Health (1897) | 24,540 | Prudential (Ordinary) (1848) | 3,969,016 |
| British Homes (1897) | 116,883 | Life Assn. of Scotland (1838) | 365,801 | Refuge (Ordinary) (1864) | 524,885 |
| British Life (1896) | 16,949 | Liverpl., London & Globe (1836) | 241,336 | Rock (1806) | 191,580 |
| Caledonian (1805) | 225,104 | Liverpl. & Lancashire (1862) | 293,400 | Royal (1845) | 661,090 |
| Canada (1847) | 650,693 | London Assurance (1720) | 170,886 | Royal Exchange (1720) | 250,197 |
| Century (1885) | 31,025 | London, Edinburgh & Glasgow (Ordinary) (1881) | 63,729 | Sceptre (1864) | 71,074 |
| Citizens (Ordinary) (1886) | 199,961 | London Life (1806) | 363,792 | Scottish Accident (1877) | 16,818 |
| City of Glasgow (1838) | 236,735 | Manufacturers (1887) | 296,602 | Scottish Amicable (1826) | 289,411 |
| Clergy Mutual (1829) | 250,910 | Marine & General (1852) | 124,813 | Scottish Equitable (1831) | 387,947 |
| Clerical & Medical (1824) | 331,590 | Metropolitan (1835) | 157,762 | Scottish Imperial (1865) | 60,094 |
| Colonial Mutual (1873) | 338,142 | Mutual of Australasia (1869) | 219,903 | Scottish Life (1881) | 106,955 |
| Commercial Union (1801) | 262,318 | Mutual of New York (1843) | 12,176,117 | Scottish Metropolitan (1876) | 73,644 |
| Co-operative (Ordinary) (1867) | 9,770 | Mutual Reserve (1881) | 909,514 | Scottish Provident (1837) | 648,955 |
| Eagle (1807) | 174,194 | National Mutual (1830) | 179,731 | Scottish Temperance (1883) | 132,646 |
| Economic (1823) | 244,228 | National Mutual of Australasia (1869) | 493,897 | Scottish Union & National (1824) | 303,499 |
| Edinburgh (1823) | 301,086 | National of Ireland (1822) | 12,820 | Scottish Widows (1815) | 1,097,833 |
| English & Scottish Law (1839) | 231,082 | National Provident (1835) | 450,791 | Standard (1825) | 972,810 |
| Equitable (1762) | 190,094 | New York (1841) | 14,863,463 | Star (1843) | 567,638 |
| Equitable (U.S.) (1839) | 12,598,459 | North Brit. & Mercantile (1809) | 267,398 | Sun (1810) | 585,604 |
| Equity & Law (1844) | 326,844 | Northern (1836) | 607,898 | Sun of Canada (1865) | 717,420 |
| Friends' Provident (1832) | 178,231 | Norwich Union (1808) | 665,730 | Union (1714) | 347,523 |
| General (1837) | 191,684 | Patriotic (1824) | 22,432 | United Kingdom Temp. (1840) | 521,805 |
| Gresham (1848) | 993,389 | Pearl (Ordinary) (1864) | 168,065 | University (1825) | 65,106 |
| Guardian (1821) | 226,337 | Pelican & British Empire (1797) | 414,123 | Victoria (1860) | 12,766 |
| Hand in Hand (1696) | 279,569 | | | Westminster & General (1836) | 60,253 |
| | | | | Yorkshire (1824) | 106,495 |

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE.

Life assurance as transacted at the Post Office is not suited to the habits of the working classes, and the number of policies issued by it is therefore small and decreasing. According to the last annual report of the Postmaster-General, for year ending March 31st, 1905, the number of Post Office assurances was 517 for £28,629. The number of immediate annuity contracts entered into was 1768 for £41,000. The number of deferred annuities granted was 128 for £2492.

On the other hand, an enormous number of life policies are granted to the masses by industrial life assurance companies and collecting friendly societies; and this kind of insurance has prodigiously increased during the last fourteen years—so much so that nearly half the population of this country is insured in them.

Industrial insurance is making rapid strides, and its interests have, since May 1904, been represented by the *Insurance Mail*, a weekly review, the circulation of which, it is understood, has already reached the phenomenal number of 12,000 copies per week.

The Prudential has the largest industrial business: its Ordinary and Industrial funds exceed £55,000,000, and in 1904 it settled no less than £2,230,180 in claims.

Of the Collecting Friendly Societies the Liverpool Victoria Legal has the largest premium income, and this society pays good bonuses. The Aberdeen and Northern Friendly Society announced recently a bonus to its members of 30s. per cent. per annum for five years.

A novel feature of the policies of the Pioneer Life Office is that they are "protective,"—half the sum assured being paid in the event of loss of one limb or one eye by accident.

Premium-Incomes of Industrial and Collecting Societies.

According to the *Stone and Cox Insurance Guide* (July 1905), and later returns.

| Name of Society. | Premium Income. |
|---|-----------------|
| Industrial Companies. | |
| Abstrainers & General [Ind.] (1883) . . . | 8,113 |
| Britannic [Ind.] (1866) . . . | 779,941 |
| British Legal (1863) . . . | 152,927 |
| British Natural Prem. [Ind.] (1891) . . . | 29,165 |
| London, Edinburgh & Glasgow [Ind.] (1881) . . . | 411,001 |
| London & Manchester (1869) . . . | 287,527 |
| Pearl [Ind.] (1864) . . . | 1,140,502 |
| Pioneer (1892) . . . | 41,075 |
| Prudential [Ind.] (1848) . . . | 5,979,336 |
| Refuge [Ind.] (1864) . . . | 1,335,853 |
| Salvation Army (1867) . . . | 156,911 |
| United Provident (1900) . . . | 24,220 |
| Universal (1866) . . . | 11,092 |
| Wesleyan and General (1841) . . . | 636,293 |
| Yorkshire Provident (1870) . . . | 23,005 |
| Friendly Societies. | |
| Aberdeen & Northern (1862) . . . | 13,215 |
| Albion (1861) . . . | 15,142 |
| Blackburn Philanthropic Burial (1839) . . . | 76,731 |
| Blackburn Philanthropic Mutual (1863) . . . | 8,180 |

| Name of Society. | Premium Income. |
|--|-----------------|
| Friendly Societies (continued). | |
| City of Glasgow F. S. (1862) . . . | 35,201 |
| General Friendly (1884) . . . | 77,105 |
| Liverpool Victoria Legal (1843) . . . | 897,399 |
| Loyal Philanthropic (1844) . . . | 20,478 |
| Preston Shelley (1831) . . . | 24,149 |
| Royal Co-operative (1898) . . . | 20,607 |
| Royal Liver (1850) . . . | 681,427 |
| Royal London (1861) . . . | 795,077 |
| Scottish Legal (1852) . . . | 246,252 |
| Scottish United Reform (1870) . . . | 7,977 |

Ordinary Forms of Life Insurance.

A review of and guide to the present systems of Life Assurance, as transacted in this country, with special reference to recent schemes established as new features by particular offices, appears below. First, however, a brief summary of the ordinary forms of Life Assurance may be given. These can be subdivided under two headings, *Participating and Non-Participating*. The former class, in consideration of an increased premium being paid, shares in the profits of the business, called bonuses, and the latter does not. In the participating section the profits added will usually exceed the increase in the premium paid; but the non-participating policy-holders are not affected by the profits of the office, theirs being what the Clerical, Medical, and General Life Office aptly calls a "system of definite contracts."

The application of profits by way of bonus can be made in a variety of ways:—

1. By additions to the policy in reversionary value, the bonus so added being payable when the policy becomes a claim.
2. By reduction of premiums over a term of years, or during the continuance of the assurance; or to cancel the payment of premiums in old age.
3. By payment in cash.
4. By making the assurance payable during the life of the person assured, by converting it into an endowment assurance.
5. Or, in the case of endowment policies, by making the date of maturity earlier.
6. Many offices have tables of assurance at very low rates in which the usual rate of premium is reduced to a minimum by the application of anticipated profits.

Sometimes the profits are deferred and allotted only to policies which have been in force a specified number of years, or, in the case of endowment assurances, those who survive the term. These are called *Deferred Buses*, and should, under ordinary circumstances, be larger than those which vest immediately.

If the profits of a particular class of policy are pooled and divided at the end of a given time amongst the survivors of that class, they are known as *Tontine Bonuses*.

The usual forms of Life Assurance are:—

The *Ordinary Whole-Life Assurance*, with or without profits, under which the assured, by paying a premium throughout life, secures the payment of a sum at his death.

Whole-Life Limited Payments, where the payment of premiums is limited to a specified number of years.

Endowment Assurance, where the sum assured is paid at a given age, or at previous death.

Double or Half Endowment Assurance, where the amount payable on survival at a given age is Double or Half that payable at previous death. The Double Endowment Policies are usually granted without medical examination.

Joint Life Assurance, the sum assured being payable on the death of the first.

Insurance of Two or more Lives, the amount assured being payable on the death of the survivor of two or more persons.

Contingent Survivorship Assurance, the amount being paid on the death of one life, providing that another be living.

Short Period Assurance, under which the risk of death is covered only for a given term of years.

Special Forms of Life Insurance.

The Special Schemes from time to time put forward by life offices consist of ingenious and useful combinations and variations of the more simple forms referred to above. The modifications may either be the introduction of some new form of bonus distribution, or may offer an alternative in the method of paying premiums, or further, an annuity may be coupled with the life assurance benefit.

The following sections set out some of the various special schemes, a full explanation being given, with the names of some of the offices transacting such business.

(For the addresses and particulars of insurance companies advertising in the ANNUAL see p 2 of Advertisements.)

1. Endowment Policies.

The Scottish Provident Institution grants endowment assurance with or without bonus additions: the entire surplus arising under such assurance with profit tables is to belong exclusively to those assured under this class. An interim bonus of £10s. per cent. per annum will be added to the sum assured in the event of death before the next division of surplus in 1909.

The Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Co. has brought out a new table, giving Endowment Insurance at Minimum Cost, but with profits deferred until the attainment of the endowment age. The same company has brought out another new scheme, under which, if death occurs before the endowment period, £1000 is paid to the legal representatives, but if that period is reached, the assured is entitled to any one of the four following options: 1. A cash payment of £1500. 2. An annuity for life of £52, and cash payment at death of £1500. 3. An annuity of £102, payable for 20 years certain. 4. An annuity for life varying in amount according to the age at entry and the duration of the endowment period. In connection with the second option the assured can at any time take the £1500 and end the contract, the annuity being thus treated as merely payment of interest.

The London and Lancashire Life Office has introduced a Special Endowment Scheme, combining a family provision with a good investment or a pension for life. Policies under this scheme are particularly advantageous to the insurer, as the assured has the right to receive a large (estimated) cash bonus should he attain the Endowment age.

The Scottish Life Assurance Co. has issued two forms of Whole Life and Endowment Assurance Guaranteed Option Policies. The special features are Guaranteed Paid-up Policies, Surrender Values, Extended Assurance if premiums are unpaid, and these are actually endorsed on the policy.

The Norwich Union Mutual Life Office has devised an entirely new Investment for Small Savings. It is simply Simple Payment Insurance without Medical Examination. The plan is known as the Current Savings Policy. An investor aged 40 deposits a single premium £50, and receives a policy insuring £75, with full profits payable at death or at 60 years of age. The insurance benefits are entered on after 12 months, but in case of death within that period the premium is returned with 3½ per cent. interest. The loan value of these policies after two years rises rapidly from 90 per cent. of the deposited premium, and the effect of the Norwich Union Bonus will be to increase the policy to £100 by the time the contract matures. The return is over 3½ per cent. compound interest.

The Scottish Metropolitan, the Union Assurance Society, the Star Life Office and the Scottish Provident have all introduced Endowment Assurance Policies with Guaranteed Bonuses. The Royal Insurance Company permits its with-profit Endowment Assurance policy-holders to leave their bonuses with the company, these accumulating to large sums by the time the policy matures. The Endowment Assurance policies of the Mutual Life of Australasia are endorsed with guaranteed surrender values, and can be effected (if desired) by monthly premiums and without medical examination.

2. Instalment, Debenture, and Investment Policies.

A variation from the usual settlement of a life policy by payment at death or at a fixed date is for the office either to—

(a) Pay the sum assured by instalments, or
(b) Pay a percentage on the sum assured for so many years, the amount itself being paid at the end of that period.

For example, the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, the Pelican and British Empire Life Office, have schemes under which 6 per cent. is guaranteed for 10 years after the sum assured becomes due, and the amount of the policy is paid at the end of that time. Other offices offering similar benefits are the City of Glasgow, the National Mutual, the Provident Life, the English and Scottish Law Life, the Scottish Metropolitan, and the Gresham.

Some of the offices undertaking to pay the sum assured under their policies (if desired) by instalments are the Edinburgh Life Office, the Provident Life, the Sun Life of Canada, and most of the American companies.

In the Edinburgh Life Office a man aged 30 would pay £16 instead of £20 17s. 6d. for a Whole-Life Policy for £1000, payable in 20 instalments. By this means the difficulty of investment is got over.

In the "Old" Equitable Life Assurance Society, so named to distinguish it from its namesake of America, a policy called a Perfect Endowment Assurance for £1000 would cost about £40 per annum for 30 years only to a person aged 30. Under this policy £50 per annum would be paid from age 60 to the death

of the life assured, when the £1000 would at once become payable.

The National Mutual Life Office has introduced a 3-per-cent. Dividend Policy, also obtainable from the Sun Life of Canada. The feature is that the office allows 3 per cent. per annum on the premiums paid to date.

The policy of the Sun Life of Canada is on the 20-Payment Life plan, and the 3-per-cent. interest or dividend credits can be left on deposit with the company at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. compound interest. The Commercial Union Assurance Co., the National Mutual of Australasia, and Scottish Provident Institution, have Investment plans whereby, by combining an immediate annuity, a return of over $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. can always be obtained on amounts invested.

The Scottish Widows' Fund allows its policies, when due, to be deposited with it for not more than 20 years, and during that period pays 3 per cent. per annum on such amount deposited.

The Scottish Amicable Society, in order to meet the difficulty of finding satisfactory investments for the trust funds left by policyholders, issues what are called Income Policies, under which the office retains the sum assured when the policy becomes a claim until the death of the policyholder's widow or nominee—allowing $\frac{5}{4}$ per cent. to such nominee.

The Royal Exchange Assurance under the heading of Guaranteed Optional Investment Policies has recently introduced a new scheme under which a person, by payment of an annual sum of £35 3s., is entitled to the following benefits upon the attainment of a given age: (a) An annual income for the rest of life, and a cash payment at death; or (b) a free paid-up policy (payable at death), subject to good health; or (c) a cash payment alone, or in the event of death before attainment of the age there will be made (a) a cash payment, or (b) a cash payment together with an annual income for 20 years. After 3 years' premiums have been paid, each premium will secure a guaranteed proportional part of the benefits.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. has introduced 5-per-cent. Investment Policies which have been designed primarily for the use of husband and wife, securing to the latter, called the nominee, a 5-per-cent. investment after the death of her husband (the assured) if she should survive him; but such policies may also be taken out by other persons. On the death of the survivor of the assured and the nominee, the sum assured will be at once paid over to the executors or administrators of the assured, or the Company will hold the money as trustees.

The Canada Life Assurance Co., the oldest Colonial office, which has branch offices throughout the country, also grants 5-per-cent. 20-year gold bonds, with options at the end of the accumulative period. Some of the Bonus results of this office are remarkable.

The Mutual Life Association of Australasia and the Commercial Union have introduced schemes of Income Policies which guarantee £100 a year for 10, 15, and 20 years certain, commencing at age 50, 55 or 60, with a specified benefit in the event of earlier death, and the option of a large cash surrender value on survival of the age selected, all benefits being guaranteed.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York issues a 5-per-cent. gold-bond policy, under which, on the death of the assured, coupon

bonds in denominations of £200 each payable to bearer are issued for the full value of that policy, and upon which interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is paid for 20 years, at the end of which time the full value of the bond is also paid, or, if preferred, the Company guarantees to purchase each £1000 bond at a premium of £305 making its value £305.

3. Policies at Reduced and Modified Premiums.

Instead of a uniform annual premium throughout the term, several Life Offices accept a reduced premium for the first few years of assurance, and increase it thereafter. This is an improvement on the former "half-credit" plan, for no debt attaches to the policy. As an illustration, in the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co. a person aged 25 can insure for £1000 against death for a premium of £12 15. 8d. per annum for 5 years and £24 3s. 4d. thereafter, and participates in this company's Reversionary Bonus (35s. per cent. per annum) after the fifth year.

The Standard Life Office has a scheme of Increasing Premiums for Limited Payment Policies; the premiums are smallest for the first 7 years, and are increased every 7 years until after 21 years, when the policy is paid up and premiums cease.

The United Kingdom Temperance and General Institution for a uniform premium of £10 will grant a Maximum Diminishing Assurance: to commence at £1203, for example, at age 24, diminishing annually to £276 to age 60, and so on.

The Scottish Provident Institution has adopted what may be called the Low Premium and Deferred Bonus system. The premiums for policies granted by this society are very low. The particular feature of the scheme is that the whole surplus is reserved for division exclusively among those (more than half of the whole number) who survive the period at which their premiums with compound interest at 4 per cent. amount to the sum assured. The London and Lancashire Life Office has a similar plan, bonuses being deferred until the expectation of life is attained.

The Pelican and British Empire Mutual Life Office issues Diminishing Premium Policies. Under these the premiums are limited in number and diminish in amounts at stated periods, the annual charge during the last few years becoming very small.—The Colonial Mutual Life Association, and also the Standard Life Office, under the Reversible Premium Plan issues policies whereby the sum assured becomes payable at death, and the premiums cease at the age of 60 or 65, as selected at the outset, and afterwards the society will return one premium each year as long as the policy-holder lives.—The London Life Association grants policies whereby one-half of the premiums payable during the first five years may be left on credit at 4 per cent. interest by policy-holders in the association. This office, which employs no agents, has recently improved upon this half-credit policy by a New System of Minimum Policies. There is no debt on the policy under this plan, and after 7 years participation in profits at a reduced rate is allowed, which operates to further reduce the premium. This premium is not subject to increase. The Metropolitan Life Assurance

Society, an office which also pays no commission, in its **Discounted Abatement System** assumes a 33-per-cent. abatement, and discounts the premiums to this extent. No debt whatever attaches to the policy, and the premium is reduced to a minimum. After five years, if the rate of abatement by way of profit falls below 33 per cent. the premium would be increased (an unlikely occurrence); if it rises above 33 per cent. a further reduction in the premium would be made. This office also grants **Increasing Assurances** and guarantees surrender values under its non-participating **Endowment Assurances**.

Mention may be made of what are known as **Convertible or Enlargeable Term Policies**. For a trifling advance on short-period rates an option is extended of converting a term-assurance to some other plan, so long as the change is effected before the policy runs out. Optional endowment assurances at whole-life rates with option of conversion are granted by the **Pelican and British Empire Life Office**. The **Scottish Temperance Life Office**, the **Provident**, and the **Scottish Equitable** provide good plans in this line.

4. Life Assurance without Medical Examination.

As mentioned above, several Life Offices, following the plan of the **Caledonian Insurance Co.**, will grant policies on the **Double Endowment Plan** without medical examination. The **Caledonian Insurance Co.** also issues these policies by monthly premiums.

The **Standard Life Office**, the **Sun Life**, the **Century**, and the **Mutual Life of Australasia** have all adopted similar schemes of non-medical examination. The three last-mentioned offices accept monthly premiums, and the **Mutual of Australasia** incorporates in its policies **Guaranteed Surrender Paid-up Values**, and also allows immediate participation in profits. The **Profits and Income Insurance Co.** have a non-medical plan under which full benefit is granted at the outset.

5. Partnership Policies.

The **National Mutual Life Assurance Society** has introduced a scheme for mercantile and professional firms called **Convertible Partnership Policies**. These are designed to meet the cases when after a few years a partnership may be dissolved, and the partnership policy is no longer required. In such a case, in exchange for the partnership policy, the society will grant to each partner a policy on his own life at the rate of premium for his original age at entry.—The **Union Assurance Society** has brought out a scheme under which policies are issued assuring a given sum on the death of the first of two lives, and convertible at any time into two separate single life policies. Similar plans are put forward by the **Atlas Assurance Co.** and the **Star Life Office**.

6. Female Life Assurance.

Until recently life offices were not favourably disposed to assure women, and would only grant them policies at premiums very much in excess of those charged to males. The **Double Endowment Policy** of the **Prudential** and the **Monthly Premium Policies** of the **Sun Life Office** are very suitable for women. The **Abstainers' and General Insurance Co.** have

a unique pension scheme for women, whereby a large retiring allowance at 55 can be obtained for a very small annual premium.

7. Assurances with Exemption from Payment of Premiums under circumstances involving Temporary or Permanent Incapacity.

The **Sun Life Office** has introduced the above-named policy, which means (a) that the policy cannot lapse so long as it has any surrender value; (b) if the assured has a breakdown in health he has no premiums to pay during the period of his incapacity; (c) if he becomes totally incapacitated the society will not trouble him for any more premiums; (d) if he meets with a very serious accident the society will pay him half the sum assured, keep the policy in force free of cost, and pay the balance of the policy at his death.

The **Law Life Assurance Society** issues policies which provide for the discontinuance of premiums in the event of the assured becoming incapacitated, either by accident or bodily or mental disorders, from continuing to earn their own livelihood. These special benefits cease at age 65.

The **Law Union and Crown Insurance Co.** and the **Scottish Accident Life and Fidelity Insurance Co.** provide under certain policies for the **Exemption from Payment of Premiums** on the life assured attaining the age of 70, or whilst the assured may be temporarily or permanently incapable by accidental bodily injury or illness, or by mental disorder, from attending to his usual profession, business, or occupation. The **Protected Policy** of the **Star Life Assurance Society** is one of this kind. The **Century Insurance Co.**, the **Scottish Temperance Life**, and the **Mutual of Australasia** make a speciality of **Combined Life and Accident Insurance**, the last-named office endorsing guaranteed surrender values in its policies.

8. Some Special Schemes of Life Assurance.

The **Canada Life**, the oldest Colonial office, and the **Citizens of Australia** have plans of assurance under which premiums are returned with the sum assured. The combination of plans of life assurance to give **Double Benefit Policies** is a favourite device. For example, the **Abstainers and General** and the **General Life Offices** combine a limited payment policy with an endowment at the time the payments cease. The **Life Association of Scotland** under its combined benefit policy pays half the sum assured on a given age being attained, and the balance at death thereafter. The **Northern Assurance Co.** issues policies combining Life Assurance with **Deferred Annuities**.

Total Abstainers and Vegetarians.

Several Life Offices offer special terms to total abstainers. The **Abstainers and General**, the **Pelican and British Empire**, the **Scottish Temperance Life**, the **United Kingdom Temperance and General**, and the **Sceptre** are of this number. The first-named company classifies vegetarians with a view to offering them the increased profits they deserve (if any).

Class Offices.

There are one or two offices which indicate by their name that they cater exclusively or particularly for special classes of lives. For example the **Clergy Mutual** and **Clergy Pension**

Institution for the clergy, the Friends' Provident for members of the Society of Friends, the University for members of universities, colleges or schools.

Naval, Military, or Mercantile Marine Policies.

The London and Lancashire Life Office accepts Naval and Military Officers without extra payment at ordinary with-profit rates, profits being deferred until permanent retirement from the Service. The Yorkshire Insurance Co. has a similar scheme. The Edinburgh Life Office charges a small extra payment only while the assured remains liable for military or naval foreign service. Officers and others in the Mercantile Marine Service are accepted by the London and Lancashire Life Office under its Special Endowment Scheme without extra premium.

9. Children's Assurances and Endowments.

Children's Deferred Assurances are now effected by many offices. The leading method for such is that there are two scales of premiums. In one all that are paid are returnable if a child dies before 21. In the other scale, which is lower in the amount of premiums payable, these are non-returnable. On the child attaining 21 the policy comes into full force as a policy of insurance. By the scheme of the *Atlas Assurance Company*, if it should be desired to surrender the policy before the child attains 21, all the premiums paid, except the first, would be returned, but without interest. The Children's Endowment Policy of the *National Mutual Life Association of Australasia* appears to be much appreciated. The benefits of the policy are: (1) That the amount of the endowment shall be paid if the child survive the age of 21. (2) All premiums paid, with simple interest at 4 per cent. per annum, will be returned to the parent or his representatives if the child die before attaining this age. (3) That no further premiums shall be payable, and the policy shall be fully paid up, if the parent die before the child and during the currency of the policy. Policies are entitled to a full share in the profits, and no medical examination is required.

The Norwich Union Life Office, the Yorkshire Insurance Co., and the National Mutual Society have introduced Educational Annuities to commence at a given age of the child and to run for four or five years. They are a very inexpensive form of provision, and the policies carry valuable options.

10. Annuity Schemes.

The National Mutual of Australasia is the cheapest office for Annuities. It returns generally $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum more than most offices, and in some instances the difference is as great as 2 per cent. per annum. The Royal Exchange Corporation will grant increased annuities to lives below the average in health.—The Commercial Union Insurance Society has devised Special Deferred Annuity Policies to facilitate provision for old age. Instead of the amounts of the periodical premiums and their due dates being fixed at the outset, the premiums may be paid in any multiples of £1, and at any intervals which may be most convenient. If the payment of premiums is not continued or made regularly, nothing is lost. Each premium is

quite independent of the payment of other premiums, and secures a certain definite amount of annuity, as if it constituted by itself a wholly separate transaction. At the deferred age, or at death, or on surrender, the policyholder is entitled to take a guaranteed cash value which will be found to be almost exactly the accumulated amount of the premiums paid with compound interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The same society has introduced a new scheme of *Immediate Annuities* with a guaranteed return of part of the purchase-money in the event of early death or surrender.

11. Provision against Death Duties

can be made by means of Life Policies especially endorsed, payable, at the request of the legal representatives of the assured, to the Inland Revenue authorities in settlement of these duties.

12. Loans on Personal Security.

Several British Life Assurance companies grant loans on personal security with life assurance. The English and Scottish Law Life Office and the Norwich Union offer very good terms in this line of business.

III. MARINE INSURANCE.

The underwriters will be unable to estimate the results of business in 1905 for some time, but the profits on the 1904 account were no better, and in many cases far worse, than in the previous year, when more than one company had to record a balance on the wrong side. In the early months of 1905 heavy payments had to be made over insurance against capture on steamers and cargoes to Vladivostock. The individual figures cannot of course be ascertained, but the unprecedented series of losses was met by the companies and the Lloyd's names without any failure—a fact which speaks well for the security offered by the marine insurance market in England.

Several fine liners, such as the *Orizaba*, *Clan Monroe*, and *Cyril*, with extremely valuable cargoes, were wrecked during 1905; but the records of marine disasters were not above the normal, and, as there was no further noticeable cutting of rates, the general account for the year may not be so unfavourable.

The number of sailing-ships has gradually been decreasing steadily year by year, but heavy gales round the Horn wrought great havoc among many fine ships in 1905. The *Lalla Rookh* arrived at Falmouth after the longest passage on record from Brisbane; 95 per cent. had been paid for reinsurance, and quite a sensation was created at Lloyd's when her arrival was announced. Another remarkable voyage was completed about the same time by the *Stork*, with a valuable cargo of furs from Hudson's Bay, which was icebound all the previous winter; at one time as much as 75 guineas per cent. was paid on her.

The Indemnity, British and Foreign, and New Zealand Insurance Companies took up their quarters in a fine new building in Old Broad Street, but otherwise no particular changes took place, except perhaps a rumoured amalgamation between two of the China companies, and the rumoured transfer of the Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co. to its namesake the Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.

IV. ACCIDENT.

By far the most important change which has taken place in recent years by legislation between employers and employed has been caused by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897. The liability of an employer to his injured workmen is now regulated by the common law: by the Employees Liability Act, 1880; the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897; and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1900, which extended the Act of 1897 to workmen in agriculture. The liability thus imposed upon employers has been met by different kinds of insurance, the bulk of which is transacted by the existing accident insurance companies.

Accident or casualty insurance makes rapid progress, the premium income of the 44 companies transacting the business totalling £4,338,557 per annum, an increase of nearly £3,000,000 in seven years.

There has been a better feeling between the companies transacting workmen's compensation business, with the result that rates are firmer, and the year 1905 was the most satisfactory for some period.

Whilst the Times Insurance Co. and the Sovereign Accident Insurance Co. are in liquidation, nine new companies have been formed: The Alpha, British, Commercial Indemnity, City Farmers, Capital, National Accident and General; Provisional Sickness, Accident, and General; Sovereign Sickness and Accident, and the United Sickness and General. The Union Assurance Co. has opened an accident department; the Car and General Insurance Corporation undertake live stock and plate glass; the Century Assurance Co. are transacting fire; and there is an inclination on the part of more life and fire offices to compete for accident business.

The Automatic Reversionary Bonus, which has become so common, involves a serious liability, which it is hoped the various offices fully appreciate.

An amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, drafted upon the Royal Commissioners' Report referred to last year, was before Parliament. The new legislation will come into operation by extension and alteration of the old Act, in preference to passing an entirely new one, which would probably lead to additional litigation.

The gradual transforming of the Personal Accident Policy into a purely Sickness Policy without medical examination continues, as during the past year several offices extended their policies to cover any or every illness.

The policy of the Employers' Liability Corporation covering the same risks is noteworthy, so also the monthly 2s. 6d. Policy of the General Accident Co.

The Car and General publishes an exhaustive list of rates for Workmen's Compensation risks. It is the insurance company to the Motor Union, which includes the Automobile Club. Its motor-car policies include most valuable concessions.

About 16 offices transacting life assurance have Accident Departments. The British Equitable and Mutual Life of Australasia may now be included in this list.

A brief review of some special Accident Policies follows:—The Accident Insurance Co. has a policy with no time limit in the case of Total Disablement Compensation. Its

monthly any Sickness tables are attractive. The "Ocean's" Leader Policy carries an automatic 5-per-cent. annual addition to the sum insured, as well as a quinquennial reduction of premium in cases of no claim. The Car and General issues Sickness Insurance Policies without medical examination covering all illness. The Yorkshire Life Office caters for the Army and Navy, including the Indian Civil Service, insuring against accidents and charging no extra in cases of mishaps during Sports. Diseases are covered whilst resident in Europe. The Railway Passengers Assurance Co. has a plan of Select Insurances for Mercantile and Commercial Clerks. The Casualty Insurance Co. has an "All Risk" Policy obtainable at a small premium without medical examination. The General Accident Co. of Perth has introduced Sickness and Accident Insurance by Monthly Premiums, 50 per cent. of which are returned at 65 or at death from natural causes. The Empire Guarantee issues a Whole-Life Railway Accident Policy for £500 for res. The "Pallas" Personal Accident Policy of the "United Legal" Indemnity is a lifelong contract, and carries surrender values. This office also issues Family Insurances against certain illnesses and special private Motor Car Policies. Under the "Red Shield" Policy of the London and Lancashire Fire Office special bonuses are allowed and premium reductions are offered to Total Abstainers. The Sun Life Office issues a combined Sickness and Accident Policy without medical examination, insuring from £1 to £6 a week against any sickness. The Scottish Accident Life and Fidelity has placed the copestone on Accident Insurance by offering, in addition to compensation against illness, a sum at death if it results from such illness. The Compensation and Guarantee Fund makes a specialty of Insurance against Zymotic Diseases.

The Perfect Annuity Policy of the Royal Exchange Assurance provides annuities up to 15 years in the event of death, permanent total disablement, and permanent partial disablement by accident, or in the event of blindness or paralysis by disease.

The Return Plans of the Century Insurance are remarkable, securing insurance against sickness or accident, with return of all premiums, on attaining 65, irrespective of claims. These policies can be combined with life assurance. Sickness alone may be assured against on the same conditions at slightly lower premiums.

The Profits and Income Insurance Co. effects Health assurance, with or without return of premiums at a fixed age, irrespective of claims paid. With these benefits may be combined life assurance, endowments, and deferred annuities.

The Tontine Bonus for Non-Claimants is a system devised by the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Assurance Co. Under this scheme the premiums payable by a policy-holder who continues his assurance with the company, and who makes no claim for compensation, will be considerably reduced.

V. FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

The rates of premium vary from 5s. to 40s. per cent., and are classified under the different employments. Length of service, position and means are all matters taken into

consideration when fixing the premium to be paid. Any number of officials of an employer may be guaranteed under one policy. Additions and alterations are made by endorsement from time to time. This is a great convenience when there is a large staff. Within the last few years, premiums have been reduced 50 per cent., and the present tariff is drawn up on such moderate lines that the inducement for large firms to form their own guarantee fund is removed. This class of business is transacted by most Accident Insurance Offices. The National Guarantee and Suretyship Association will act as sureties or relieve private sureties of their risk.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS BRANCHES.

1. **Bad Debt Insurance.** Policies are issued by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and the Commercial Union Assurance Co. for covering merchants and others against bad debts of short duration. The Excess Insurance Co. also insures Solvency and the taking up of Bills of Exchange.

2. **Burglary and Housebreaking.** Several offices, and most Accident Insurance Companies, transact insurance against these felonies. The National Burglary Insurance Corporation, the pioneer of this class of business, issues a combined Burglary and Fire Policy, and also special policies for Licensed Victuallers, Cyclists, and the Army. The North British and Mercantile and the Century Insurance Companies have opened Burglary Insurance Departments; and the Guardian Fire and Life, the Yorkshire, and the Royal Exchange Assurance Offices already have done so. The Car and General Insurance Corporation offers a combined policy against burglary, housebreaking, larceny, and fire. It is understood that a large amount of burglary insurance is underwritten at Lloyd's. The Yorkshire Insurance Co. has a special Army scheme of Burglary Insurance.

The risk of murder by burglars or housebreakers is now covered by the Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Co. and the London Guarantee and Accident Insurance Association by payment of a small additional premium to that of the burglary and housebreaking risk.

3. **Chemists' and Druggists' Indemnity Insurance** is undertaken by the Northern Accident Insurance Co., the Scottish Employers' Liability and General Insurance Company, the Royal Exchange Assurance, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., the Patriotic Insurance Co., the Compensation and Guarantee Fund, and the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society for risks connected with the dispensing and sale of drugs by chemists and druggists in their business.

4. **Special Indemnities or Contingency Policies** are issued in almost any cases, when they are required, by several life offices, as well as by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Compensation and Guarantee Fund, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and the Car and General. Most ordinary life assurance companies insure

against issue of marriages, and on the other hand against a person dying with or without issue, when those events are improbable. Insurances are sometimes effected with ordinary life offices against such contingencies as a change of name, armorial bearings or religion, loss or recovery of reason, etc. The Law Guarantee and Trust Society, beyond granting policies for these objects, have done so with regard to defects in title to landed or other property: lost documents, missing beneficiaries, avoidance of voluntary settlement, and payment of annuities. Some of these risks are also insured by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation.

5. **Performance of Contracts.** The London Guarantee and Accident Co., the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., and the General Accident Assurance Corporation, insure the performance of contracts; also the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland. The Car and General Insurance Corporation insures the continuance of salaries of employees in the event of bankruptcy of a firm.

6. The coupon system of insurance entitles persons who possess copies of specified newspapers, railway guides, etc., containing accident coupons, to the payment of certain sums for injuries mentioned therein; while some of these on other coupons promise to pay the next-of-kin or legal representatives of the holders who suffer death from certain accidents—which are generally those that happen in railway trains—within specified times, fixed sums, which vary very much according to chances of death from such occurrences. By far the greater part of this insurance is transacted by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and the General Accident. It is also transacted by some of the other Accident Companies.

7. **Cycle Insurance** of different kinds is undertaken by many companies, including the Law Accident Insurance Society, the National Burglary Insurance Corporation, the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society, the National Burglary Insurance Corporation, and the Law Fidelity and General Insurance Corporation.

8. **Dairmen's Indemnity** policies are issued by the Car and General Insurance Corporation.

9. **Engines and Boilers.** Inspection and insurance of steam, gas, oil engines and boilers, and advice on all matters relating thereto, is undertaken by the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., by the National Boiler and General Insurance Co., by the Engine, Boiler, and Employers' Liability Insurance Co., and by the Law Accident Insurance Society.

10. **School Epidemics** can be insured against in the Car General Insurance Corporation.

11. **Forged Transfers.** The Law Guarantee and Trust Society, and the Ocean Accident and Guarantee, and other offices insure companies against loss consequent upon dealing in, or acting on, forged transfers.

12. **Hailstorm Insurance** is transacted by the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association, and the Nurserymen's and Market

Gardeners' Insurance Co.; this company covers crops in glass houses. The Alliance Assurance Co. insures against hailstorms.

13. Horses and Cattle and Insurance against Death by Accident and Disease is undertaken by the Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Co., the Imperial Live Stock Insurance Corporation, the National Live Stock Insurance Co., and the Scottish Live Stock Insurance Co. The latter company covers the horses of the Yeomanry and Volunteers.

14. House Purchase Insurance. By this system, adopted by the British Homes Assurance Corporation, the Century Insurance Co., the Scottish Temperance Life Office and others, a person can buy his house and insure his life out of money which would otherwise be paid as rent.

15. Landlords' and Factors' Indemnity Insurance. Policies are issued for these risks by the Northern Accident Insurance Co., the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Royal Exchange Assurance, the Compensation and Guarantee Fund, the General Accident Assurance Corporation, and the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society to indemnify such persons for compensation which they may be compelled to pay in respect of those personal accidents the policy covers.

16. License Insurance. The Licenses Insurance Corporation and the Law Guarantee and Trust Society insure license-holders and other interested persons against loss or deprivation in the value of property incurred by the forfeiture or non-renewal of licenses.

17. Lifts, Hoists, and Cranes. Several of the leading accident companies, and about five Life Offices, assure the owners or tenants of passenger and other lifts against liability for damages for personal injuries to individuals from accidents by or in connection with such lifts. The Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., the National Boiler and General Insurance Co., and the General Accident Assurance Corporation insure lifts and hoists against breakdowns.

18. Loss or Damage of Passengers' and Mariners' Luggage at Sea. The Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society and the General Accident Assurance Corporation undertake these risks.

19. Medical Attendance during Sickness is insured by the National Medical Aid Co., the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society, the Commercial Union, the Central and several industrial assurance companies.

20. Mortgages, Debentures, and other Securities. The insurance of the holders of these valuables against loss of principal and interest, and other business of a kindred character, is effected by the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co., the Ocean Accident and the General Accident Insurance Companies, the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation.

21. Motor-Car Indemnity and Horseless Carriage Insurance is carried on by the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Co. and the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Co. The Car and

General Insurance Corporation offers special terms and facilities in this line.

22. Pictures and other Valuable Objects of Art. The owners of these are indemnified against loss from damage or destruction of such by the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the Compensation and Guarantee Fund, and the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society.

23. Plate-glass Insurance was first commenced in '52 by the Plate-glass Insurance Co. Many companies transact this business. The method generally followed in plate-glass insurance is to undertake to make good all breakages, the companies being entitled, by way of salvage, to the broken glass. The insurance is often undertaken by contract in private dwellings.

24. Registered Post Insurance is transacted by the Compensation and Guarantee Fund, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the Royal Exchange Assurance, and the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society on bonds, jewellery, notes, and other valuable articles sent by registered post.

25. Indemnity against the payment of rent, mortgage interest, etc., if the house is rendered uninhabitable through fire, is granted by the Central Insurance Co.

26. Sinking Funds or Capital Redemption in connection with Leasehold Property. Several life offices, and the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, issue policies for this purpose.

27. Steam Pipes. Inspection and insurance of steam pipes in connection with engines and boilers is undertaken by the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., the National Boiler and General Insurance Co., the Engine, Boiler, and Employers' Liability Insurance Co.; and the Law Accident Insurance Society.

28. Third Party Risks are taken by most Accident Insurance companies.

29. Transit Risks. The Northern Accident Insurance Co., the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Compensation and Guarantee Fund, the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. and the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society, insure against loss of property in transit other than such as is sent by registered parcel post, as mentioned in No. 24. The Car and General Corporation covers motors against transit risks.

30. Trusteeship and Executorship. In consideration of certain premiums, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation, the Century Insurance Co., the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co., and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Accident Insurance Co. arrange to act as trustees or executors. The Royal Exchange Corporation has recently agreed to act as trustees or executors.

31. Vehicular Risks are also taken by the General and nearly all other Accident Insurance companies. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee issues a public liability policy for horse drivers. The Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Co. also makes a speciality of this line. The Car and General Insurance Corporation has a special prospectus for motor cars, lorries, and vans.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The International Arbitration Court was organised in 1901, with a Permanent Bureau, and is the chief result of the Hague Conference, which met in '99 at the invitation of the Czar (see eds. 1901 and 1902). The various Governments nominated members to represent them, and M. de Beaufort, as *ex officio* President, officially notified the signatories (April 14th, 1901) that the Court was duly constituted. The Court is to be housed in a Palace of Peace, of which Mr. Carnegie has undertaken to defray the cost. The Dutch Parliament has provided a site in the Zorgvliet Park at The Hague.

British Members of the Court: Sir E. B. Malet, Sir E. Fry, Professor Westlake, and Sir John Ardagh.

General Secretary and Chief of the Bureau: Baron Michiels Verduynen.

First Secretary of the Bureau: M. le Jonkheer W. Röell.

The dispute between Japan and Great Britain, France, and Germany as to the house-tax was referred to the Court by a treaty signed Aug. 28th, 1902, and the award, on May 22nd, 1905, upheld the contention of the three Powers that the buildings situated in the old foreign concessions were exempt from such taxation.

On Aug. 8th, 1905, the Tribunal gave its award in the *Anglo-French difference with regard to Muscat*. For details see OMAN.

Proposed Second Hague Conference.

At the annual conference in 1904 of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at St. Louis, a resolution was unanimously carried requesting "the several Governments of the world to send delegates to an international conference to be held at a time and place to be agreed upon by them for the purpose of considering: (1) The questions for the consideration of which the Conference at The Hague expressed a wish that a future conference be called; (2) The negotiation of arbitration treaties between the nations represented at the conference to be convened; (3) The advisability of establishing an international congress to convene periodically for the discussion of international questions," and asking the President of the United States to invite all the nations to send representatives to such a conference. The President received a deputation from the Union on Sept. 24th, and accepted the charge offered to him. Accordingly, on Oct. 31st, Mr. Hay sent a despatch to all the U.S. Ambassadors abroad directing them to ascertain whether and how far the governments to which they were accredited were disposed to act in the matter, and indicating three points for consideration: viz.—(1) the rights and duties of neutrals, including the question of contraband; (2) the inviolability of private property in naval warfare; and (3) the bombardment of ports, towns and villages by a naval force. A Note sent out by Mr. Hay, Dec. 16th, 1904, notified the acceptance in principle of the President's invitation, but deeply regretted Russia's refusal to join as tending to cause some postponement of the proposed conference. It suggested an interchange of views between the signatories of the Acts of 1899, through an International Bureau under the control of the Hague Court, with a view to the Government of the Nether-

lands eventually calling a renewed conference at The Hague.

The proposal was considered at the 1905 Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Brussels in August. In September it was announced that President Roosevelt had decided to leave the initiative in convoking a second Conference to the Czar, as a compliment to the originator of the movement; and on Sept. 21st, 1905, the Russian Government sent out instructions to its representatives to ask the Powers if they would be willing to attend a second Conference. In November it was stated that the receipt of a sufficient number of favourable replies was assured, most of the Powers, however, stipulating that the scope of the questions to be considered by the Conference should be submitted beforehand. The Conference will probably not be held till 1907.

Arbitration Treaties.

A treaty of arbitration and conciliation between Great Britain and France was signed Oct. 14th, 1903. This treaty provided for the reference of all differences of a judicial order and not involving vital interests or national honour to the decision of The Hague Court, the reference to be preceded by a special agreement setting out the subject in dispute, the powers of the arbitrators, and the constitution of the Court.

Similar treaties, holding good for 5 years, have since been signed by many of the European Powers *inter se*.

The Netherlands and Denmark, on June 9th, 1904, concluded an unlimited treaty of arbitration, which contained a clause leaving it open for other Powers to join.

Societies.

The International Arbitration League, formerly known as the Workmen's Peace Association, was established in 1870, and has carried on an active peace propaganda, in Great Britain, on the Continent, and in America. It initiated and organised the inter-parliamentary conferences of Members of Parliaments in favour of international arbitration which have been held at Paris, London, Rome, Berne, The Hague, Brussels, Budapest, Christiania, Vienna, and St. Louis. It has 102 members of Parliament as Vice-Presidents. **President**, Thomas Burt, M.P.; **Treasurer**, Howard Evans; **Secretary**, W. Randal Cremer, M.P. **Offices**, 11, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

The Peace Society was founded in 1816, and advocates a gradual, proportionate, and simultaneous disarmament by all the nations of Europe, and the principle of arbitration. Amongst other methods of action, it especially advocates the preaching of sermons on peace, in as many churches as possible, on the Sunday before Christmas. **President**, R. Spence Watson, Esq., LL.D. **Treasurer**, Walter Hazell, Esq., J.P.; **Secretary**, W. Evans Darby, LL.D. **Offices**, 47, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

International Law. See article on, in 1905 ed., and consult: Hall, "International Law"; Wheaton, "International Law"; Lawrence, "Principles of International Law." See EX-TRADITION, FOREIGN OFFICE, and INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

International Law, Institute of (*Institut de Droit International*), founded in '73. The first meeting was at Ghent in '74, and since then the Institute has assembled annually

at various places on the Continent and in England. The idea of the founders was that since the rules which govern the intercourse of states are established out of respect for the public opinion of the civilised world, and since this public opinion in turn is mainly derived from the leading international jurists of Europe, the incorporation of those jurists into a society whose resolutions should form a *corpus juris gentium*, could not but facilitate the development of the reign of law and justice among nations. The maximum number of its members is 60, and of its associates 60, and no nation can possess more than a fifth of the whole number. The Institute was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1904. The English members are Professors Westlake, Holland, Leech, and Dicey, Sir Robert Hart, Lord Reay, Mr. Thomas Barclay, Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, and Lord Chief Justice Alverstone; and the English associates are Mr. E. J. Lawrence, Sir Sherston Baker, Mr. J. A. Foote, Prof. Goudy, Mr. John Macdonell, C.B., and Sir John Ardagh. General Sec., Baron Descamps, 99, Rue de Namur, Louvain, Belgium.

International Statistical Institute. Established in 1885 by an assembly of statisticians from all parts of the world which met in London. Meetings have since been held at Rome, Paris, Vienna, Chicago, Berne, St. Petersburg, Christiania, Budapest, and Berlin. The membership is limited to 200. The object of the Institute is to compare the work and method of statistical inquiry in different States, and to deal with such subjects as emigration and immigration, foreign trade, vital statistics, etc. The tenth session was held in London, commencing on July 31st, 1905. President, Dr. Karl Theodor von Mama-Sternegg; General Secretary, Signor Luigi Bodio, Italian Commissioner-General of Emigration at Rome; Treasurer, Sir Alfred Bateman, K.C.M.G., Woodhouse, Wimbledon Park.

IRELAND.

Ireland has an area of 32,605 sq. m., and a population, according to the 1901 census, of 4,458,775. In 1905 the population was 4,390,208. Of the 1901 total of 4,458,775, 2,200,040 were males and 2,258,735 females, showing an excess of 58,695 females as against a similar excess of 66,844 in 1891. The decrease in the population, as compared with 1901, was 245,975. Munster showed a decrease of 97,241, or 8.29 per cent.; Connaught of 73,037, or 10.08 per cent.; Leinster of 38,709, or 3.26 per cent.; and Ulster of 36,988, or 2.28 per cent. The only county which showed an increase was Dublin, with 6.31 per cent. All the other counties showed a decrease, ranging from 5.69 per cent. in the case of Wicklow to 13.45 in the case of Monaghan. As to religious professions, 3,308,661 were returned as Roman Catholics, being 6.7 per cent. less than the number in '91; 581,089 as Protestant Episcopalians, or 3.2 per cent. less than in '91; 443,276 as Presbyterians, or 0.4 per cent. less than in '91; 62,006 Methodists, or 1.17 per cent. more than in '91; 3,898 Jews, or 11.9 per cent. more than in '91; and 59,845 all other persuasions. Put in another way, 74.2 per cent. of the population were returned as Roman Catholics, 13.03 per cent. as Protestant Episcopalians; 9.94 per cent. as Presbyterians, and 1.39 per cent. as Methodists. The number of families returned in 1901 was 910,256, or a

decrease since '91 of 2.3 per cent., representing an average of 4.9 persons to a family, as against 5 in '91. The number of inhabited houses was 858,158 in 1901, a decrease of 12,420, or 1.4 per cent. The country is divided into 4 provinces: Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught. There are 6 county boroughs: Dublin, pop. 290,638; Belfast, 349,180; Cork, 76,122; Limerick, 38,151; Londonderry, 39,892; and Waterford, 26,769. The number of emigrants from Ireland in 1903 was 40,659, of whom 39,789 were natives of Ireland. Since 1851, when the Emigration Returns were first compiled, up to the end of 1903, the number of native emigrants from Ireland totalled 3,961,011, including 2,058,907 males and 1,902,104 females.

Administration.

The head of the executive in Ireland is the Viceroy or Lord-Lieutenant, who is assisted by a Chief Secretary, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Attorney-General for Ireland, the permanent officials, and a Privy Council (which is a separate and distinct body from the Privy Council of Great Britain); but the government of the country is in all essential points carried on under the direction of or in concert with the Ministry of the day in London. The Lord-Lieutenant is charged with the maintenance of peace and order; the Irish Constabulary are under his control, and he may, if he think it to be necessary, direct the Commander of the Forces to send troops to their aid. He has power to commute sentences and pardon criminals. There are, however, more agreeable and less anxious functions attaching to the office; for, as representing His Majesty, the Viceroy, assisted by his wife, holds courts, drawing-rooms, levées, and maintains in Dublin an establishment of a semi-regal character. On occasions he confers the honour of civil knighthood. During his absence the duties of chief governorship are performed by three or more Lords Justices, those who act in this capacity being usually the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Commander of the Forces, and some of the judges. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland is head of the Irish judicial establishment, principal legal adviser of the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises in Ireland many of the powers which in England are vested in the Lord High Chancellor. The office may be held by a Roman Catholic.

The Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, or Chief Secretary for Ireland as he is usually called, has been described as prime minister to the Viceroy; and although he is in theory subordinate to the Home Office, he has his own establishment at the Irish Office in London, as well as in Dublin, and is directly responsible to the House of Commons for the acts of the Irish administration. He is assisted by a Permanent Under-Secretary, salary £2000, and other officials.

There is a separate Local Government Board (see below); a Board of Public Works, which is the great financial agent of the Government in Ireland; a Board of Trade; a Board of National Education, by which the grant made by Parliament for public education is administered (see EDUCATION); and a new Department of Agriculture and other Industries and Technical Instruction was created in '99. This Department has done a most important work in and for the country in the development of agriculture and industry. See AGRICULTURE.

Lord-Lieutenant, The Earl of Dudley, G.M.P., G.C.V.O.

Chief Secretary, Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, M.P.
Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir A. P. Macdonnell, G.C.S.I.

Lord Chancellor, Lord Ashbourne.

Chairman Board of Public Works, G. C. V.
Holmes, C.V.O., C.B.

Principal Officer Board of Trade, Captain W. Tillar.

Vice-President Board of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, K.C.V.O.

Royal Irish Constabulary.

This is a semi-military force, consisting of over 10,000 members, who are drilled and disciplined as soldiers, live in barracks, and are armed with rifles, swords, bayonets, and revolvers. It was established by Act of Parliament in '36, and is directly controlled by the Irish Government. In '67 the title of Royal Irish Constabulary was conferred on the force by command of H.M. Queen Victoria. Its authorised strength consists of 4 district inspectors, 8 head constables, and 400 sergeants, acting-sergeants and constables.

The Inspector-General is resident in Dublin, and is assisted by a Deputy Inspector-General and three Assistant Inspectors-General. Each county or riding is under the immediate charge of a county inspector.

The duties of this imperial constabulary consist of the following among other numerous civil services not imposed upon police forces in the United Kingdom: viz., collecting agricultural statistics yearly; taking the census decennially; acting as auctioneers for sale of distress; acting as inspectors of weights and measures; the performance of Custom officers' duties for the prevention of smuggling, and of Excise duties to prevent illicit distillation.

The headquarters of the force are at the depot in Phoenix Park. This is also the place for recruiting and the professional education of all members of the Constabulary. Recruits must be unmarried, at least 5 ft. 9 in. in height, and between 19 and 27 years of age.

A separate force was established by Act of Parliament for Belfast in '65, with an inspector in charge now styled Commissioner of Police, whose salary and half the cost of the extra men are paid for by that borough. In '70 a small additional force was appointed to Londonderry, the cost of which is defrayed in the same manner.

Civil Service Examinations are held, for candidates nominated by the Chief Secretary, for cadetships in the force. One-half of the vacancies for district inspectors are filled by cadets and one-half by specially selected head constables of exceptional merit. Candidates for cadetships must be unmarried, at least 5 ft. 8 in. in height, and between 21 and 26 years of age. A pension system has been established by statute law. Special provisions have also been made for men who are incapacitated from injuries received in the discharge of their duty.

Dublin Metropolitan Police.

The Dublin Metropolitan Police are under the immediate direction of a Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner, and the offices of Receiver and Secretary are consolidated. At the end of 1904 the effective strength of the

force was 1175, consisting of 7 superintendents, 23 inspectors, 43 station sergeants, 147 sergeants, and 955 constables. An excellent detective staff exists in the force for the prevention and detection of crime, headed by a superintendent and other officers. The expenditure for the year ending March 31st, 1905, for the Dublin Metropolitan Police Establishment, including the Police Courts, was £162,960, of which £52,893 was received as appropriations in aid from local sources, and the balance from the Imperial Treasury. Pensions and gratuities are provided for the force by an Act of Parliament passed in '83.

Chief Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. F. G. Ross, of Bladensburg, K.C.B., D.L.

Assistant Commissioner, Wm. Vesey Harrel, Esq. M.V.O.

Secretary and Accountant, J. Mills Goldsmith, Esq., I.S.O., Dublin Castle.

Local Government Board.

This Board, like those for England and Scotland, is the central authority for poor law, local government, and public health matters. The Board consists of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant as President, a Vice-President (Sir Henry A. Robinson, K.C.B.), and other members (viz. the Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, Mr. W. L. Micks, and Mr. T. J. Stafford), and is assisted by a staff of officials and inspectors. The duties of the Board are in the main similar to those of the English and Scottish Boards, but the Lord-Lieutenant exercises certain powers which in England belong to the Local Government Board. The principal local authorities are the same as those in England and Wales, except that there are no parish councils.

Local Administrative Bodies.

County Councils.—By the Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98, County Councils were established for every administrative county, the members being elected by the votes of the electors under the Ballot Act. The counties are divided into electoral areas, each of which returns its representative to the Council; and in addition to these members the County Council comprises the chairmen of Rural District Councils, and certain additional members chosen by the Council from outside. These Councils are elected triennially. They are the rating authority for the county except in urban districts. Their powers are limited to what may be called strictly county matters, and include all the powers transferred to them from the Grand Jury (whom they supersede so far as all administrative work is concerned); from the Presentment Sessions; from Boards of Guardians as to the making of poor rates in all places other than those that are urban; and from various authorities as to such matters as coroners, lunatic asylums, contagious diseases of animals, technical instruction, the encouragement of agriculture, fisheries, ancient monuments, marine harbours and coast protection works, and other matters.

Municipal Corporations.—These Corporations exist in a limited number of the larger towns and cities, and are administered under the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act, '40, the municipality being the only authority for local government purposes.

Urban District Councils.—These Councils supersede the Town Commissioners and other

bodies previously existing in towns, and they become the sole rating authority in the area over which they have jurisdiction. The Local Government Act, '98, transferred to them all the powers of the Presentment Sessions, and provided for their election by the Local Government electors. They are the highway, public health and burial authority for the district, subject to control as regards highways of the County Council. If any town has a population exceeding 1500, it may petition the Local Government Board for Ireland for an Order forming it into an urban district, and such Order, if issued, will have effect without confirmation by Parliament.

Rural District Councils.—These Councils are elected by the Local Government electors for those parts of the county division or rural district which are outside urban districts, and two councillors, instead of one as is the case in England, are returned for each electoral division. They supersede the rural sanitary authorities, and are the sanitary, but not the highway, authority for their district. They have transferred to them the powers of the Baronial Presentment Sessions, and all public health powers as well, and they can exercise under the Local Government Act, '98, additional powers as to boats plying for hire, recreation grounds, labourers' dwellings, epidemic diseases, and other matters. They may obtain by an Order of the Local Government Board any of the powers of an Urban District Council. In regard to highway expenditure the Councils can only submit proposals to the County Council. The funds of District Councils are obtained by precepts issued to the County Council, by whom the sum required is levied. There are no parish councils in Ireland.

Rating Powers.

The areas of local rating are the Rural and Urban Districts. The County Council is the sole rating authority in the county, exclusive of urban districts, and the Urban Council is the authority in its own district. Expenses for public health purposes are raised by a general rate or what are termed "district charges," and special rates are levied for works of water supply and sewerage, to which the areas that benefit are alone called upon to contribute. For poor law purposes the Guardians of each Union obtain funds by precepts on the County Council. General County purposes, such as the maintenance of highways, lunatic asylums, etc., are defrayed out of the rate levied by the County Council, and called the "poor rate." Apart from the general expenses for which rates are levied uniformly on the rating areas, a system has been created of "excluded charges" which are levied on particular districts for special purposes, such as the cost of extra constabulary (this force not being under the control of the local authorities at all), the cost of harbour, tramway, and light railway works, compensation for injuries caused by crime, and expenses for local works of public sanitation.

Local Taxation Statistics.

For the year ended Sept. 30th, 1904, the daily average number of indoor paupers was 42,156, and of out-door paupers 57,665. During the year ended Lady Day, 1904, the receipts of boards of guardians amounted to £1,247,719 and their expenses to £1,228,586. Of the receipts

£1,227,795 was supplied by county and county borough councils. The chief items of expenditure were:—

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|--|----------|
| In-maintenance | £454,695 |
| Out-relief | 200,482 |
| Salaries and rations of officers | 191,667 |
| Medical and vaccination expenses | 169,179 |

During the same year the receipts of rural district councils amounted to £546,612, and their expenses to £548,303. Of the receipts £193,572 came from the county councils and £290,154 from loans. Of the expenses £300,787 is for loans chiefly in respect of the Labourers Acts.

The receipts of Committees of Lunatic Asylums were £550,081, and their expenditure £550,275. As regards Town Authorities the receipts were £2,275,447, and the expenditure £2,343,474. The amounts paid into the Local Taxation Account from Imperial sources in aid of local rates during the year ended March 1904 came to £1,277,356. The amount raised by local taxation during the year was £4,048,500, which was an increase of £116,841 on the preceding year.

The total outstanding loans, including stock, were as follows:—

| | |
|--|-----------|
| County Councils | £285,856 |
| Town Councils | 5,341,908 |
| Town Commissioners | 717,727 |
| Commissioners under Special Acts | 953,640 |
| Harbour Authorities | 2,808,375 |
| Belfast Water Commissioners | 1,757,548 |
| Joint Boards | 164,348 |
| Boards of Guardians | 272,648 |
| Rural District Councils | 2,418,908 |
| Committees of Lunatic Asylums | 1,287,323 |

Total £16,008,311

Of this total, £7,013,275 related to municipal authorities, and is an increase of £4,107,456, in the last 20 years, and of £5,356,933 since 1878, the year in which the first of the existing code of Irish public health statutes was enacted.

Under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98, agricultural land is assessed to the poor rate and county cess at one-half of its value. To make up the deficiency on the other half, a grant is paid out of the Local Taxation (Ireland) account from moneys received from the Consolidated Fund. The total annual amount of the grant is £727,655, which all went to the County Councils, except some £317 for County Borough Councils. The amount of poor rate collected in the counties during the year was £1,567,769. Town authorities received £927,273 from rates for municipal purposes, and £451,065 from poor rate.

Irish County Councils.

Antrim.—Chairman, Sir Francis E. W. Macnaghten, Bart., H.M.L.; Vice-Chairman, George M'Ferran, J.P.; Secretary, Arthur Hill Coates, County Court-House, Belfast; Surveyor, John H. Brett, C.E.

Armagh.—Chairman, R. G. McCrum; Secretary, Joseph Atkinson, Jun., County Court House, Armagh; Accountant and Assistant Secretary, T. E. Reid; Surveyor, R. H. Dorman.

Carlow.—Chairman, John Hammond, J.P., M.P.; Secretary, Richard J. Keogh, Solicitor; Office, Court House, Carlow; Surveyor, E. T. Quilton, M.A.; Sub-Sheriff, R. F. W. Thorp; Accountant, James O'Neill.

Cavan.—Chairman, P. McVann's; Secretary, W. Finlay, Cavan; Surveyor, R. Somerville.

Clare.—Chairman, P. J. Hogan, J.P.; Co-eageh, Bodyke; Secretary, F. Naunton Studdent, Templemley, Ennis; Surveyor, P. L. K. Dobbin.

Cork.—Chairman, Jeremiah J. Howard, J.P.; Secretary, John George McCarthy; Office, Court House, Cork; County Surveyors, S. A. Kirkby, M.A., Queenstown, and R. W. Longfield, Bandon.

Donegal.—Chairman, James Dunlevy, Donegal; Vice-Chairman, William Gallagher; Secretary, Bernard McFadden, Solicitor, Lifford; Surveyors, J. R. A. Ferguson, M.E., and J. H. Steadman, M.E.

Down.—Chairman, The Right Hon. Thomas Andrews, D.L.; Secretary, Robert MacIlwaine; Office, County Court House, Downpatrick; Surveyor, James Heron, B.E., Courthouse, Downpatrick.

Dublin.—Chairman, P. J. O'Neill, J.P.; Secretary, R. T. Blackburne, J.P.; Accountant, E. M. Cowan; County Surveyor, W. Collen, C.E. Solicitor, W. J. Shannon.

Fermanagh.—Chairman, The Earl of Erne, K.P., Crom Castle, Newtownbutler; Secretary, E. Hugh Archdall; County Solicitor, Charles F. Falls, M.A., Enniskillen; Clerk, W. H. West, Enniskillen; Office, Court House, Enniskillen; Surveyor, James Parsons Burkett, Enniskillen.

Galway.—Chairman, J. A. Glynn, Esq., B.A.; Secretary, W. Gordon Seymour; Accountant, W. G. Fogarty; Secretary Technical Instruction and Agriculture, W. G. Fogarty; Office, County Court House; Surveyors, James Perry, M.E., Galway, and John Smith, M.E., Ballinasloe.

Kerry.—Chairman, D. M. Moriarty, solicitor, Killarney; Secretary, P. M. Quinlan; Office, Court House, Tralee; Surveyor, S. Goodwin; Office, Court House.

Kildare.—Chairman, Stephen J. Brown, B.A., J.P.; Secretary, John T. Heffernan; Accountant, Thomas Langan; Surveyor, Edward Glover, C.I.C.E.

Kilkenny.—Chairman, Joseph Walsh, J.P.; Secretary, George J. Morris; Office, Court House, Kilkenny; High Sheriff, Capt. Lindsey Knox, Bonnetstown Hall, Kilkenny; Surveyor, Alex. M. Burden, C.E., Belle Vue, Kilkenny.

King's Co.—Chairman, Henry Egan, J.P., Tullamore; Secretary, Charles P. Kingston; Office, Court House, Tullamore; Surveyor, James Delany, Tullamore.

Leitrim.—Chairman, John McLoughlin, J.P.; Secretary, Charles Dolan; Office, Council Chambers, Carrick-on-Shannon; Surveyor, E. O'Neill Clarke; Solicitor, Charles W. Alleyne, Carrick-on-Shannon.

Limerick.—Chairman, Patrick Vaughan, J.P.; Secretary, Robert Roche, 82, George Street, Limerick; Surveyor, John Horan, M.E., M.I.C.E.

Londonderry.—Chairman, Col. J. Jackson Clark, D.L.; Secretary, Thompson B. Adams; Office, County Court House, Londonderry; Surveyor, Charles L. Boddie.

Longford.—Chairman, John Phillips, Corboy, Longford; Secretary, T. N. Edgeworth, D.L., Kilshrewley, Edgeworthstown; Solicitor, John Wilson, Main Street, Longford; County Surveyor, J. W. Gunnis, F.R.I.B.A., Winston, Longford.

Louth.—Chairman, Peter Hughes, J.P.; Secretary, Townley F. Filgate; Office, Court House, Dundalk; Surveyor, Patrick J. Lynam, Dundalk.

Mayo.—Chairman, Conor O'Kelly, M.P., J.P.; Vice-Chairman, William Doris, J.P.; Secretary, J. Clarke, Castlebar; Surveyors, W. P. Orchard, B.E., M.Inst.C.E.; E. K. Dixon, M.Inst.C.E.

Meath.—Chairman, John Sweetman; Secretary, Hugh J. Cullen, J.P.; Office, Navan; County Surveyor, J. H. Moore, 63, Eccles Street, Dublin.

Monaghan.—Chairman, T. Toal, Esq., J.P.; Secretary, D. C. Rushe, B.A.; Office, Court House, Monaghan; Surveyor, W. F. Barry, A.M.I.C.E.

Queen's Co.—Chairman, P. A. Meehan, J.P., Maryboro'; Secretary, J. Carey; Office, Court House, Maryboro'; Surveyor, H. V. White.

Roscommon.—Chairman, John Fitzgibbon, Castlerea; Secretary, Michael J. Heverin, B.A., Solicitor, Castle View, Roscommon; Office, County Council Chambers, Court House, Roscommon; Surveyor, Chris. Mulvany, M.Inst. C.E., Garrow House, Athlone; Office, The Court House, Roscommon.

Sligo.—Chairman, John O'Dowd, J.P., M.P.; Secretary, William T. Vernon; Office, County Court House, Sligo; Surveyor, Charles Booth Jones.

Tipperary (South Riding).—Chairman, J. Ernest Grubb, J.P.; Secretary, Michael O'Donnell, J.P.; Office, Court House, Clonmel; County Surveyor, Edward A. Hackett, M.I.C.E.

Tyrone.—Chairman, His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K.G.; Secretary, Claude C. Hamilton; Office, Court House, Omagh, co. Tyrone; County Surveyors, F. J. Lynam, C.E., and J. W. Leebody, B.E.

Waterford.—Chairman, Edmond Nugent, J.P., Ballymacarbery, Clonmel; Secretary, R. G. Paul; Office, Dungarvan, co. Waterford; County Inspector R.I.C., J. R. B. Jennings; Surveyor, W. E. L'Estrange Duffin, C.E.

Westmeath.—Chairman, Robert J. Downes; Secretary, R. W. C. Levinge, J.P.; Sheriff, Col. J. D. Fetherstonhaugh; County Surveyor, Arthur E. Joyce, C.E.

Wexford.—Chairman, Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bart., M.P.; Secretary, Captain W. H. Pigott; Office, Court House, Wexford; County Inspector, Gilbert J. Talbot; Surveyor, Henry Webster, M.Inst.C.E.

Wicklow.—Chairman, Edward P. O'Kelly, J.P.; Secretary, Edward N. Wynne, C.E., J.P.; Office, Court House, Wicklow; County Surveyor, Stephen G. Gallagher, B.E., M.Inst.C.E.

The Irish Reform Association.

The Land Conference Committee, which was formed in 1902, and had so much to do with the inception of the Land Act, 1903, was in August 1904 dissolved and reconstituted as the **Irish Reform Association**, with Lord Dunraven, Sir Algernon Coote, Lieut.-Col. Hutcheson Poë, Mr. L. Talbot Crosbie and Col. Everard as a Provisional Organising Committee. The President is Lord Dunraven, and the Treasurer Lieut.-Col. Hutchinson Poë, C.B.

The objects of the Association, as stated in its articles, are (1) to encourage co-operation amongst all Irishmen, irrespective of creed or class, for the development of the country's

resources, and for the promotion of the welfare of the people; (2) to secure for Ireland such effective control of purely Irish affairs as may be compatible with the maintenance of the legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland and with the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament.

The Organising Committee reported on Sept. 23rd, 1904, indicating the lines on which devolution might proceed. They proposed:—“(1) The creation of a financial council, partly elected and partly nominated, to make presentments and supervise the expenditure of voted money and of money derived from savings effected in administration; (2) the formation of a statutory body, composed, in accordance with the Scotch model, of members of the Legislature and an extra-Parliamentary panel, and empowered to deal with private Bill legislation, and such other business as Parliament may refer to it.”

The Irish Unionist Alliance (Sept. 26th, 1904) declared that these proposals were “attended with the gravest danger to the Unionist cause, and that legislation to confer further powers of local government on Ireland in excess of those granted to other portions of the United Kingdom must inevitably tend to the establishment of an Irish Parliament.”

Mr. Wyndham, M.P., in a letter to the *Times*, said (Sept. 27th, 1904), “I have to say, without reserve or qualification, that the Unionist Government is opposed to the multiplication of legislative bodies within the United Kingdom, whether in pursuance of the policy generally known as ‘Home Rule for Ireland,’ or in pursuance of the policy generally known as ‘Home Rule all round.’” He criticised the proposals for dealing with Private Bill Legislation and with Irish Finance, and added: “I do not for a moment question the sincerity of the Irish Reform Association’s intention to avoid any course which might impair the Parliamentary Union of Great Britain and Ireland. I am convinced of their devotion to the Imperial ideal. I welcome their desire to stimulate energy and foster collaboration among their countrymen for the promotion of education, commerce, and industry. These aspirations are unimpeachable. But the chances of their realisation are prejudiced, and not enhanced, when they are confused with any plan, however tentative, for the multiplication of Legislative Assemblies within the limits of the United Kingdom. To any such plan, however contracted in scope and vague in feature, the Unionist party is opposed.”

Sir West Ridgeway, a former Under-Secretary of State for Ireland, warmly supported the aims and objects of the Association, stating that his views were conceived during the period of his service as Under-Secretary.

The Attorney-General for Ireland, the Right Hon. J. Atkinson, K.C.M.G., in a correspondence published in the *Times* (Nov. 3rd, 1904), denounced it as “a gross betrayal of the Unionist position and an injury to the Unionist cause.”

Mr. Wyndham's Resignation.

It soon became known that the Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Antony MacDonnell, had assisted Lord Dunraven in preparing the draft of a scheme on the lines of the first report of the Association, and that the Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Dudley, was aware of this. The Irish

Unionists were very angry about it, and the *Times* (Jan. 28th, 1905), declared that Irish Unionists were convinced, rightly or wrongly, that the aim of Sir Antony MacDonnell’s policy was to favour and strengthen the Clericalist and Nationalist elements in the country, to the disadvantage of those who were loyal to the British connexion.

Sir Edward Carson, M.P., speaking at Manchester (Feb. 4th, 1905), referred to the scheme as “fatuous, ridiculous, unworkable, and impracticable,” and declared that he “preferred the repeal of the Union to any such tampering with constitutional government as set up in the Act of Union.” The grievance of the Irish Unionists was, rightly or wrongly, that the scheme had originated with a permanent official retained under a Unionist Government at Dublin Castle, who had himself evolved a policy which had been disavowed by the Prime Minister and disavowed by the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

When Parliament met the matter was discussed in both Houses (see Session, sect. 8); and the *Times* said (Feb. 18th, 1905), “When a Unionist Lord-Lieutenant and a Unionist Under-Secretary are discussing reforms which the Cabinet condemn as Home Rule in a thin disguise, it is obviously time that they quitted their posts.”

Mr. Wyndham afterwards explained that he had no idea in Sept. 1904, when he wrote to the *Times*, that Sir Antony MacDonnell had shared in drafting the proposals of the Association. He said that Sir Antony had been censured because, owing to the misunderstanding which had arisen, he had assisted at the publication of proposals to which the Cabinet objected, which he as Chief Secretary would not have been free to make without consultation with his colleagues, and which therefore Sir Antony was not at liberty to make without first obtaining the approval of his chief. A Government could not defend the publication of proposals of which they disapproved.

Mr. Wyndham’s resignation was announced on March 6th, 1905, and on the 13th it was announced that Mr. W. H. Long was appointed to succeed him.

Irish Land Commissioners' Report, 1904-5.

The report of the Irish Land Commissioners for 1904-5 [Cd. 2648] showed that the total number of judicial rents fixed under the Land Law Acts during the period from August 1881 up to March 31st, 1905, where the parties applied to have fair rents fixed for a first statutory term, was 355,281 (excluding judicial leases and fixed tenancies). The total rental dealt with was £7,133,679, and the aggregate judicial rent fixed in respect thereof was £5,655,661, an average reduction of 20·7 per cent. The number of cases struck out or dismissed was 69,934, making the total number of cases disposed of 425,215 for a first statutory term.

The number of rents similarly fixed to March 31st, 1905, for a second statutory term, was 113,038. The total rental in these cases for the first statutory term was £1,994,555; and the aggregate judicial rent fixed for the second statutory term was £1,596,763, an average reduction of 19·9 per cent. on first-term rents. The number of cases struck out, withdrawn or dismissed was 16,423, making the total number of cases disposed of 129,461.

The general result of proceedings under the Land Purchase Acts 1881-96. for the period from 1881 to March 31st, 1905, was as follows:—

| | No. of Advances to Tenants | Amount Issued. |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1881 Act Cash Advances | 731 | 240,801 |
| 1885, 1888 Acts Cash Advances | 25,367 | 9,992,536 |
| 1891, 1896 Acts Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock | 46,398 | 13,096,386 |
| | 72,496 | 23,329,723 |

The Commissioners also reported their proceedings under the 1903 Land Act in regard to advances for the purchase of holdings. From the passing of the Act in 1903 to March 31st, 1905, 3100 applications, representing £645,084, were received, of which 2441 applications, involving advances of £531,009, were sanctioned provisionally, and 45 applications for £13,239 were dismissed. (It should be noted that these figures are exclusive of proceedings for the sale and purchase of estates before the Estates Commissioners.)

Landowners and the 1903 Land Act.

The Estates Commissioners reported that in the period from Nov. 1st, 1903, to March 18th, 1905, the applications for advances under the Land Act, 1903, which came before them, amounted to £19,115,830. The staff and the office accommodation of the Commissioners were arranged on the supposition that the applications for advances and the amount to be advanced by the Commissioners would not at first exceed the proceeds of an issue of £5,000,000 Land Stock per annum. Both staff and office accommodation were therefore soon found insufficient to enable the Commissioners to deal rapidly with the applications, and financial difficulties also arose. See also *Irish Land Question in Session*, sect. 8.

At the annual meeting of the Irish Landowners' Convention, held in Dublin on Aug. 25th, 1905, the Duke of Abercorn presiding, complaint was made of "the serious delay in completing sales under the 1903 Land Act, and the financial and social crisis which had resulted from this delay." The following resolution was carried:—"That we believe that the Government recognises the gravity of the situation created by the great disparity between the applications for advances under the Land Act of 1903 and the funds provided for meeting them, and are desirous of finding some solution for it; but regret that the Government has not proposed any remedy for meeting the difficulty, which could be accepted by vendors except at the loss of a substantial portion of the price at which they had agreed to sell their estates. That we therefore respectfully urge upon the Government that this matter should be carefully reconsidered during the recess, and that some scheme should be proposed which might be generally acceptable to vendors, and might put an end to the delay and uncertainty and loss which are entailed on both vendors and purchasers by the existing situation. That in the meantime as a temporary expedient we earnestly trust that steps will be taken to bring into operation the scheme originally suggested by Mr. Wyndham, under which the title might be cleared and the amount of the purchase-money and the fixed charge thereon (and their priority) certified by the treasurers or the Land Com-

mission in such a form as would assist vendors at the least possible expense to obtain temporary advances at low rates to pay off charges bearing higher rates of interest." The Duke of Abercorn said the difficulty was entirely due to the fact that sales and purchases had been arranged with a rapidity and to an extent far beyond the most sanguine expectations of Parliament or of the Government. Lord Clonbrock stated that the unsatisfied applications for purchase-money under the Act amounted to over £20,000,000.

Home Rule.

The demand for Home Rule was renewed at the meeting of the Nationalist Convention in Dublin, April 21st, 1904. At Glasgow, July 10th, Mr. Redmond said: "The one great fact to the Irish leaders' mind which stood out in the present political situation was that Home Rule was still the be-all and end-all of the Irish policy and programme. . . . The land question might come to a settlement apart from Home Rule, and the finances of Ireland might be put on a better footing, but these could only be valuable because they were stepping-stones to Home Rule."

The annual meeting of the General Council of Irish County Councils was held Jan. 12th, 1905, in the City Hall, Dublin. Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.P., presided. The following resolution was adopted on the motion of the chairman: "That the Irish people ought to be a free people with a natural right to govern themselves, that no Parliament is competent to make laws for Ireland except an Irish Parliament sitting in Ireland, and that the claim of any other body of men to make laws for or to govern Ireland is illegal and unconstitutional, and a grievance intolerable to the people of this country."

Irish University Education.

A Royal Commission on Irish University Education was appointed June 1901, "To inquire into the present position of higher general and technical education in Ireland, outside Trinity College, Dublin, and to report as to what reforms, if necessary, are desirable in order to render that education adequate to the needs of the Irish people." Chairman, Lord Robertson, one of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary. Other members: Prof. Butcher, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clonfert, Prof. Ewing, Sir R. Jebb, M.P., Mr. Justice Madden, Lord Ridley, Prof. Rhys, Prof. R. F. H. Dickey, D.D., Prof. J. Lorrain-Smith, Mr. Starkie, and Mr. Wilfrid Ward. Secretary, James Dermot Dale, M.A. Two volumes of evidence taken by the Commission were issued, and the final report was published in March 1903.—The Commissioners pointed out that there were only two Universities in Ireland, Dublin University and the Royal University of Ireland. The Catholic University of Ireland exists only as an association of certain colleges which prepare students for the Royal University examinations. As to the religious difficulty, "the Roman Catholics of Ireland, forming 74 per cent. of the whole population, a large number of whom are interested in this question, are, as a body, unprovided with any adequately-endowed University education of which they are willing to avail themselves." The Roman Catholic population stand aloof from the existing State-endowed colleges, and, so far as appears, the difficulty will continue unless met by a scheme

which will be accepted by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy. The Royal University, the Commissioners recommended, should be reconstructed as a teaching University with four Constituent Colleges, the three existing Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork and Galway, and a new Roman Catholic College situated in Dublin. The Commissioners held that all the chairs in the new College should be open to persons of all denominations, and that the existing Catholic University School of Medicine should form the medical faculty of the College. The endowment and equipment of the College should be on a scale required by a University College of the first rank. The report further recommended the reform of the constitution and government of the Queen's Colleges, with an increase in their powers of self-government, and in the endowment of Queen's College, Belfast. Provision for the education of women was also recommended. There were notes appended by individual Commissioners objecting to the exclusion from the

University scheme of both Magee Presbyterian College and the arts students of Maynooth.

Irish Industries Association, Royal, for the organisation of exhibitions and sales of Irish cottage-made work. Office, 20, Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, London.

Irish Language, Society for the Preservation of, the founded 1877. There is a Chair of Irish established in the Royal University of Ireland, Professorships of Irish in Cork College, Galway College, the Catholic Training College (for teachers), Drumcondra, etc. Irish-speaking Inspectors are sent to the schools; and Irish can be used as a medium for instruction in Irish-speaking districts. Of the Society's books 326,125 have been sold in Ireland. President, The Right Hon. the O'Connor Don, P.C., D.L.; Treasurer, G. N. Count Plunkett, V.P., M.R.I.A., F.S.A.; Secretary, J. J. Mac-Sweeney, R.I.A. Offices, 6, Molesworth Street, Dublin.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE OF THE WORLD.

The progress of this industry during the last twenty-five years has been so immense that it may now rightly be deemed to be one of the leading ones of the world, as will be manifest from the statistics given below.

The United States Steel Corporation is the largest combination of industries in the world. It consists of nine large trade industries, and was incorporated on Feb. 23rd, 1901. Its authorised capital was \$508,486,300 preferred, and \$506,473,400 common stock. It controls from 65 to 75 per cent. of the steel industry of the United States, and in 1904 the average number of employes was 147,343, compared with 167,709 in 1903. The profits were materially reduced during 1903 and 1904.

See also Report of the Tariff Commission on the Iron and Steel Trades, pp. 174-5.

I. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF IRON ORE.

The 4th edition of Mulhall's "Dictionary of Statistics" (1898) gives the total tons produced in the world, and the iron ore raised in leading countries approximately as follows :—

| Period. | Million Tons Ore. | | | | | | Totals. |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|
| | Great Britain. | United States. | Germany. | France. | Spain. | Various. | |
| 1801-20 . | 17 | 3 | 4 | 6 | — | 5 | 35 |
| 1821-40 . | 44 | 9 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 10 | 82 |
| 1841-50 . | 49 | 10 | 7 | 14 | 1 | 15 | 96 |
| 1851-60 . | 90 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 2 | 20 | 150 |
| 1861-70 . | 101 | 27 | 31 | 17 | 4 | 25 | 205 |
| 1871-80 . | 160 | 58 | 54 | 26 | 10 | 30 | 338 |
| 1881-88 . | 116 | 90 | 72 | 22 | 37 | 30 | 367 |
| For 88 years. | 577 | 212 | 185 | 109 | 55 | 135 | 1273 |

Statistics 1890—1904.

The total output of iron ore in the world probably amounted in 1903 to about 100,000,000 tons, the principal producers being the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and

Spain, in the order given, these countries accounting for about 80 per cent. of the total output of the world. The details, both of output and of consumption, for the years named as to these countries, and as to France, are given in the following table. In the case of the United Kingdom, the United States, and British Colonies, the tons are equivalent to 2240 lbs., but in the case of all other countries they are metric tons, equivalent to 2204 lbs.

United Kingdom.

| Year | Output in tons. | Tons per head | Consumption in tons | Tons per head |
|------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1890 | 13,781,000 | 0'37 | 18,205,000 | 0'49 |
| 1895 | 12,615,000 | 0'32 | 17,059,000 | 0'43 |
| 1900 | 14,028,000 | 0'34 | 20,318,000 | 0'49 |
| 1903 | 13,716,000 | 0'32 | 20,016,000 | 0'47 |
| 1904 | 13,774,000 | 0'32 | 19,861,000 | 0'46 |

United States.

| | | | | |
|-------|------------|------|------------|------|
| 1890 | 16,036,000 | 0'26 | 17,283,000 | 0'28 |
| 1895 | 15,958,000 | 0'23 | 16,480,000 | 0'24 |
| 1900 | 27,553,000 | 0'36 | 28,400,000 | 0'37 |
| 1903 | 35,019,000 | 0'44 | 35,918,000 | 0'45 |
| 1904* | 29,367,000 | 0'36 | 29,641,000 | 0'36 |

Germany (including Luxemburg).

| | | | | |
|-------|------------|------|------------|------|
| 1890 | 11,406,000 | 0'23 | 10,721,000 | 0'22 |
| 1895 | 12,350,000 | 0'24 | 11,887,000 | 0'23 |
| 1900 | 18,964,000 | 0'34 | 19,824,000 | 0'35 |
| 1903 | 21,231,000 | 0'36 | 23,112,000 | 0'39 |
| 1904* | 22,047,000 | 0'37 | 24,667,000 | 0'41 |

Spain.

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------|------|---------|------|
| 1890 | 6,055,000 | 0'34 | 346,000 | 0'02 |
| 1895 | 5,514,000 | 0'30 | 339,000 | 0'02 |
| 1900 | 8,676,000 | 0'48 | 853,000 | 0'05 |
| 1903 | 8,304,000 | 0'44 | 612,000 | 0'03 |
| 1904* | 7,935,000 | 0'42 | 673,000 | 0'04 |

France.

| | | | | |
|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| 1890 | 3,472,000 | 0'09 | 4,797,000 | 0'12 |
| 1895 | 3,680,000 | 0'09 | 5,094,000 | 0'13 |
| 1900 | 5,448,000 | 0'14 | 7,195,000 | 0'18 |
| 1903 | 6,220,000 | 0'16 | 7,339,000 | 0'19 |

* Provisional figures.

The other countries which produce iron ore are mainly—

| Country. | Year. | Tons. | Per head. |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Russia* | 1904 | 5,272,000 | 0'04 |
| Sweden | 1904 | 4,085,000 | 0'78 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1903 | 3,155,000 | 0'07 |
| Belgium | 1903 | 184,000 | 0'03 |
| Canada | 1903 | 236,000 | — |
| Newfoundland . | 1903 | 589,000 | — |
| Italy | 1903 | 380,000 | — |
| Greece | 1902 | 546,409 | — |
| Algeria | 1903 | 589,000 | — |
| Cuba† | 1903 | 619,000 | — |

II. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PIG IRON.

The greater portion of the pig iron produced is now used in the production of steel. According to Mulhall's Statistics, 4th edition (1898), the production of pig iron for the ninety years 1800-1889, in the principal nations producing it, was approximately as follows:—

| Period. | Million Tons Pig Iron. | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------|----------|------------------|--------|
| | United Kingdom. | United States. | Germany. | Other Countries. | Total. |
| 1800-20 . . | 5'7 | 1'4 | 1'3 | 4'8 | 13'2 |
| 1821-40 . . | 16'4 | 3'8 | 2'5 | 10'1 | 32'8 |
| 1841-50 . . | 18'2 | 4'2 | 2'6 | 8'5 | 33'5 |
| 1851-60 . . | 32'5 | 6'6 | 4'4 | 13'6 | 57'1 |
| 1861-70 . . | 47'4 | 11'4 | 10'3 | 24'5 | 93'6 |
| 1871-80 . . | 65'6 | 24'2 | 20'6 | 31'7 | 142'1 |
| 1881-89 . . | 71'2 | 47'9 | 33'3 | 38'7 | 191'1 |
| For 90 years | 257'0 | 95'5 | 75'0 | 131'9 | 563'4 |

Statistics 1890-1904.

The total quantity of pig iron produced in the world in 1903 amounted to about 47,000,000 tons, the chief producers being the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom, in the order stated. These countries between them are accountable for about three-quarters of the whole output.

The figures below give for the countries and years named the total and per head output and consumption of pig iron.

United Kingdom.

| Year. | Total Production. | Per head. | Total Consumption. | Per head. |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | Tons. | | Tons. | |
| 1890 . . | 7,904,000 | 0'21 | 6,825,000 | 0'18 |
| 1895 . . | 7,703,000 | 0'20 | 6,931,000 | 0'18 |
| 1900 . . | 8,960,000 | 0'22 | 7,705,000 | 0'19 |
| 1903 . . | 8,935,000 | 0'21 | 7,999,000 | 0'19 |
| 1904* . . | 8,563,000 | 0'20 | 7,876,000 | 0'18 |

* Provisional figures.

United States.

| Year. | Total Production. | Per head. | Total Consumption. | Per head. |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | Tons. | | Tons. | |
| 1890 . . | 9,203,000 | 0'15 | 9,322,000 | 0'15 |
| 1895 . . | 9,446,000 | 0'14 | 9,473,000 | 0'14 |
| 1900 . . | 13,789,000 | 0'18 | 13,554,000 | 0'18 |
| 1903 . . | 18,009,000 | 0'22 | 18,587,000 | 0'23 |
| 1904* . . | 16,497,000 | 0'20 | 16,526,000 | 0'20 |

Germany (including Luxemburg).

| | Metric Tons. | | Metric Tons. | |
|-----------|--------------|------|--------------|------|
| 1890 . . | 4,651,000 | 0'09 | 4,984,000 | 0'10 |
| 1895 . . | 5,455,000 | 0'10 | 5,534,000 | 0'11 |
| 1900 . . | 8,507,000 | 0'15 | 9,105,000 | 0'16 |
| 1903 . . | 10,018,000 | 0'17 | 9,758,000 | 0'17 |
| 1904* . . | 10,058,000 | 0'17 | 10,010,000 | 0'17 |

Russian Empire (excluding Finland).

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| 1890 . . | 902,000 | 0'01 | 1,035,000 | 0'01 |
| 1895 . . | 1,425,000 | 0'01 | 1,552,000 | 0'01 |
| 1900 . . | 2,895,000 | 0'02 | 2,947,000 | 0'02 |
| 1904* . . | 2,978,000 | 0'02 | 2,996,000 | 0'02 |

France.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| 1890 . . | 1,962,000 | 0'05 | 1,906,000 | 0'05 |
| 1895 . . | 2,004,000 | 0'05 | 1,918,000 | 0'05 |
| 1900 . . | 2,714,000 | 0'07 | 2,832,000 | 0'07 |
| 1903 . . | 2,841,000 | 0'07 | 2,762,000 | 0'07 |
| 1904* . . | 3,000,000 | 0'08 | 2,951,000 | 0'08 |

Austria-Hungary.

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| 1890 . . | 965,000 | 0'02 | 1,012,000 | 0'02 |
| 1895 . . | 1,128,000 | 0'03 | 1,261,000 | 0'03 |
| 1900 . . | 1,456,000 | 0'03 | 1,522,000 | 0'03 |
| 1903 . . | 1,386,000 | 0'03 | 1,395,000 | 0'03 |

Belgium.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| 1890 . . | 788,000 | 0'13 | 1,023,000 | 0'17 |
| 1895 . . | 829,000 | 0'13 | 1,043,000 | 0'16 |
| 1900 . . | 1,019,000 | 0'15 | 1,317,000 | 0'20 |
| 1903 . . | 1,216,000 | 0'19 | 1,526,000 | 0'23 |
| 1904* . . | 1,283,000 | 0'18 | 1,602,000 | 0'23 |

Sweden.

| | | | | |
|-----------|---------|------|----------|-------|
| 1890 . . | 456,000 | 0'10 | 427,000 | 0'09 |
| 1895 . . | 463,000 | 0'10 | 408,000 | 0'08 |
| 1900 . . | 527,000 | 0'10 | 494,000 | 0'10 |
| 1903 . . | 507,000 | 0'10 | 485,000 | 0'09 |
| 1904* . . | 529,000 | 0'10 | 506,000* | 0'10* |

Spain.

| | | | | |
|-----------|---------|------|----------|------|
| 1890 . . | 265,000 | 0'01 | 232,000 | 0'01 |
| 1895 . . | 244,000 | 0'01 | 233,000 | 0'01 |
| 1900 . . | 300,000 | 0'02 | 285,000 | 0'02 |
| 1903 . . | 381,000 | 0'02 | 333,000 | 0'02 |
| 1904* . . | 358,000 | 0'02 | 318,000† | 0'02 |

* Provisional figures.

Very little pig iron is made in other countries than those named above. In Canada, however, it is increasing, and rose from 68,800 tons in '98 to 319,600 tons in 1902; in 1904 it was 271,000 tons. Government bounties on the production of pig iron have been in operation in Canada since 1897, and are to continue in force, though subject to a gradual reduction, until 1907.

III. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF STEEL.

The aggregate quantity of steel produced from 1850 to 1890, according to Mulhall's Statistics, 4th edition (1899), may be set down approximately as under:—

| Period. | Great Britain. | United States. | Germany. | France. | Various. | Total. |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1850-60 . | 2,600,000 | 700,000 | 1,300,000 | 800,000 | 700,000 | 6,100,000 |
| 1870-79 . | 8,300,000 | 3,800,000 | 3,100,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,100,000 | 19,500,000 |
| 1880-89 . | 25,100,000 | 27,700,000 | 12,200,000 | 3,800,000 | 6,100,000 | 68,900,000 |
| For 40 years . | 36,000,000 | 32,200,000 | 16,600,000 | 6,800,000 | 8,900,000 | 94,500,000 |

Statistics, 1890-1904.

The total steel production of the world in 1903 may be put at about 35,000,000 tons. The following tables show total production, and production per head, of steel in the countries and years named.

| Year. | United Kingdom. | Per head | Russian Empire. | Per head. | Sweden. | Per head. | Germany (including Luxemburg). | Per head |
|-------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | Tons of 2240 lb. | | Metric Tons. | | Metric Tons. | | Metric Tons. | |
| 1890 | 3,579,000 | 0'10 | 375,000 | 0'003 | 168,000 | 0'04 | 2,232,000 | 0'05 |
| 1895 | 3,010,000 | 0'08 | 872,000 | 0'007 | 197,000 | 0'04 | 3,933,000 | 0'08 |
| 1900 | 4,901,000 | 0'12 | 2,201,000 | 0'016 | 300,000 | 0'06 | 6,362,000 | 0'11 |
| 1903 | 5,034,000 | 0'12 | 2,366,000 | 0'017 | 318,000 | 0'06 | 8,248,000 | 0'14 |
| 1904* | 5,027,000 | 0'12 | 2,700,000* | 0'019 | 333,000 | 0'06 | 8,930,000* | 0'15 |

| Year. | Belgium. | | France. | | Spain. | | United States. | |
|-------|--------------|------|--------------|------|--------------|-------|------------------|------|
| | Metric Tons. | | Metric Tons. | | Metric Tons. | | Tons of 2240 lb. | |
| 1890 | 246,000 | 0'04 | 683,000 | 0'02 | 75,000 | 0'04 | 4,277,000 | 0'07 |
| 1895 | 455,000 | 0'07 | 876,000 | 0'02 | 57,000 | 0'03 | 6,115,000 | 0'09 |
| 1900 | 655,000 | 0'10 | 1,565,000 | 0'04 | 144,000 | 0'03 | 10,188,000 | 0'13 |
| 1903 | 1,298,000 | 0'19 | 1,840,000 | 0'05 | 137,000 | 0'007 | 14,535,000 | 0'18 |
| 1904* | 1,083,000 | 0'15 | 2,080,000 | 0'05 | 195,000 | 0'010 | 13,767,000 | 0'17 |

* Provisional figures.

A comparison of the total quantity of steel produced, with the total quantity of pig iron consumed for all purposes, shows that for every 100 tons of pig iron consumed for all purposes the United Kingdom produced on an average of the 3 years 1901-3 about 64 tons of steel, while Germany produced 84 tons, the United States 81 tons, and France about 64 tons.

The quantity of steel produced by the open-hearth process in the United Kingdom is at present about double that produced by the Bessemer process. In Germany and the United States, on the other hand, the proportions are reversed, about two-thirds of their total production consisting of Bessemer steel.

Nearly the whole of the German and American steel is basic steel, whereas most of the steel produced in the United Kingdom is acid steel.

IV. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

British Imports and Exports.

The chief imports into the United Kingdom are pig iron (principally from Sweden and Spain); and unwrought steel from the United States, Germany and Belgium. The figures are:—

| | Tons. | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| | 1899. | 1901. | 1904. |
| Pig Iron | 171,373* | 195,409 | 130,408 |
| Bars, Angles, Rods, and Sections . | 73,156 | 98,101 | 104,242 |
| Unwrought Steel | 77,290 | 182,884 | 522,706 |
| Girders, Beams, Joists, etc. | 95,476 | 122,685 | 122,954 |

* Includes a small amount of puddled iron.

The Chief Exports from the United Kingdom are:—

| | Tons. | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|
| | 1899 | 1901. | 1904. |
| Pig Iron | 1,380,142 | 839,182 | 810,934 |
| Iron Bars, Angles, etc. | 135,965 | 104,781 | 115,636 |
| Railroad Iron (Rails) | 471,774 | 466,607 | 525,371 |
| { Chairs, } { Sleepers, etc. } | 118,893 | 106,117 | 129,055 |
| Galvanised Sheets | 238,013 | 250,285 | 385,448 |
| Tinplates and Sheets | 256,373 | 271,320 | 359,634 |
| Steel Bars, Angles, etc. | 146,239 | 112,123 | 122,930 |
| Steel Sheets | 159,589 | 96,654 | *152,337 |

* Iron and Steel Sheets and Plates.

German Imports and Exports.

The Chief Imports of Germany are:—

| | Metric Tons. | | |
|---|--------------|---------|---------|
| | 1899. | 1901. | 1904. |
| Pig Iron | 612,652 | 267,503 | 173,256 |
| Wrought Iron Bars, Tyres, and Plough-shares | 37,179 | 22,518 | 26,066 |
| Tinplate | 23,834 | 9,949 | 18,939 |
| Cast Iron Wares | 25,631 | 20,690 | 8,923 |
| Malleable Iron Pipes | 22,299 | 12,201 | 13,262 |

The Chief Exports are:—

| | 1899. | 1901. | 1904. |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Pig Iron | 182,091 | 150,447 | 225,897 |
| Angle Iron | 221,165 | 342,447 | 373,248 |
| Rails | 109,813 | 180,977 | 211,049 |
| Wrought Iron Bars, Tyres, and Plough-shares | 193,933 | 329,513 | 293,621 |
| Blooms, Puddled Bars, Ingots | 23,438 | 201,716 | 395,990 |
| Rough Plates and Sheets of Wrought Iron | 150,239 | 255,627 | 256,186 |
| Iron Wire | 92,251 | 154,285 | 169,750 |

French Imports and Exports.

The Imports of France are of no great importance. The chief exports are:—

| | Metric Tons. | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|
| | 1899 | 1901 | 1904* |
| Pig Iron | 153,792 | 96,463 | 189,668 |
| Iron Bars | 29,695 | 25,703 | 35,225 |
| Iron and Steel Rails | 18,753 | 37,682 | 57,257 |
| Steel Ingots and Billets | 15,524 | 18,989 | 147,634 |
| Structural Iron and Steel | 10,929 | 27,550 | 28,249 |

American Imports and Exports.

The chief imports are:—

| | Tons. | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1899 | 1901 | 1904 |
| Pig Iron | 40,393 | 62,930 | 79,500 |
| Steel Ingots, Blooms, Billets, Bars, etc. | 12,601 | 8,164 | 10,801 |
| Tin Plates | 58,915 | 77,395 | 70,652 |

The chief exports are:—

| | 1899 | 1901 | 1904 |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Pig Iron | 222,678 | 81,211 | 49,025 |
| Steel Bars or Rods | 47,421 | 35,562 | 45,961 |
| Billets, Ingots, and Blooms | 25,487 | 28,614 | 314,324 |
| Iron and Steel Rails | 277,714 | 318,956 | 416,250 |
| Steel Sheets and Plates | 50,635 | 23,923 | 50,477 |
| Structural Iron and Steel | 54,244 | 54,005 | 55,514 |
| Wire | 116,317 | 88,238 | 118,581 |

* Provisional figures.

Iron Trade Association, British, 165, Strand, W.C. President, Arthur H. Heath, M.P.; Secretary, J. Stephen Jeans.

ITALY.

Italy is governed by Victor Emmanuel III., the third constitutional king. The first was Victor Emmanuel II., King of Sardinia, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, who was declared King of Italy on March 17th, 1861, by the first Italian Parliament, which assembled in Feb. '61, though it was not until '70 that the province of Rome was occupied by the Italian army and annexed to the kingdom. The Executive is vested in the King, and exercised through his Ministers. The legislative authority is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Senate of about 367 members in 1905 (composed of the Princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members selected by the Ministry and nominated by the King for life, who have rendered eminent services to the country, are upwards of forty years of age, and pay taxes to an annual amount of £120); and a Chamber of 503 Deputies, elected by conditional universal suffrage for a period of five years, though the King can dissolve the Chamber at any time. Electors must be over 21, and qualified by a certain standard of education, by payment of at least 19'80 lire in direct taxation, or if farmers of at least 500 lire of rent, or, if in business, of an annual rent varying from 150 to 400 lire, according to the communes in which they live; professors, soldiers who have served under arms for 2 years, and others are qualified to vote. All money bills must be initiated in the Chamber. Senators and deputies are unpaid, but travel free.

The Army.

The Italian army consists of the Active Army, the Mobile Militia, and the Territorial Militia. There are 12 army corps, each having 2 infantry divisions, except that in the Rome district, where there are 3. The organization of the permanent army comprises 96 regiments of line infantry (288 battalions), 12 regiments of bersaglieri (36 battalions) and 7 Alpine regiments (22 battalions). The strength varies considerably, the company having upon a peace strength a maximum of 100 and a minimum of 60, with a mean of 80, known as the *forza bilancia*. Upon this basis there are in 1905-6 13,673 officers, 207,162 men, while the figures of the legal *cadre effective* are respectively 13,860 and 265,901. There are 24 regiments of cavalry (144 squadrons), each squadron having a mean strength of 145 men and 124 horses. There are 24 regiments of field artillery, with 126 6-gun batteries, but in peace time the battery has only 4 guns. The army also comprises 1 regiment of horse artillery (6 batteries), 1 of mountain artillery (12 batteries), 1 brigade of mountain artillery, with 3 batteries in Venetia, 3 regiments of coast artillery and a brigade in Sardinia, 2 regiments of fortress artillery and 5 of engineers, comprising 60 companies of the various branches.

The total war strength of the forces is given as follows, but it must be remarked that the men of the territorial militia are almost untrained:—

| | |
|--|-----------|
| With the colours, officers and men | 248,111 |
| Unlimited leave | 486,290 |
| Mobile Militia | 320,170 |
| Territorial Militia | 2,275,631 |
| Total on a war footing | 3,330,202 |

There are about 1250 guns with the Regular Forces and 378 with the Mobile Militia. The year 1905-6 is the sixth and last covered by the provision of 60,000,000 lire for the rearmament of the artillery.

The Navy.

The Navy is administered by a Minister of Marine, responsible to Parliament, with an Under-Secretary of State, relieving the Minister of many of his executive duties. Attached to the Under-Secretary of State's office are four bureaux, dealing respectively with the Personnel, Shipbuilding, Artillery, and the Mercantile Marine. There are also two consultative bodies to assist the Minister, one of which, presided over by the Under-Secretary of State, deals with general questions, and the other is practically a committee on designs. There are three Naval Districts, each administered by a flag-officer. Seamen for the Italian Fleet are recruited by conscription; all men following a seafaring life of 20 years of age must serve at sea for 18 months or more. Actually the whole draft is not required, and the part which is taken for service remains afloat for 4 years. There are also training-schools for boys.

The 1905 6 Naval Estimates totalled £5,089,878 (127,246,962 lire), as against £5,087,643 (127,191,089 lire) for 1904-5. The sum to be expended on new construction is £812,400 (20,460,000 lire).

The personnel allowed for in the Budget of 1905 6 is 27,200. The executive officers are divided thus: 1 admiral, 11 vice-admirals, 15 rear-admirals, 59 captains, 70 commanders, 72 lieutenant-commanders, 410 lieutenants, 174 sub-lieutenants, and 81 midshipmen.

The strength of ships built, building and projected for the Italian Navy on Nov. 30th was:—

| | Built. | Build- ing. | Pro- jected. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| Battleships, 1st class | 14 | 4 | — |
| do. 3rd class | 2 | — | — |
| Armoured cruisers | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Protected cruisers: | | | |
| 2nd class | 5 | — | — |
| 3rd class | 13 | — | — |
| Unprotected do. | 1 | — | — |
| Torpedo vessels | 11 | — | — |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers | 13 | — | 4 |
| Torpedo boats | 128 | 27 | — |
| Submarines | 1 | 5 | 2 |

The Government dockyards of Italy are at Spezia, Venice, and Taranto.

Two large vessels were launched in 1905, the battleship *Napoli* on Sept. 10th at Castellamare, and the armoured cruiser *San Giorgio* at the same port on July 5th. The armoured cruiser *Francesco Ferruccio* was completed and commissioned for service.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 69 provinces administered by provincial councils, and subdivided into 8275 communes. Each commune is presided over by a syndic (who in the larger communes is elected, in the smaller appointed by the King), and has a municipal council of from 30 to 50 members according to the population. The Roman Catholic is the nominal State religion, and the religion of the vast majority of the people; but the Government has passed many acts

so framed as to make the civil government supreme, and to secure complete freedom for all creeds. The officials of the Church are appointed by the Pope, but the royal assent is necessary in the case either of a bishop or an archbishop. (See separate article on RELIGIOUS BODIES.) Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of six and nine in all parts of the country, but the law is not rigorously enforced. There are about 52,000 public primary schools, with scholars numbering in all about 2,550,000. Secondary and higher instruction is also provided by the State, and there are 21 universities. The chief newspapers are the *Tribuna* of Rome, the Government organ, the *Secolo* of Milan (Liberal), the *Corriere della Sera*, which circulates throughout the north of Italy, and the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ.

Industries, Railways, etc.

Agriculture is the occupation of nearly one-third of the population, wheat, maize and other grains being largely produced. Poultry and dairy farming for export are making great progress. Wine, silk and oil are among the other products, and sulphur, zinc, lead and iron are mined. There has been a very marked and rapid industrial development in recent years, particularly in the last ten or twelve. The chief industries are the textile—silk, cotton, flax, hemp and jute—mechanical and metal industries. Electricity is very largely used for motive power and for lighting and traction. The chief exports are silk, wine, oil, eggs, sulphur, hemp and flax, skins, ores and cattle. There were in 1903 nearly 10,000 miles of railways, most of which belong to the State, and were leased in 1885 for 60 years to companies which work them under contracts terminable, and for the most part terminated, in 1905. See History below.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 110,646 sq. m.; pop., 1902, 32,966,307. Rome has a pop. of 463,000, Naples of 563,731, and Milan of 491,460. Revenue, 1903-4, £75,611,398; estimated 1905-6 £72,596,211; expenditure, 1903-4, £74,258,804; estimated 1905-6, £72,128,470; public debt, 1905, £58,689,525. Imports, 1904, £78,330,627; exports, 1904, £64,277,204.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Interior, Signor Fortis.—Foreign Affairs, Signor Tittoni.—War, General Pedotti.—Marine, Admiral Mirabello.—Justice, Signor Finocchiaro Aprile.—Treasury, Signor Carcano.—Finance, Signor Majorana.—Public Works, Signor Ferraris.—Public Instruction, Signor Bianchi.—Agriculture, Signor Rava.—Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Morelli Gualterotti.

Ambassador in London, Monsieur A. Pansa, 20, Grosvenor Square, W.

Consul-General in London, Comm. L. Allatini.

British Ambassador to Rome, Sir Edwin Egerton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.—Councillor of Embassy, Charles L. Des Graz.

British Consuls. Consuls-General: Florence, Major W. P. Chapman; Genoa, W. Keene; Naples, E. N. Rolfe, M.V.O. Consuls: Milan, J. H. Powsey; Palermo, S. J. A. Churchill; Rome, C. C. Morgan; Brindisi, S. G. Cocoto; Cagliari, R. H. Pernis; Venice, E. de Zuccato.

Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry Del Val.

Sovereign.

Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy, succeeded his father, King Humbert I., who on July 29th, 1900, was assassinated at Monza by the Anarchist Bresci. Victor Emmanuel was b. Nov. 11th, '60, and in Oct. '96 was married to Princess Hélène of Montenegro. As Crown Prince of Naples, he visited Queen Victoria with his Princess in '97, and took part in the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. He earned the respect and confidence of the people over whom he rules before he ascended the throne, and his kindness of nature and rectitude of purpose are universally acknowledged. The heir to the throne is Umberto Nicola Tommaso Mario, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 16th, 1904. A daughter (Yolanda Margherita) was born in June 1901, and another daughter on Nov. 19th, 1902. Prince Emanuele of Savoy, Duke d'Aosta, cousin of the King, b. Jan. 13th, '69, was made a Royal Knight of the Garter by King Edward VII. in July 1902. While in England in 1903, on a visit to King Edward, the King received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University. The annual allowance for the King's Civil List is over £700,000.

Political Parties.

Italian political parties formerly consisted of a Right and a Left, the former being the party of Cavour, the monarchical and Conservative party, and the latter consisting of the followers of Mazzini, the Liberal and democratic if not Republican party. These two parties, however, have since split up into many different combinations. Signor Crispi, after a long tenure of power, resigned in '91, but the disastrous state of the country's finances led to his recall in '94 by the unanimous wish of the nation, and he remained in office until the disasters which overtook the Italian forces in Erythrea in the early part of '96 brought about his downfall. He was succeeded by the Marquis di Rudini, who found himself to a large extent dependent upon the support of the extreme Radicals, led by Signor Cavallotti, and after the general election in March '97 gave Signor Zanardelli and two other Radicals places in the Ministry (Dec. '97). General Pelloux succeeded him with a Liberal Ministry, including adherents of Giolitti, Zanardelli and Crispi, June 29th, '98, but was compelled to resign in May '99, and formed a new administration, consisting, for the most part, of Conservatives, a curious change. Baron Sonnino, though not in the Ministry, lent it his support. The general election of June 1900 resulted in large gains by the Extreme Left, who secured 101 seats, allocated thus—Radicals 44, Republicans 27, and Socialists 30. The Government secured 300 supporters in the new Chamber, and the Constitutional Opposition about 110. Nevertheless General Pelloux resigned, and a Cabinet of a Moderate Liberal type, under Signor Saracco, succeeded to office. On this falling, in Feb. 1901, an administration was formed by Signor Zanardelli, but in Oct. 1903 he had to retire owing to bad health. M. Giolitti then formed a new Ministry, with Signor Luzzatti as Finance Minister and Signor Tittoni as Foreign Minister. The Extreme Left had formed an important section of M. Zanardelli's supporters, but their attitude gradually changed to strong opposition

both to him and to M. Giolitti. In Sept. 1904 serious strike riots broke out, at the instigation of the Socialists, and the Premier seized the opportunity to dissolve. The General Election followed in November. The alarm felt at the reign of terror during the riots led to the defeat of the Extreme Left, who only secured 91 seats (including 30 Socialists), as compared with 106 seats before the dissolution. More than four-fifths of the members elected pledged themselves to support the Constitution against Socialist attacks; this four-fifths including the Constitutional Liberals and the Constitutional Opposition under Baron Sonnino.

History, 1905.

Fulfilling their election pledges, the Giolitti Government produced their Bill for the State acquisition of the railways. The railway employés thereon met (Feb. 25th) and decided that their best way of securing good terms for themselves was not to strike, but to obstruct the railway service. This was done, to the great inconvenience of the public, for some few days; but the firm attitude of the companies, supported by the Government, led to its abandonment. Early in March, Signor Giolitti, who had been in bad health for some time, resigned. His colleagues formed an *interim* Ministry under Signor Tittoni for a few days, and then made way, after a vote in the Chamber had cleared up the situation, for a new Ministry under Signor Fortis (28th). The Ministers of War, Marine, and Foreign Affairs under Giolitti all retained their posts; but five new men from the Left were given portfolios. The Chamber approved their declaration that they would carry out the programme of the Giolitti Administration (April 4th). The Railway Bills were then brought forward and carried without any serious trouble. They provided for the acquisition by the State of the control and management of all the lines as from July 1st, except the southern railway lines of the Adriatic Company, 2000 kilometres in length, and some 2000 kilometres of secondary lines. The indemnity paid to the companies was fixed at rather more than £20,000,000, the money being raised by (1) the State assuming railway companies' debts of £3,400,000; (2) loans of £8,600,000 from various banks, etc.; (3) the issue of special coupons redeemable within forty years to the amount of £8,000,000, the interest in each case being fixed at 3'65 per cent.

An International Conference on Agriculture, summoned on the initiative of the King, met at Rome, and was opened by Signor Tittoni (May 29th). It approved the organisation of an International Institute of Agriculture, with a permanent establishment and office in Rome, for the interchange of agricultural information, the King undertaking to give to its support the future income of two Crown properties amounting to about £12,000 per annum.

In July an Encyclical was addressed by the Pope to the Italian Bishops, the gist of which was that Italian Catholics would find it their duty to make ready to fight Socialism by participating actively in political life.

Severe earthquake shocks caused terrible destruction and loss of life in Calabria and Sicily (Sept. 6th). The King went to help the victims (10th), and by his presence and his contributions did much to restore confidence to the sufferers.

Colonies.

Erythrea. The Italian possessions on the Red Sea were combined under this name by various decrees from '90 to 1901. The colony extends from Cape Kasar about 670 miles along the coast of the Red Sea to a point on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It has the control of its own administration and finance, under a civil Governor appointed by the King. Italy, Abyssinia, and Great Britain agreed to a modification of the frontiers between the colony, Abyssinia, and the Soudan (May 15th, 1902), and the annexation of Raheita to the colony was announced (19th). **Area** about 88,500 sq. m., **population**, which is nomadic, about 450,000. **Asmara** is the seat of government. Massowah has about 8000 inhabitants. Gold mines exist near Asmara, and pearl fishing is carried on at Massowah by the Italian Pearl Fishery Company. A railway is being built from Massowah to Asmara.

Italian Somaliland, in North-East Africa, is separated by the river Juba from the East Africa Protectorate (British), and has a coast-line extending from the Juba to Cape Guardafui, and then along the coast of the Gulf of Aden to the Somali Coast Protectorate, also British. **Area** 100,000 sq. m., **population** about 450,000. It is divided into three parts for administrative purposes: (1) The **Benadir Coast Colony**, with a coast-line from the Juba to Meregh. In Jan. 1905 Italy assumed sovereign rights over this territory, paying the Sultan of Zanzibar £144,000 therefor, and undertaking the administration instead of the Benadir Co. Great Britain also leased to Italy five acres of land at Kismayu, with a frontage on the shore, to facilitate trade with Benadir. (2) The **Sultanate of Obbia** under Sultan Yusuf Ali, on the eastern coast.

(3) The **Sultanate of the Mijertain**, covering the Horn of Africa, the capital of which is Bandar Alula. The Italian Government concluded an agreement with the Mullah providing for the pacification of Italian Somaliland in March 1905. The Mullah placed himself under the protection of the Italian Government, and was given a permanent residence on the coast, between Ras Garad and Ras Gabbe, with authority over an agreed territory, pledging himself to prohibit the importation of arms and ammunition, and to prevent any traffic in slaves.

Ito, Marquis Hirobumi, the great Japanese statesman, is issued from the Shoshii clan, and was born in '38. In '63 he escaped by stealth to Shanghai in order to visit foreign lands and study Western customs, spending a year in London. Since then he has spent some thirty-four years of his life in office, "always," in his own words, "trying to help and sometimes even to force on measures necessary for the growth of Japan." He was appointed Governor of Hiogo in '68 and Vice-Minister of Finance in '69, afterwards becoming Premier four times. In this capacity he was instrumental in giving a Constitution to Japan. In 1900 he founded the Constitutional Political Association, and soon afterwards became Premier again. In July 1903 he relinquished his connection with party politics to become President of the Privy Council, an advisory body which is consulted by the Emperor on all important measures. During and since the Russian war he was sent to Seoul, to settle the relations between Japan and Korea, a task which he satisfactorily accomplished in Nov. 1905. He visited Europe in '71, '82 and 1901, and was made a G.C.B. in 1902.

J

Jameson, Leander Starr, C.B., Premier of Cape Colony, Feb. 1904, was b. in Edinburgh in 1853, adopted the medical profession, became M.R.C.S. Eng. '75 and M.D. London '77. In '91 he was appointed Administrator of Rhodesia, and held that post till the famous Raid in Dec. '95, after the failure of which he was tried in London and sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Cape Colony in 1900 to represent Kimberley, and appointed a Director of De Beers in the same year, and of the British S. Africa Co. in 1902.

JAPAN.

Japan is an empire—separated from China by the Eastern Sea and the Straits of Korea—consisting of the archipelago of Nippon, which includes four large islands, Yesso, Honshiu, Kiushiu, and Shikoku, together with Formosa and the Pescadores, ceded by China in '95, the southern portion of the island of Sakhalin, ceded by Russia in 1905, and nearly 4000 smaller islands. **Area** (excluding Formosa, the Pescadores, and Sakhalin) is about 147,655 sq. m.; **population** (1905) 47,812,702. The population of the capital, Tokio, is 1,440,121, of Osaka, 821,235, and of Kioto, 353,139. Yokohama (pop. 193,762)

and Kobe (pop. 215,780) are the two chief ports, and the chief centres of foreign trade.

The island of **Formosa** lies off the Chinese coast. A Governor-General with large powers administers the island, which is divided into twenty districts, each under a chief magistrate. **Area** about 13,500 sq. m., **pop.** (1905) 3,059,235, mostly Chinese. The chief towns are Tamsui at the north and Tainanfu and Anping at the south end. The chief products are coal, tea, sugar, rice, and camphor, the Government having a monopoly of the camphor industry, which is carried on by a British firm under contract with the Government. There are 195 miles of railways, and good roads have been also made in all directions.

The **Pescadores** have an area of 85 sq. miles and a pop. of 54,151.

The island of **Sakhalin**, south of the 50th degree N. lat., was ceded to Japan at the conclusion of the war with Russia (see RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR). The island is separated from Japan by the narrow strait of La Perouse. Its fisheries are valuable.

The Legislature.

The history of Japan is almost as ancient as that of China, the present Mikado, Mutsu Hito,

being the representative of a dynasty which claims to have possessed the throne since B.C. 660. The country was, prior to '89, an absolute monarchy, but in that year a new Constitution was promulgated. In the Emperor are vested the executive power with the advice of his Ministers, whom he appoints, and who are responsible to him; and the legislative power with the consent of the Diet. The Diet is composed of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The House of Peers numbers about 330, and consists of (a) Peers elected for life, including: (1) male members of the Imperial family above 20 years of age; (2) princes and marquises above 25 years of age; (3) persons nominated by the Emperor for State services or for their learning; and (b) Peers elected for 7 years, including: (1) counts, viscounts, and barons above 25, to the number of one-fifth of each order, elected by the respective orders; (2) persons elected indirectly by the residents in the various districts who pay the highest taxes. In the House of Representatives there are 369 members, elected for 4 years by male citizens over 25 paying land tax or other direct taxes of not less than 10 yen per annum who have resided in their districts for one year at least. Elected and nominated members of both Houses are paid 2000 yen (about £200) for each session, with travelling expenses.

The Army.

The Japanese army, in efficiency of administration and command, and in the training and quality of officers and men, has taken a very high place among the armies of the world. In the war with Russia it gave proof of qualities that are not surpassed, and that are equalled in few other armies. The national spirit and education, based upon feudal traditions, are directed to the formation of military forces necessary for the defence of the empire, which it was foreseen would be threatened as it rose.

The Emperor is supreme head of the army, and military affairs are directed through the War Minister and the Chief of the General Staff by the Superior War Council. In order to insure unity of action between the various branches and the Navy, there is a Council consisting of the War Minister, the Naval Minister, the chiefs of the General Staff and the Naval Staff and the Director-General of Military Training.

The military forces are the **Active Army**, with the first and second reserves, the **National Army** and its reserve, some special forces, and the **Militia** of certain of the islands. The Active Army is available for foreign service, the National Army for home defence, and the Militia for auxiliary operations in more distant parts of the country; but in the war Japan put forth a vast reserve of military strength, and the mobilisation of the reserves enabled her to despatch a force which was estimated at 800,000 men to Manchuria.

Owing to the demands of the war, it became imperatively necessary to expand considerably the numbers of the Active Army, and therefore in April 1905 an Imperial Ordinance declared that the first line of the National Army (Kokumin) and certain other troops should be made eligible to fill vacancies in the ranks of forces in the field (Jobi). A Japanese is liable for military service between the ages of 17 and 40,

but is not embodied until he is 20. Previous to the war he served 3 years with the colours (Geneki), $4\frac{1}{2}$ years with the first reserve (Yobi), being $7\frac{1}{2}$ years in all, except that special classes passed $7\frac{1}{2}$ years in the Hoju or recruiting reserve. The $7\frac{1}{2}$ years was followed by 5 years with the second reserve (Kobi), making $12\frac{1}{2}$ years in all. The period of liability to serve was completed in the National Army (Kokumin), which under normal circumstances was only nominal. In 1904 the service with the second reserve (Kobi) was doubled, making it 10 years instead of 5, the age for joining the National Army (Kokumin) thus being $37\frac{1}{2}$ years instead of $32\frac{1}{2}$, the system being made retrospective. A large addition was therefore made to the active ranks in case of war, in which the first and second reserves of the Active Army are available. It was supposed that the actual number thus added to the available forces was 280,000, and out of the addition 26 regiments were organised in 1904. These were the men who formed General Kawamura's army, which operated on the extreme right. The changes of 1905 affect the men of the Active Army and the Reserves, and also those of the second National Army, who formerly served as supernumeraries or in other special categories. All these have now been declared eligible for active service, and the addition made is not less than 300,000, though some deductions might have to be made. The result of these various changes has been to create an available margin of 830,000 men, of whom 430,000 are fully trained. The scheme of organisation of the Active Army brought the establishment in 1905 to 560,000; and, if the expansion provided for by the special ordinances of 1904 and 1905 are added, it will be seen that Japan can place at least 1,000,000 men in the field, with every facility for maintaining them there.

The Navy.

The Naval Administration of Japan is under the control of a Minister of Marine (Vice-Admiral Baron Yamamoto), with a Vice-Minister (Rear-Admiral Saito). There are also ten heads of Departments: the Bureau of General Affairs, the Bureau of Military Affairs, the Bureau of Personnel, a Medical Bureau, an Accountant Bureau (which also includes supplies), a Bureau of Justice, a Bureau of Naval Education, a Central Department for the Materiel of the Navy, the Hydrographical Office, the Department of Works, the Legal Department (concerned with courts-martial), the Board of Admirals and the Board of Technical Affairs. The two last-named are Committees of Advice. In addition there is the **Naval General Staff**, of which the President is Admiral Viscount Ito, the Vice-President Sir G. Ijuin; and this staff is divided into three sections, including the Intelligence Department.

The number of officers and men available for active service is about 35,500. There is also a small reserve of some 4,000. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 1 admiral, 7 vice-admirals, 14 rear-admirals, 61 captains, 110 commanders, 109 lieutenant-commanders, 270 lieutenants, 120 sub-lieutenants, and 75 midshipmen.

The strength of the Japanese Navy in ships built and building on Nov. 30th, 1905, was:—

| | Built. | Building. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Battleships, 1st class . . . | 5 | 2 |
| " 2nd class . . . | 2* | — |
| Coast defence ships . . . | 3* | — |
| Armoured cruisers . . . | 8 | — |
| Protected cruisers, 2nd class . . . | 11 | — |
| " 3rd class . . . | 8* | — |
| Unprotected cruisers . . . | 8 | — |
| Torpedo vessels . . . | 1 | — |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . | 20 | — |
| Torpedo boats . . . | 81 | — |

* Including vessels captured from Russia.

The two battleships *Kashima* and *Katori* were launched during 1905, the former on March 22nd at Elswick, the latter on July 4th at Barrow, the naming ceremony in the last instance being performed by Princess Arisugawa. The main incidents connected with the Japanese Navy during 1905 will be found under the heading RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR. It is understood that a new building programme will be shortly entered upon, to include 2 battleships, one to be built at Yokosuka, the other by Vickers; 2 armoured cruisers to be built at Kuré; and 25 destroyers, 15 in the Government establishments and 10 by private firms in Japan. It is further stated that 2 battleships of 18,000 tons and 3 armoured cruisers of 14,000 tons are under construction.

The Government Dockyards in Japan are situated as follows:—Yokosuka: one dock takes any ship; two smaller. Kuré: one dock takes cruisers.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For local administration the country (except Yesso, which has a governor and a special administration, and Formosa, for which see above) is divided into 47 districts, each with a governor and an elected assembly. The districts are subdivided into villages and towns, municipalities and counties, each with its chief magistrate, council and assembly. In religious matters absolute freedom is allowed, subject to the preservation of peace and order. The chief forms of religion, however, are Shintoism and Buddhism. The strength of ancestor worship amongst all classes was made very evident during the Russo-Japanese war. In every Japanese home there are shrines or places devoted to ancestor worship, not only of the family ancestors, but of the clan deities and of the Imperial ancestors. The Temple at Ise is dedicated to the worship of the first Imperial ancestor. Elementary education is compulsory for children of from 6 to 14 years of age. There are over 27,000 elementary schools, and about 5,200,000 pupils, while high schools and technical schools are rapidly increasing in number. For the administration of justice there are 310 sub-district courts of first instance, the district courts, which number 49, 7 courts of appeal, and the Supreme Court or Court of Cassation at Tokio. The chief Tokio journals are the *Jiji Shinpo*, which has been called the *Times* of Tokio, *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, *Asahi Shinbun*, the *Keizai Zasshi*, and the *Kokumin*.

Industries, Commerce, etc.

There are about 1,300,000,000 tons of workable coal in the empire, one-half of which is found in Yesso, which island also contains large deposits of sulphur. Copper, iron, and silver are also mined. The length of railways is (1904) 4496

miles, of which 1345 miles are owned by the State. There are 27 cities and towns which have their own systems of telephone service. The land is largely held by peasant proprietors, and the chief products are rice and cereals, tea, sugar, and silk, while textile and other manufactures are improving and increasing. A gold standard was adopted in October '97. By treaties concluded with Great Britain and other European Powers in '94, the right of the Japanese to frame their own Customs policy was acknowledged, though provisional arrangements were made for a period of twelve years. Foreign jurisdiction in the treaty ports was abolished in '99, and in return the country was thrown open to European traders, instead of only the treaty ports. Great Britain enjoys "most favoured nation" treatment. Foreigners cannot own real estate, except as members of associations or partnerships constituted conformably to Japanese law.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

| | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | £ | £ |
| 1901-2 . . . | 27,435,904 | 26,685,682 |
| 1902-3 . . . | 29,734,142 | 28,922,673 |
| 1903-4 . . . | 26,022,075 | 24,959,613 |
| 1904-5 . . . | 29,359,093 | 28,741,717 |
| 1905-6 . . . | 30,566,719 | 21,197,384 |

The yen is taken at 2s. The figures for the last two years are those of the Budget Estimates. The extraordinary war expenditure is not included. As to this see RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Foreign debt, 1905, £92,000,000 (£10,000,000 at 4 per cent. interest, £60,000,000 at 4½ per cent. interest, and £22,000,000 at 6 per cent. interest); and Internal Debt, £100,000,000 (£20,000,000 at 6 per cent. interest, and £80,000,000 at 5 per cent. interest); of the total debt £130,000,000 were raised for war purposes in 1904-5.

| | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Imports . . . | 27,739,232 | 32,374,250 | 37,992,567 |
| Exports . . . | 26,368,320 | 29,553,374 | 32,591,216 |

The British Empire sent £10,818,438 in 1902, £12,596,363 in 1903, and £15,666,000 in 1904 of the imports, and took £6,452,214 in 1902, £6,910,341 in 1903, and £6,953,000 in 1904 of the exports; the United States sent £4,966,643 in 1902, £4,723,586 in 1903, and £5,932,000 in 1904 of the imports, and took £8,190,433 in 1902, £8,444,727 in 1903, and £10,336,000 in 1904 of the exports; China, £4,143,650 in 1902, £4,640,509 in 1903, £5,595,000 in 1904, imports; and £4,781,434 in 1902, £6,634,822 in 1903, £6,940,000 in 1904, exports; and Germany, £2,635,069 in 1902, £2,753,000 in 1903, £2,930,000 in 1904, imports; and £483,571 in 1902, £529,368 in 1903, £418,000 in 1904, exports.

Ministry: *Prime Minister*, General Count Taro Katsura.—*Foreign Affairs*, Baron Jutaro Komura.—*Finance*, Baron Arasuke Soné.—*War*, Lieut.-Gen. Masatake Ierauchi.—*Marine*, Admiral Baron Gombei Yamamoto.—*Justice*, Mr. Keichoku Hatano.—*Education*, Mr. Yuzuru Kubota.—*Interior, Agriculture and Commerce*, Baron Keigo Kiyoura.—*Communications*, Lieutenant Kanetake Oura.

Minister in London, Viscount Tadasu Hayashi, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—1st Secretary, Count Mutsu.—2nd Secretaries, Chozo Koike, Matsujiro Kameyama.—Attache, Tsuneo Matsui.

daira.—*Chancellor*, Goji Ukita.—*Military Attaché*, Lieut.-Colonel Saburo Inagaki.—*Naval Attaché*, Captain Makoto Kaburaki.

Consul-General in London.—Minoji Arakawa, 1, Broad Street Place, E.C., and 72, Kensington Park Road, W.

British Ambassador at Tokio, Sir Claude MacDonald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.—*Secretary*, G. H. Barclay, C.M.G.—*Consul-General at Yokohama*, J. C. Hall, I.S.O.—*Consuls*, H. A. C. Bonar (Kobé), F. W. Playfair (Nagasaki), E. A. Griffiths (Shimonoseki), A. E. Wileman (Tainan, Formosa), A. M. Chalmers (Tamsui, Formosa).

Sovereign.

Mutsu Hito, b. Nov. 3rd, 1852. Ascended the throne in '68, and married Princess Haruko in '69. His children are Prince Yoshihito (b. Aug. 31st, '79, proclaimed Crown Prince in '89, and married in 1900 to Princess Sadako, b. June 25th, 1884), and four Princesses. A son and heir, Prince Hirohito, was b. to the Crown Prince on April 29th, 1901, and another son, Prince Yasuhito, on June 25th, 1902. The Emperor's reign has been marked by great reforms; and the feudal system, which had impeded the general progress of the country, was abolished in '71. Under the rule of the present Mikado, Japan has entered upon an unprecedented era of prosperity. Civilisation has made rapid progress, and the introduction of Western arts and ideas has secured for Japan a foremost place amongst the Asiatic nations. He has given the Japanese a Parliamentary constitution based on European principles. His direction of the operations in the war with China was marked in Dec. '98 by the Diet by a vote of 20,000,000 yen from the war indemnity paid by China. The Emperor's Civil List is fixed at £300,000.

Political Parties.

When the new constitution came into force and the Diet assembled in 1890, the Government was constituted mainly of statesmen drawn from two great clans, the Satsuma and Choshin clans. But the representatives elected to the Diet consisted for the most part of men drawn from two other and rival clans—the Hizen clan under Count Okuma, and the Tosa clan under Count Itagaki. Count Okuma formed and led the Progressive party, and Count Itagaki the Liberal party, both of which advocated the principle of party government, though they would not combine to secure it. This the Government would not accept, and so they were continually being defeated in the House, which they as often dissolved. Eventually the Government tried a coalition in '95 with the Liberals, the Marquis Ito being Premier; and then for a time, especially during the war with China, the Opposition was quiescent. But after the war, difficulties again manifested themselves. In '98 the Liberals and Progressives at last joined their forces, and the Marquis Ito, who was then in power, at once resigned, and a new Ministry was formed, with Count Okuma as Premier. The experiment, however, failed, and the Marquis Yamagata formed a Cabinet on the old lines of clan statesmen, in Nov. '98, which endured till 1900. In August of that year the Marquis Ito issued a manifesto setting forth the aims of a new party formed by him and termed the Seiyukai, or Constitutional Political Association. He received the support of a

majority of the members of the House of Representatives, and was soon afterwards appointed Prime Minister in place of the Marquis Yamagata, who resigned office (Sept. 29th). In June 1901 the Marquis Ito gave way to a Ministry led by Viscount Katsura, and composed mainly of members of the House of Peers unconnected with the two great political parties. The Seiyukai at the general election in August 1902 gained 192 seats, the Progressives 104, the Imperialists 20, and the Independents 59. The Seiyukai, therefore, had a clear majority of 9 over all the other parties put together; but, through the influence of the Marquis Ito, Viscount Katsura was left in power. The general election caused by the dissolution at the end of 1902 resulted in March 1903 in the return of the Seiyukai party 183 strong, with a majority in the House almost as large as they had before. Ultimately in July 1903 the Marquis Ito resigned his leadership of the Seiyukai to the Marquis Saionji, and accepted the office of President of the Privy Council, an advisory body which is consulted by the Emperor on all important measures, Count Matsugata and Marquis Yamagata also being appointed Privy Councillors. When the Diet was opened on Dec. 10th, 1903, the Seiyukai could claim 132 votes, the Progressives 85, and the remaining 159 members were divided into smaller groups. The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, read by the President of the Diet and approved by the House, expressed the view that the Ministry were pursuing a policy of opportunism at home and forfeiting opportunities abroad. The Government thereupon dissolved Parliament, and a general election was fixed for March 1st, 1904. Meanwhile the war with Russia broke out. The general election resulted in the return of 134 members of the Seiyukai, 93 Progressives, 132 Independents, and 20 Imperialists. When the Treaty with Russia was made public in 1905, the Seiyukai, though disappointed, supported it, but the Progressives attacked the Government and called on them to resign at once.

Anglo-Japanese Treaty, 1905.

An Agreement between the United Kingdom and Japan was signed at London by Lord Lansdowne and Viscount Hayashi (August 12th, 1905). The text of the Agreement is as follows:—

Preamble.—The Governments of Great Britain and Japan, being desirous of replacing the Agreement concluded between them on Jan. 30th, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following Articles, which have for their object:

(a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India;

(b) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

(c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions.

Article I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with

one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

Article II.—If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Article III.—Japan possessing paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognises the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

Article IV.—Great Britain having a special interest in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, Japan recognises her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

Article V.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

Article VI.—As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

Article VII.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the naval and military authorities of the Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

Article VIII.—The present Agreement shall, subject to the provisions of Article VI., come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

The Agreement was communicated to the Russian and French Governments by letters from Lord Lansdowne to the British Ambassadors at St. Petersburg and Paris dated Sept. 6th, and its details were made public on Sept. 27th, 1905. Lord Lansdowne said in his letter to the British Ambassador at St. Peters-

burg that His Majesty's Government were "justified in believing that its conclusion may not have been without effect in facilitating the settlement by which the war has been so happily brought to an end, and they earnestly trust that it may, for many years to come, be instrumental in securing the peace of the world in those regions which come within its scope."

History, 1905.

The Hague Arbitration Tribunal gave its award (May 22nd) in the dispute as to the right of Japan to levy a house tax on buildings situated in the old foreign concessions. England, France, and Germany contended that the buildings were exempt, and the Tribunal took the same view. Mr. Motono, the Japanese member of the Tribunal, dissenting.

In July Prince and Princess Arisugawa paid a visit to England, where they were warmly welcomed by all classes, "from the King in the palace to the man in the street." In a Message issued by the Prince on his departure he stated that he had come to England to convey a message of friendship and respect to the King and Queen and to the British people, and to reciprocate the sentiments of cordiality and affection expressed for Japan.

The conclusion of peace with Russia (see Russo-Japanese War) caused great dissatisfaction in Japan. Many papers denounced the terms as inflicting the greatest humiliation the country had ever suffered. In Tokio especially was popular disapproval manifested. The police tried to prevent a mass meeting in the municipal park, and in the rioting which followed the residence of the Minister of the Interior was burned, and the whole city was in an uproar. Martial law was proclaimed (Sept. 7th), and after further disturbance, during which attacks were made on Christian churches, the city quieted down. The Minister of the Interior, however, resigned in consequence of the riots.

The Premier explained the peace terms to the leading members of the Diet and to the editors of the chief newspapers, and Marshal Yamagata stated that the Elder Statesmen and Cabinet Ministers were unanimous in their approval of the peace. The Progressive Party, however, carried a resolution strongly condemning the Government.

Admiral Togo's Flagship, the *Mikasa*, was sunk, after an explosion caused by a fire which broke out on board (Sept. 12th), while she was at anchor off Sascho. About 500 of her officers and men were lost with her. The British China Squadron, under Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, arrived at Kobe (Oct. 5th), and here and at Kioto (8th) were enthusiastically welcomed, as well as at Yokohama (11th). The Admiral and his officers, with large parties of marines and sailors, visited Tokio (12th), and were received by the Emperor (13th). Admiral Togo made his formal public entry into Tokio (22nd), and was received by the Emperor, who reviewed his fleet, which included several of the captured Russian vessels, in the presence of the British squadron and the U.S. battleship *Wisconsin* (23rd). Altogether there were 308 warships present, and after the review the Emperor received the British and American officers on board the *Osama*.

H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught was appointed by King Edward VII. to go with a special mission to confer the Order of the Garter on the Emperor (Nov. 6th). H.M. Legation in

Japan was also raised to an Embassy. The Emperor of Japan returned to Tokio (19th) from the Shrine of Ise, where he had been to report the successful conclusion of the war with Russia to the spirits of his ancestors.

Japan Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. Hon. Secs., W. Crewdsen, G. Ukita; Assistant Sec. A. E. Brice.

Jaures, Jean, is a leading member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and a member of the Socialist party. A relative of the admiral of the same name, he was b. on Sept. 3rd, 1859, at Castres, in the South French department of Tarn. After a distinguished college career, he became Professor of Philosophy, first at Albi, and then at Toulouse. He took the degree of Doctor in '92, and one of his theses for the doctorate dealt with the German scientific socialists Lassalle and Marx. He was first elected deputy in '85. He is editor of *La Petite République*, and has attempted to reunite the different groups of French Socialists. See **SOCIALISM**. He was much to the fore in the defence of Capt. Dreyfus. Amongst his publications are: "Les Preuves," '98; "Action Socialiste," 1900; "Etudes Socialistes," 1902. He is the general director of a great work, by various authors, "L'Histoire Socialiste," to be completed in 15 vols.

JEW.

The numbers of Jews in the various countries of Europe, according to the "Jewish Year-Book," are as follows: Russia, 5,082,342; Austria-Hungary, 2,076,277; Germany, 586,948; Roumania, about 200,000; Turkey, 282,277; Holland, 103,988; France, 95,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 227,166; Italy, 35,617; Switzerland, 12,264; Servia, 5729; Greece, 8350; Denmark, 3476; Sweden and Norway, 5500. **Total in Europe**, about 8,786,120. Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible, but it is probable that Asia contains 342,410; Africa, 382,432; the Americas, 1,574,022; and Australia, 17,403. There are probably about 11,102,380 Jews in existence at the present date, and of late years the number living in Palestine has noticeably increased. The Jews are returning to the land of their ancestors as tillers of the soil. It is estimated that there are now 78,000 Jews in Palestine. The number of Jews in London is estimated at 140,000, and in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland at 87,000.

In England, full emancipation was granted to the Jews in '58. They possess a special **Jewish Board of Guardians** (Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate), which provides for indigent Jews, and expended £70,687 in relief during 1904 to 6018 cases; a large orphan asylum at West Norwood, in addition to many other charities, and there are Jewish wards in several hospitals. There are seven large Jewish elementary schools in London, the principal being the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields, the largest and one of the most successful elementary schools in the world. Similar schools and charities are connected with the principal provincial congregations. The most important are those of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Newcastle, Hull, and Sheffield. The spiritual wants of Jews are provided for in the East-End by a number of *hebras* or minor congregations, which have been united (Federation of Synagogues); while sixteen of the

larger synagogues are organised by the United Synagogue (2, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, W.). Ministers for these are trained at the Jews' College (Queen Square House, Guilford Street, W.C.), which has a very extensive library of works dealing with Jewish subjects. Another library specially noteworthy for Hebrew MSS. is situated at the Beth Hamidrash (Mulberry Street, Commercial Road, E.), where the sittings of the **Beth Din**, or ecclesiastical tribunal, are held, at which points of Jewish law are decided.

Ecclesiastical and other Bodies.

Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hermann Adler (*q.v.*). The mandates of the Chief Rabbi are only binding on the so-called **Orthodox Jews**, while there are "**Reform**" congregations at Upper Berkeley Street, London, Manchester and Bradford. There has been a marked *rapprochement* of recent years between these two bodies. There are, besides, some 3000 Spanish and Portuguese Jews (**Sephardim**) in London, who are under the spiritual charge of the Rev. Dr. Gaster and whose ritual slightly differs from that of the more numerous German and Polish Jews (**Ashkenazim**). A new movement, styled the **Jewish Religious Union**, was started in 1901, which provides services, largely in English, for those to whom the ordinary synagogue service does not appeal. The services were at first held in the West End only, but an East End Branch was established in Oct. 1903. As a religious term "Jew" has nowadays the very vaguest connotation, ranging from the superstition of the Chassidim of Russia and Galicia to the advanced agnosticism of the Society of Ethical Culture in New York.

Jews have some special enactments connected with the form and registration of their marriages, modifications of the Factory Acts to suit their Sabbath, etc. These, and other matters likely to affect them, are looked after by the **Jewish Board of Deputies** (19, Finsbury Circus; Solicitor and Secretary, Charles H. L. Emanuel, M.A.). In 1905 the Government passed a Bill for regulating the admission of aliens into this country, the operation of which will largely affect Jews, especially those in Russia, whose existence in their native country is rendered almost unbearable by the authorities. The Board of Deputies vainly endeavoured to secure the adoption of amendments tending to mitigate some of the severest stipulations of the Bill. The chief Jewish weekly is *The Jewish Chronicle* (2, Finsbury Square, E.C.: Publisher, Solomon Davis).

Until comparatively recently Jews were restricted in their rights throughout the world, and those of eastern Europe and parts of Africa and the East still labour under many disabilities, which it is the object of the "**Alliance Israélite**" of Paris, and of similar societies in Germany, Austria, and England (**Anglo-Jewish Association**, 85, London Wall, E.C.: Secretary, M. Duparc), to remove.

The Anti-Semitic Movement.

Anti-Semitism is a tendency, based even more on race feeling than on religious opinion, of unfriendly and even hostile disposition towards Jews. The anti-Semitic movement in Russia and closely adjoining countries is probably a continuance only of that spirit of oppression which once pervaded all Christendom. (See **RUSSIA** as to the various massacres in 1905.

Roumania was only in 1904 required by England and America to observe the Treaty of Paris of '78, and to refrain from its persecution which involved expatriation. Other countries have shown powerful hostile waves, such as France during the Dreyfus affair. In Austria the Emperor was, by repeated municipal elections, obliged to confirm as Burgomaster of Vienna Dr. Lueger, the avowed head of the Austrian anti-Semites. In Prussia, Bismarck and the Emperor William I. might have nipped the movement in the bud by some stern discouragement. They did not do so, and it has grown from a mere obscure feeling into an organised political party: members of the German Parliament declare themselves openly as the group of anti-Semites. They have their own papers, their candidates at elections, and their societies, but the influence of the movement is waning.

The Zionist Movement.

The Zionist Movement, founded by the late Dr. Theodore Hertzl, aims at (1) the organisation of the Jews, (2) the opening of the door to Palestine, (3) the successful establishment of a home for the Jews there, (4) the working up of the State into a model State after the home has been established, and (5) the realisation of the Jewish mission by imparting to the world the social solutions and ideals of righteousness developed by the spiritual genius of the race. Zionist Congresses have been held annually since '97, with ever-increasing attendances. The British Government in 1903 made an offer of land in British East Africa, on the Uganda Railway between Nairobi and Mau, for the founding of a specially Jewish colony, with self-government, under British control. The proposal was welcomed by most of the leaders, but the majority of the Russian representatives at the Congress voted against it, as deviating from the aim of obtaining Palestine. A commission of three members left in December 1904 for the region, to investigate and report. Their report stated that the territory offered was too small for any considerable settlement of Jews, and that it was chiefly suitable for pastoral purposes. Both on these grounds and because, as stated above, the proposal was regarded as a deviation from the aim of obtaining Palestine, the offer was rejected by an overwhelming majority at the Congress held at Basle in July 1905. In England there are 15,000 Zionists enrolled in 75 associations, while the total number of members enrolled in the movement is 320,000. Sir Francis Montefiore, Mr. L. J. Greenberg, and others are at the head of the movement in this country.

Mr. I. Zangwill, who warmly advocated the acceptance of the offer of land in East Africa, has in consequence of the decision of the Congress formed the **Jewish Territorial Organisation**, to which many prominent Jews have rallied who are opposed to the purely Zionist Movement.

The **Jewish Colonisation Association** (Paris, 2, Rue Pasquier) is the trust created by the late Baron Hirsch for the purpose of helping persecuted Jews in all parts of the world, and its chief work has been the formation of colonies in Argentina. The Zionists contend that the money should be used to help their movement.

Joachim, Joseph, the distinguished violinist, was b. near Presburg, in Hungary, in 1831. Already famous as a youthful prodigy, he

went to Leipzig in '43, to the Conservatoire previously founded by Mendelssohn, who saw his genius and encouraged him. The first of his annual visits to London was in '44, and for many years he was principal violinist of the **Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts**. In '69 he became the head of the newly developed Academy of Music at Berlin. He has written several works for his instrument and the orchestra, the chief being the Hungarian Concerto. Mus. Doc. Cambridge, '77, Hon. D.C.L. Oxford. In celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his first appearance in public, Herr Joachim was, on March 17th, '89, presented with a magnificent violin. On the sixtieth anniversary of his first appearance in England, his portrait, by Sargent, was presented to him by Mr. Balfour, at a reception held at Queen's Hall (May 16th, 1904).

Johnston, Sir Harry H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.Sc., was b. in London June 12th, 1858, and ed. at Stockwell Grammar School and King's College, London. After studying painting for some time at the Royal Academy he travelled a good deal, especially in Africa, and was made British Vice-Consul in the Cameroons in '85. Thence he was transferred to the Niger coast and to Portuguese East Africa. He took the leading part in the expedition to Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika which resulted in the founding of the British Central Africa Protectorate, of which he was appointed Commissioner and Consul-General in '91. He was Consul-General of Tunis '97-9, and Special Commissioner of the Uganda Protectorate '99-1901, upon which he published a comprehensive work in 1902. He retired on a pension in 1902, and stood unsuccessfully for Rochester in 1903.

Joint Stock Companies. See 1902 ed. for an article upon the provisions made by the Companies Acts '62-1900 as to the formation of such companies, with a summary of the 1900 Act in particular. A return is compiled annually by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, containing a list, with particulars of capital, etc., of all joint stock companies registered in the United Kingdom during each year, as well as a list of companies dissolved or struck off the register during the same year. On April 30th, 1904, there were on the register in the United Kingdom 37,287 joint stock companies (35,965 in 1903), with a paid-up capital of £1,899,618,675 (£1,849,455 in 1903). During 1904 there were 381 companies registered, with a nominal capital of £92,522,143. The President of the Board of Trade in Feb. 1905 appointed the following Committee to inquire what amendments are necessary in the Acts relating to Joint Stock Companies: Sir Robert T. Reid, G.C.M.G., K.C., M.P. (Chairman), Mr. J. W. Budd, Mr. F. Gore-Browne, K.C., Mr. E. B. Faber, M.P., Mr. J. K. J. Hichens, Sir William H. Holland, M.P., Mr. F. B. Palmer, Mr. Edgar Speyer, Mr. C. M. Warrington, K.C., Mr. Edwin Waterhouse, Mr. L. Worthington Evans, and Mr. G. S. Barnes. Sec., Mr. H. A. Payne. The attention of the Committee was specially directed to the following questions: (1) The growing practice of issuing companies without a prospectus; (2) The registration outside England of companies carrying on business in England and appealing to English investors; (3) The extension of the provisions of the Act of 1900 with regard to the registration of mortgages and charges to include all mortgages

and charges and not only those created since the 1st January, 1901; (4) The amendment of Table A of the Act of 1862.

Journalists, The Institute of, was established on March 9th, 1889, by conversion of the National Association of Journalists, a professional society founded in '84, and incorporated by royal charter in March '90. The Charter, by which journalism is formally constituted one of the professions, directs and declares that the members of the Institute "shall for ever hereafter be, by virtue of these presents, one body politic and corporate." The objects of the Institute include the devising of examination or other practical tests for candidates for membership; "the promotion of whatever may tend to the elevation of the status and the improvement of the qualifications of all members of the journalistic profession"; ascertainment, and where necessary amendment, of the law and practice affecting the discharge by journalists of their professional duties, and the promotion by all reasonable means of the interests of journalists and journalism. The Hall of the Institute is in London, but the council meetings and the annual conference are both movable,

and are held from time to time in the chief towns throughout the country. At the date of conversion into the Institute there were about 1200 members, since increased to over 3000, organised in 55 districts and sub-districts, and including nearly all the well-known journalists of London and the provinces (including Scotland and Ireland), and an increasing number in the Colonies, India, etc. The Charter, moreover, confers upon the Institute power to affiliate branches in India and the colonies and in foreign countries—a power which has been exercised in the case of the New Zealand Institute of Journalists. The Annual Conference in 1905 was held at Bournemouth. Major G. F. Gratwicke, F.J.I., of Exeter, was elected President for 1904-5. Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Arthur W. à-Beckett, F.J.I. Legal Advisers, Mr. J. Andrew Strahan, M.A., LL.D., Hon. Counsel; and Sir Albert K. Rollit, M.P., Hon. Solicitor; Messrs. Adams & Adams, Solicitors. Auditors, Mr. Arthur J. Cook, A.I.A., and Mr. F. Hinde, F.J.I. Hon. Secretaries, Mr. G. H. Kynaston, F.J.I., and Mr. Joseph Watson, F.J.I. Secretary of the Institute, Herbert Cornish, F.J.I. Hall of the Institute, Tudor Street, London, E.C.

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Katsura, Count Taro, Prime Minister of Japan, was b. in 1849 in the province of Choshu, Japan. During the Restoration era, in '67, he distinguished himself as an able subaltern, and some years after was sent to Germany to study army details, and spent several years in that country. In '76, when a colonel, he was again sent to Germany in company with the late General Kawakami, to inspect the German military system. On his return home he was gazetted major-general, was appointed Vice-Minister of the War Office, under General Oyama, and took a prominent part in the reform of the Japanese army. In '91 he was promoted to be lieutenant-general, and in the following year was appointed to the command of the third division of the army. During the Chino-Japanese war he marched with his division through Korea to Manchuria; and later on served under General Nodzu. For his services he was created a viscount, and two years after promoted to the rank of general. In '98 he was appointed War Minister, and held that post till the downfall of the Yamagata Cabinet in October 1900. The present Ministry, under his premiership, was formed in May 1901, in succession to the Ito Cabinet. Hon. G.C.B. 1905. See JAPAN.

Kerr, Admiral of the Fleet Lord W. T., G.C.B., is the 4th son of the 7th Marquis of Lothian, and was b. Sept. 28th, 1839. Ed. at Radley, he entered the Navy in '53, and has seen much and varied service—in the Baltic '54-5, with the Naval Brigade at Lucknow, in important sea commands, and at the Admiralty. His sea service includes the position of second-in-command of the Mediterranean station '90-92, and the full command of the Channel Squadron '95-7. He was private secretary to the First Lord '85-90, Junior Lord '92, Second Sea Lord '94-5, and Senior Naval Lord '99-1904. Promoted

to G.C.B. June 1902. Address, 58, Cromwell Road, S.W.

Kew Gardens. First formed as a Botanic Garden by the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, Dowager Princess of Wales, in 1759; gardens transferred to Commissioners of Woods and Forests 1840. Botanic Garden opened to the public free '41; Arboretum '47. Palm-house built '48; Temperate house '62-99; Jodrell Laboratory for research '76; North (Picture) Gallery '82. Transferred to Department of Agriculture 1903. The Gardens are in close connection with the Colonial Office, and serve as an advanced horticultural school, in which special attention is given to the training of gardeners for colonial and Indian service. Open free to the public every weekday from noon (June to September from 10 a.m.), and on Sunday from 1 p.m. till dusk. Director, Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.; Curator, W. Watson. Office, 197, Kew Road, Kew.

King's College, London. Established by royal charter Aug. 14th, 1829, opened '31; charter annulled by Act of Parliament May 19th, '82, and College re-incorporated for the purpose of "giving instruction in literature, science, and the doctrines and duties of Christianity as the same are inculcated by the Church of England." By the Amending Act 1993 all religious tests as qualification for office in the College or on the Council were removed, except in the case of Professors and Lecturers in the faculty of Theology. The College is a School of the University of London in all the Faculties, and appoints two members of the Senate. There are eight faculties and departments in the College—viz., theology, arts, natural science, engineering, medicine, women's, civil service, and two schools. The College grants, under authority of its Act of Parliament, the diploma of "Associate of King's College."

The Department for Women is conducted in Kensington Square; certificates of proficiency are granted on passing the examinations, after a regular attendance of three or more terms. The students of the Evening Classes, which are held in each faculty, from October to March and from April to June, receive certificates. The Civil Service Department and the Strand School prepare for the excise, customs, post office, the navy, and other examinations, and for commercial life; women are also prepared. During the Academical year 1903-4, there were 155 students in theology (92 matriculated), 713 in arts and laws (121 matriculated), 582 in science and engineering (183 matriculated), 349 in medicine (120 matriculated), also 367 women. In addition to the above 2166 students, 1220 attended the lectures on Banking, 1596 were in the Civil Service classes, 342 boys attended the school, now removed to Wimbledon Common, and 733 the Strand School: total under education, 6057. The whole College is under the supervision of the Principal, Rev. Dr. Arthur C. Headlam.

Kipling, Rudyard, was b. in Bombay 1865, and is the son of Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling, C.I.E. He was ed. in England, and in '82 he went out to India and joined the staff of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, for which paper his earlier tales were written. He has depicted Anglo-Indian and military life in "Soldiers Three," "Black and White," "Plain Tales from the Hills," "Story of the Gadsbys," "Life's Handicap," etc. "The Naulakha," published in '91, and written in collaboration with Wolcott Balestier, is not of such high merit as the work that is all his own. "Many Inventions," a collection of stories, appeared during '93, and a good deal of verse in various magazines. In '94 "The Jungle Book" was published, followed in '95 by "The Second Jungle Book." A book of verse, "Barrack-Room Ballads," appeared in '92, and in '96 another volume, "The Seven Seas." In '97 he published "Captains Courageous," in '98 "The Day's Work," in '99 "Stalky & Co.," in 1901 "Kim," in 1902 "Just So Stories," in 1903 "The Five Nations," and in 1904 "Traffics and Discoveries." In 1903 a dramatised version of "The Light that Failed" was produced at the Lyric.

KNIGHTHOOD, ORDERS OF.

In modern days knighthoods are conferred as a mark of the Sovereign's esteem, or as a reward for services of any kind, military or civil. They are bestowed by the Sovereign, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as representing him, or by letters patent. The Royal Orders of Knighthood are: the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India, the Indian Empire, and the Victorian Order.

Knights not belonging to any of these orders are termed knights bachelors.

In 1904 H.M. the King commanded the creation of a Central Chancery of all the Orders of Knighthood, and the issue of Insignia and registration of warrants is now carried out by the Lord Chamberlain's Department, the Comptroller of which is Major-General Sir Arthur Ellis, G.C.V.O., C.S.I.

The Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Originally established by King Edward III. in 1349, and reconstituted in 1831, it is limited to the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and such

descendants of George I. as may be elected to be members of it, and to twenty-five Knight Companions; but sovereigns and princes of other realms, and extra Knight Companions, may be admitted by special statutes. Its abbreviation is K.G., and it is the highest order of knighthood. Its insignia and habit are most elaborate and imposing, and include the George,—a gold medallion of St. George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; the Garter, which is worn below the knee of the left leg, and is made of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, its motto being "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" ("Evil be to him who evil thinks"); a mantle of blue velvet lined with taffeta, with the star of the order embroidered on the left breast; a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet; a collar of gold weighing thirty ounces, and the star with the cross of St. George in the centre, encircled by the Garter. The following is a full list, the date of creation being prefixed in each case:—

THE SOVEREIGN.

- 1901. H.M. Queen Alexandra (Lady of the Order).
- 1884. Wales, H.R.H. Prince of.
- 1867. Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of.
- 1902. Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of.
- 1878. Cumberland, H.R.H. Duke of.
- 1902. Saxe-Coburg, Duke of (Duke of Albany).
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- 1902. Aosta, Duke of.
- 1867. Austria, Emperor of.
- 1902. Austria, Archduke Francis of.
- 1866. Belgians, King of the.
- 1865. Denmark, King of.
- 1896. Denmark, Crown Prince of.
- 1877. German Emperor.
- 1901. Germany, Crown Prince of.
- 1873. Hellenes, King of the.
- 1892. Hesse, Grand Duke of.
- 1866. Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of.
- 1891. Italy, King of.
- 1905. Japan, Emperor of.
- 1903. Persia, Shah of.
- 1895. Portugal, King of.
- 1902. Portugal, Crown Prince of.
- 1889. Prussia, Prince Henry of.
- 1892. Roumania, King of.
- 1893. Russia, H.S.H. Czar of.
- 1902. Russia, Hereditary Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch of.
- 1902. Spain, King of.
- 1882. Sweden and Norway, King of.
- 1905. Sweden and Norway, Crown Prince of.

THE KNIGHT COMPANIONS:

- 1892. Abercorn, Duke of.
- 1886. Abergavenny, Marquess of.
- 1902. Bedford, Duke of.
- 1894. Breadalbane, Marquis of.
- 1897. Buccleuch, Duke of.
- 1891. Cadogan, Earl.
- 1897. Derby, Earl of.
- 1892. Devonshire, Duke of.
- 1899. Elgin, Earl of.
- 1883. Grafton, Duke of.
- 1895. Lansdowne, Marquess of.
- 1873. Leicester, Earl of.
- 1888. Londonderry, Marquess of.
- 1902. Marlborough, Duke of.
- 1886. Norfolk, Duke of.

1899. Northumberland, Duke of.
1900. Portland, Duke of.
1905. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
1869. Ripon, Marquis of.
1901. Roberts, Field Marshal Earl.
1892. Rosebery, Earl of.
1891. Rutland, Duke of.
1864. Spencer, Earl.
1902. Sutherland, Duke of.
1902. Wellington, Duke of.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.

Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.

Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.

Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Secretary, Colonel D. F. R. Dawson, C.M.G.

Garter King of Arms. The holder of this office is, within the College of Arms (see ARMS, COLLEGE OF), above all other officers. He has, under the Earl Marshal, the regulation of the proceedings at State ceremonies, and the guidance of coronations; and he controls and manages all matters concerning the Order of the Garter. At the commencement of every Session he lays on the table of the House of Lords the roll of the lords temporal, and he assists at the introduction of all newly created peers (see PARLIAMENT). The present holder of the office, Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, is a son of the late Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., was b. in '47, ed. at Marlborough and Christ's College, Cambridge, became Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms '80, York Herald of the College of Arms '86, and Acting Registrar of the College '99. He is well known as a composer, and succeeded the late Sir A. W. Woods as Garter Principal King of Arms, April 21st, 1904. Office, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

Originally established in 1340, and remodelled in 1687, and again in Queen Anne's reign (1703). It was by the statute of 1827 declared that this Order should consist of the Sovereign and 16 knights. Its abbreviation is K.T., and the badge, the Gold St. Andrew, is suspended from a green ribbon; motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*. The following is a list of the Knights of the Order:—

The Sovereign.

Prince of Wales. D. of Connaught.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| D. of Athole. | E. of Home. |
| D. of Argyll. | M. of Zetland. |
| D. of Buccleuch. | M. of Linlithgow. |
| D. of Montrose. | L. Balfour of Burleigh. |
| D. of Fife. | E. of Errol. |
| E. of Crawford and Balcarres. | D. of Roxburghe. |
| E. of Rosebery. | E. of Haddington. |
| M. of Tweeddale. | E. of Leven and Melville. |

Dean, Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D.
Secretary, Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir J. Balfour Paul.

Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Hon. Alan David Murray.

The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.

Established in 1783 by George III. Statutes revised 1905. Consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, and 22 Knights. Its abbreviation is K.P.; its badge is suspended from a sky-blue ribbon, with motto *Quis separabit?* There are, at present, 25 K.P.s, including the sovereign and princes of the blood, and subjoined is a list of them:—

The Sovereign.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| The Prince of Wales. | Earl of Rosse. |
| Duke of Connaught. | Lord Iveagh. |
| Earl of Gosford. | Earl Roberts. |
| Earl of Listowel. | Earl of Lucan. |
| Earl of Dunraven. | Earl of Bandon. |
| Earl of Carysfort. | Lord Clonbrock. |
| Earl of Howth. | Earl of Longford. |
| Lord Montague. | Marquess of Waterford. |
| Viscount Wolsley. | Earl of Enniskillen. |
| Marquess of Ormonde. | Lord De Ros. |
| Earl of Erne. | Earl of Mayo. |
| Earl of Kilmorey. | Earl of Meath. |

Grand Master, The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Chancellor, The Chief Secretary.

Ulster King of Arms and Registrar, Sir Arthur E. Vicars, K.C.V.O.

Secretary, G. Francis W. Lambart, C.V.O.;
Genealogist, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O.

Usher of the Black Rod, Col. Viscount Charlemont, C.B.

Dublin Herald, Francis R. Shackleton.

Cork Herald, P. G. Mahony.

Athlone Pursuivant, H. Claude Blake, M.V.O.

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Originally established by King Henry IV. at his coronation, 1399, this order fell into neglect in the seventeenth century, but was revived in 1725, under George I. It was remodelled by the Prince Regent in 1815, to commemorate the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which the empire had been engaged, and was further enlarged in 1845, and now has three classes:—

G.C.B. . Knight Grand Cross Bath.

K.C.B. . Knight Commander Bath.

C.B. . Companion Bath.

Members of the first two classes, being knights, are, after knighthood, entitled to the prefix "Sir." The G.C.B.'s are not to exceed 55 for military service, exclusive of the sovereign and princes of the blood, and those distinguished foreigners upon whom may be conferred the honorary dignity, and 27 for the civil service; of the second class there may not be more than 145 for military and 100 for the civil service, excluding those admitted as honorary members, and except in certain special circumstances when there is power to increase the numbers. Of Companions there may be 983, of whom 705 may be for military and 283 for civil service. An officer must have received a medal or some similar honour, or have been specially mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in action before he can be nominated. The badge is suspended by a crimson ribbon, with motto *Tria juncta in uno* (Three joined in one).

Dean, The Dean of Westminster.

Registrar and Secretary, _____.

Bath King of Arms, Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.
Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod, Charles George Barrington, C.B.

The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Established by letters patent in 1861 and enlarged in '66 and '78. Its badge is worn pendent from a light-blue ribbon with white stripes edgewards; motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide." It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and three classes of members:—

- G.C.S.I. . Knight Grand Commander.
- K.C.S.I. . Knight Commander.
- C.S.I. . . Companion.

Members of the first two classes, being Knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." Of the first class there may be 36, of the second class 85, and of the third (or Companions) 170; but extra and honorary members may, and have been, from time to time appointed.

Registrar, Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Ellis, G.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Instituted in 1818, and is the order to which subjects of His Majesty who have taken a distinguished part in colonial and foreign affairs are generally admitted. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and three classes of members:—

- G.C.M.G. . . . Knight Grand Cross.
- K.C.M.G. . . . Knight Commander.
- C.M.G. . . . Companion.

Members of the first two classes, being Knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The first class is limited to 100 members, exclusive of honorary members and princes of the blood, the second to 300, and the third to 600 members.

The motto of the Order is *Auspiciis melioris ævi*.

Grand Master, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
Prelate, The Rt. Rev. Bishop St. H. Montgomery, D.D.

Chancellor, The Duke of Argyll, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Secretary, Sir M. F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.

Officer of Arms, Sir W. A. Baillie Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire,

Instituted in 1878 to commemorate the proclamation of H.M. Queen Victoria as Empress of India, and enlarged in '86, and in the Jubilee year, as a means of rewarding those whose services to the Indian Empire have merited the Imperial favour. This order consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and of three classes of members—viz., Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.). Only the two first of these, being knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The motto of the order is *Imperatricis Auspiciis*.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

Instituted Jan. 1st, 1878, and consists of the Sovereign and such as the Sovereign may think fit to appoint of the Princesses of His Majesty's Royal and Imperial House; the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes; and the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold, the offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, Principal Secretary of State for India or Commander-in-Chief in India.

Registrar, Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Ellis, G.C.V.O., C.S.I., Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department.

The Royal Victorian Order

was created and instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria by letters patent under the Great Seal, April '96. Those admitted to the order are to be British subjects who may have rendered important or personal services to the Sovereign; or foreigners upon whom His Majesty may think fit to confer the distinction, and who are to rank as honorary members. Members of the order are divided into five classes:—

- Knights Grand Cross G.C.V.O.
- Knights Commanders K.C.V.O.
- Commanders C.V.O.
- Members of the Fourth Class . . M.V.O.
- Members of the Fifth Class . . M.V.O.

Members of the first and second classes receive the honour of knighthood. The first and second classes rank after the corresponding classes of the Order of the Indian Empire; the third class ranks after Knights Bachelors; the fourth class after Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire; and the fifth class after the eldest sons of Knights.

Chancellor, The Lord Chamberlain for the time being.

Secretary, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse for the time being.

The Order of Merit.

Created by King Edward VII. on June 26th, 1902. It is designed to include British subjects who have won conspicuous distinction in the naval and military services, or in letters, art and science. The badge of the Order consists of a cross of red and blue enamel of eight points, having the words "For Merit" in gold letters within a laurel wreath on a blue enamel centre. The reverse of the badge shows the King's Royal and Imperial cipher in gold, and the whole is surmounted by the Imperial Crown enamelled in colour, and suspended by a ribbon of Garter blue and crimson. The members of the Order are:—

- Admiral Sir E. H. Sey-Viscount Wolseley.
- mour. Field Marshal Sir George White.
- Earl Roberts. Adm. Sir John Fisher.
- Lord Kelvin. Sir R. C. Jebb, M.P.
- Lord Lister. Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R.A.
- Lord Rayleigh. Sir W. Huggins.
- Sir W. Huggins. The Rt. Hon. J. Morley. Mr. George Meredith.
- The Rt. Hon. J. Morley. Mr. George Meredith.
- Viscount Kitchener. Mr. W. Holman-Hunt.

The Distinguished Service Order.

Instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria, who, holding that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in the

naval and military services who had been honourably mentioned in despatches were limited, instituted and created for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious and distinguished service in war a new naval and military Order of distinction. The statutes of the Order were issued from the War Office on Nov. 6th, '86. Foreign officers who have been associated in naval and military operations with our forces are eligible to be honorary members; and the Order ranks next to the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order. The badge, which consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Royal Cypher E.R. VII., is to be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue of one inch in width.

Secretary and Registrar (Vacant), War Office.

Koch, Dr. Robert, the eminent bacteriologist, was b. at Klanthal, Hanover, Dec. 11th, 1843, and took his medical degree at Göttingen. His first appointment was that of assistant surgeon in the General Hospital, Hamburg. He began his bacteriological investigations when district surgeon at Wallstein, and in '80 was appointed a member of the Imperial Board of Health. In '82 he discovered means of isolating tubercle bacilli, and produced tuberculosis by inoculating animals. He was then appointed a German Privy Councillor, and was given the direction of the German Cholera Commission which visited India and Egypt. For his services he received a gift of 100,000 marks (£5000). Then, at the request of his Government, he made a scientific expedition to the south of France in connection with cholera, to South Africa to study the cattle plague, rinderpest; to India in connection with bubonic plague, and to East Africa, the Dutch Indies, New Guinea, Italy, and Istria in connection with malaria. In July 1901 Dr. Koch attended the British Congress on Tuberculosis held in London, and received the Harben medal for 1900 (which had only been conferred on three previous recipients), in recognition of his eminent services to medical science and the public health.

Kodama, General Baron Gentaro, the "Brain of the Japanese Army" during the war with Russia. He was about five years old when his father died, and about twelve when his brother-in-law, his sole guardian, was murdered. From that time he was thrown on the world to do as best he could for his mother, sisters, and himself; and when money came to him the first use he made of it was to found a college for the benefit of lads placed in similar trying circumstances. Going into the army, he was publicly thanked by the Mikado for signal service in putting down the rebellion of '77. Step by step he reached the rank of major-general, when ('90) he was sent to Europe to study Western military systems. When the war with China began he was appointed Assistant War Minister, and then Chief War Minister, and was made a baron for his services. In 1903 he became Home Minister, but when war broke out with Russia he returned to his military duties and went to the front as Chief of Staff to Marshal Oyama.

Koerber, Dr. Ernst von, ex-Austrian Prime Minister, was born at Trient, in Tyrol, Nov. 6th, 1850, and ed. at the Theresian Academy at Vienna and Vienna University. He obtained his LL.D. degree in '72, but in '74 left the law for the service of the Ministry of Commerce. In '75 he worked out a complete plan for the nationalisation of all Austrian private railway lines, which since then has been almost entirely carried out. Later on he became the real leader in Austrian commercial and railway affairs. Count Badeni, as Premier, called him into the Home Office, and after that Minister's fall he filled successively the places of Minister of Commerce and Home Secretary in the passing Cabinets of Gautsch and Clary, and in January 1900 became Prime Minister. He is an excellent speaker, and a convinced adherent of the parliamentary system. In April 1903 he received from the Emperor the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen. His resignation took place at the end of 1904.

Komura, Baron Jutarō, was the Japanese plenipotentiary at the Portsmouth (New Hampshire) Peace Conference, 1905, and played an important part in bringing about the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. He is about 50 years of age. He was one of a group of 30 young Japanese sent by their Government to Harvard University in '75, and on his return was first given an appointment at the Ministry of Justice and then made a judge, but resigned, and became a translator at the Foreign Office. He had risen to the position of chief translator, when in '94, on the eve of the war with China, the Japanese Ambassador in Peking suddenly fell ill, and Komura took his place. He returned to Tokio with a great reputation as a diplomat; his despatches are held up as models. In 1901 he was sent to Seoul, in '02 he became Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in '03 he was created baron.

KOREA.

A country embracing the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, under Yi Hi, who succeeded to the throne in 1864, and assumed the title of Emperor in '97. He was made an Hon. G.C.I.E. in Dec. 1900. The existing dynasty was founded in 1392.

Until '94 China was the suzerain of Korea, and directed her foreign policy. But so many abuses prevailed under this system, that in June '94 Japan stepped in and proposed various reforms, which it was suggested should be jointly carried out by China and Japan. China refused this offer, and eventually hostilities commenced, with the result that the Chinese were driven out of Korea, and a treaty of alliance with Japan was signed in Aug. '94. On the conclusion of the war in '05, China relinquished her suzerainty, and the independence of Korea was acknowledged.

Agreements between Japan and Korea.

Soon after the outbreak of war between Russia and Japan, on Feb. 9th, 1904, an Agreement between Japan and Korea was signed (Feb. 23rd, 1904), the English text of which is as follows:—

1. For the purpose of maintaining a permanent and solid friendship between Japan and Korea and firmly establishing peace in the Far East, the Imperial Government of Korea shall place full confidence in the Imperial Government

of Japan, and adopt the advice of the latter in regard to improvement in administration.

2. The Japanese Government shall in a spirit of firm friendship ensure the safety and repose of the Imperial Household of Korea.

3. The Japanese Government definitely guarantees the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire.

4. In case the welfare of the Imperial House of Korea or the territorial integrity of Korea is endangered by aggressions of a third Power or internal disturbances, the Japanese Government shall immediately take such necessary measures as circumstances require, and in such case the Korean Government shall give full facilities to promote the action of the Japanese Government. The Japanese Government may for the attainment of the above-mentioned object occupy, when circumstances require it, such places as may be necessary from strategic points of view.

5. The Governments of the two countries shall not in future, without mutual consent, conclude with a third Power such an arrangement as may be contrary to the principles of the present Protocol.

6. Details in connection with the present Protocol shall always be arranged as the circumstances may require between the representative of Japan and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Korea.

By another Agreement, signed Aug. 22nd, 1904, Korea undertook to regulate her finance and her foreign relations according to the advice of a Japanese Financial Adviser and a Foreign Diplomatic Adviser recommended by Japan; and to consult the Japanese Government before making treaties or conventions with other Powers, or granting concessions to or making contracts with foreigners.

The Peking correspondent of the *Times* reported at the end of April 1905 that Japanese civilians were entering the country in large numbers. Railway communication from Fusan to the Ya-lu was complete, a branch to Masampo was under construction, and another trunk line from Seoul to Gensan was about to be built. The currency was being reformed, and the collection of the land tax was entrusted to the National Bank of Japan. The army had been reduced to a Palace Guard of 1500, the police force had been replaced by a Japanese gendarmerie in and round Seoul. The posts and telegraphs were controlled by Japan. The new coinage system came into operation on June 1st, and followed the lines of the Japanese system. Japan lent £1,000,000 for the purpose of introducing it. In Aug. 1905 a Convention with Japan opening Korean coastal and inland waters to Japanese ships was published. The Marquis Ito having laid before the Emperor the Japanese proposals for the conduct of Korean affairs, these proposals were accepted. It was stated on Nov. 20th that a Japanese Governor-General for Korea would be appointed.

Government and Statistics.

There is a Cabinet consisting of ten Ministers, whose acts must be ratified by the Emperor. For local administration the country is divided into 13 provinces, and these are further divided into 339 districts. The army consists of about 10,000 men nominally, but was reduced in 1905 (see above). The Chief Commissioner of Customs is a British subject.

Rice, millet, cotton, hemp, and tobacco are

grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. The worship of ancestors is carefully observed, and some educational work is done at Seoul. Gold mining is carried on by an American company, which is working the Wonsan deposits, by British subjects near there, and by German, Japanese and Russian concessionaires. Copper, iron, and coal are also found in abundance.

Foreign commerce is carried on at Seoul, the Treaty Ports of Chemulpo, Fusan, Yuensan, Chinnampo, Mokpo, Kunsan, Massampo, Song-chin, and the inland city of Pingyang—the bulk of the trade being with Japan. Wiju and Yongampo were in 1904 opened to foreign trade.

Area about 82,000 sq. m., and population estimated at from 10,000,000 to 16,000,000. Capital, Seoul, pop. 200,000. Imports, 1902, £1,382,351; 1903, £1,859,876; 1904, £2,736,000; exports, 1902, £1,365,995, including £516,961 gold; 1903, £1,524,511, including £557,006 gold; 1904, £1,219,000, including £511,000 gold. The other chief exports are rice, beans, ginseng, and hides.

British Minister Resident (*and Consul-General*), Sir John N. Jordan, K.C.M.G., at Seoul.—*Vice Consul*, A. H. Lay, at Chemulpo.

Japanese Minister, Mr. Hayashi.

Chief Commissioner of Customs, Mr. McLeavy Brown, C.M.G.

Financial Adviser, Mr. Megata.

Foreign Affairs Adviser, Mr. D. W. Stevens.

Minister in London. Vacant. *Chargé d'Affaires*, Yi Han Eung, 4, Trebovir Road, Earl's Court.

Kossuth, Franz, son of the great Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, whose mantle has fallen upon him. Leader of the Independence party in the Hungarian Parliament. B. in 1842, he suffered exile with his father, was partly educated in England, and lived in France and Italy. After his father's death in '94 he went back to Hungary, took the oath of allegiance as a Hungarian subject, and soon became leader of those aspiring to national independence. M. Kossuth is neither a social revolutionary nor a fanatic, but a diplomat by temperament. In 1903 he resigned the leadership, but he was soon back at his post, and in '04 he united his opposition forces with those of Count Apponyi, and won the elections in January 1905. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. He married an Englishwoman, who died a few years ago.

Kubelik, Johann, violinist, was b. 1880 at Miehle, near Prague. He received his first musical lessons from his father, a market gardener, and at twelve entered the Prague Conservatoire, where his natural talent, coupled with assiduity, attracted attention. He was very successful at concerts in Austria-Hungary prior to appearing in Feb. 1900 in Berlin with the Philharmonic orchestra. Invited to England by Dr. Richter, he made his *début* at St. James's Hall, June 18th, 1900; married, 1904, the Countess Marianne Csaky-Szell. Started a two-years' tour round the world in the winter of 1905, giving a farewell recital at Queen's Hall, Oct. 7th.

Kuropatkin, Alexei Nicolaievitch, was b. March 29th, 1848, and ed. at the First Paul Military School and the Nicolai Academy of the General Staff, passing out with great distinction in '74. He accompanied the French Foreign

Legion on an expedition in Algiers in '75, and then went to Turkestan, where he came into contact with General Skobelev, who in '77 made him his Chief of the Staff. He took part in the Khokand and Kashgar campaign, and has written a book on "Kashgaria." He served with Skobelev as Chief of the Staff in the Turkish War, and afterwards wrote an account of the campaign. In '82 he reached the rank of General, in '90 he was appointed Commander of the province of Transcaspia, in '97 Commander-in-Chief of the Trans-Caucasus District, and in '98 Minister of War. He was appointed in Feb. 1904 to command the army of Manchuria, and later in the year was given the

command of all the forces there, but after the battle of Mukden he was superseded by General Linievitch. See RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Kyrie Society, The, owes its origin to Miss Miranda Hill, and was formed in 1877. Its work is apportioned between four branches, which undertake, first, to decorate workmen's clubs, hospitals, etc.; second, to preserve open spaces; third, to give music and entertainments to the poor; and fourth, to provide them with literature. There are provincial societies at Birmingham, Cheltenham, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leicester, Liverpool and Nottingham. Hon. Secretary, Miss Lilian James. Office, 2, Manchester Street, W.

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LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP ASSOCIATION.

The Labour Co-partnership Association was founded in 1884, and seeks "to bring about an organisation of industry based on the principle of Labour Co-partnership: that is to say, a system in which all those engaged shall share in the profit, capital, control, and responsibility." With this view it seeks (1) in the Co-operative movement to aid by its propaganda and advice all forms of production based on the above principle; (2) in other businesses to induce employers and employed to adopt schemes of profit-sharing and investment tending in the same direction.

The following figures show the increase in co-partnership businesses, established (with two or three exceptions) by working men:—

| | 1883. | 1893. | 1904. |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Societies at work | 15 | 77 | 126 |
| *Capital | 103,436 | 619,154 | 1,795,771 |
| Trade | 160,751 | 1,115,842 | 3,529,545 |
| Profits | 9,031 | 65,387 | 206,466 |
| Losses | 114 | 2,112 | 5,726 |
| Dividend on wages Not known | | 8,225 | 25,524 |

* Shares, loans, and reserves.

These figures do not take into account the extension of the principle to private businesses or ordinary companies. Figures concerning these are extremely difficult to get and tabulate, because private firms often make secrecy a condition in their partnership schemes, and the absence of a uniform plan in the schemes makes generalisation difficult.

As to the working-class co-partnership businesses, these divide themselves roughly into four classes: 1. The societies which in the main consist of individual shareholders who are in most cases workers for the society, or hope to become so, as the capital and business connection grow. 2. Societies which consist something like equally of—(a) individuals as in Class 1; (b) co-operative store societies which provide part of the capital and a market for much, if not all, of the produce. 3. Societies which are, in the main, federations of other societies, chiefly co-operative stores, but which have Labour Co-partnership provisions in their rules, whereby their employees are entitled to share in the profit and acquire capital. 4. Special societies. This classification is of

course imperfect, but is useful as giving a rough idea of how the movement is made up. Grouped in trades, the societies show that there are in Great Britain 16 clothing and textile, 19 agricultural, 19 boot and leather, 18 metal, 20 building and woodworking, 13 printing, and 18 various trades—125 in all.

The largest co-partnership development through an ordinary company is in the South Metropolitan Gas Company. The scheme was started in 1889, but its co-partnership character has been strengthened from time to time. Briefly, the result to the end of June 1905 is as follows: The employees have received as a share of the profits £301,252; they have invested in the share capital and deposits of the company (held by about 4600 employees) £264,000; the amount divided for the year ending June 1905 was £42,000. The employees have 3 representatives, elected by the employee shareholders by ballot, on the board, out of a total of 9. The South Suburban (late Crystal Palace) Gas Company is much smaller, but in 1894 it adopted substantially the same plan. The Commercial Gas Company's is a much younger scheme, having been started in 1901. Over £344,000 has been allocated to the workers by these gas companies, and about £314,900 is invested in them by the employees. Other gas companies have made a beginning.

Another scheme is that of Messrs. J. T. & J. Taylor, woollen manufacturers, of Batley, Yorkshire, who has about 1220 employees. After meeting all wages and other fixed expenses, allowing for depreciation, etc., the first charge on profit is 4½ per cent. on share capital. Any surplus remaining is divided at an equal rate per £ of capital and wages. For the year 1904 the employees received 10 per cent. on wages, and capital 14½ per cent. All employees are encouraged to invest their profits in the firm.

Messrs. Foster, Sons & Co., Ltd. (builders), of Padiham, Lancashire, have arranged for their employees to register themselves as an Employees' Investment Society. The investment society has become a partner in the firm, and by an agreement between the company and the investment society, after all fixed charges on the business have been met and 5 per cent. interest paid on capital, 40 per cent. of the net profit goes to the investment society, and is credited in that society as £1 shares to the individual

workers. The investment society invests the total amount in the company, and holds the same, having representation at the meetings of shareholders proportionate to its investment in the company.

Secretary Labour Co-partnership Association, Henry Vivian, Office, 22, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.

THE LABOUR MOVEMENT.

Trade Unions.

At the end of 1903 there were 1166 Trade Unions, with a total membership of 1,902,308, a decrease in membership of 1·4 per cent. Over three-fourths of the total membership is found in the building, mining and quarrying, metal, engineering and shipbuilding, and textile trades. During the ten years 1893–1902 the total membership increased by 27 per cent. There were 1,503,298 unionists in 1892, but the number fell to 1,408,486 in 1895, since when it has steadily risen until 1903, when it fell from 1,925,000 to the number given above. Women Trade Unionists numbered 120,078 in 1901, a reduction of 3432 since 1900; of these 89·9 per cent. were engaged in the textile trades, especially cotton-spinning and weaving. The membership of the 100 principal unions rose from 902,763 in 1892 to 1,133,640 in 1903. Their average income rose from 32s. 4½d. per head in 1892 to 36s. 7d. in 1903, the total in the latter year being £2,073,612. Usually a weekly contribution is fixed by the rules, but the income of a trade union varies according to the needs of the organisation, being increased by levies for special purposes; the contributions per member in 1901 ranged from 8s. to 72s. per year. The total outlay of the 100 principal unions in 1903 was £1,895,015, or 33s. 5½d. per head. These unions spent, in 1903, £172,418, or 9·1 per cent. of total expenditure, on dispute benefit; £504,214, or 26·6 per cent., on unemployed benefit; £791,404, or 41·8 per cent., on other benefits; and £426,979, or 22·5 per cent., on working and other expenses. In the ten years 1892–1901 the 100 principal unions expended altogether £15,127,629, of which 19·8 per cent. went for working and miscellaneous expenses, 19·4 for dispute benefit, and 60·8 per cent. for other benefits: *i.e.* unemployed, 21·7; sick and accident, 17·9; superannuation, 9·9; funeral, etc., 11·3. At the end of 1903 the 100 principal unions had funds in hand amounting to £4,161,916, or 71s. 8½d. per head, compared with £1,605,067, or 35s. 10¾d. per head in 1892. The building unions had 44s. 2d. per head; mining and quarrying, 67s. 2d.; metal, engineering, and shipbuilding, 115s. 9d.; textile, 112s. 10d.; clothing, 36s. 3d.; transport, 66s. 8d.; and other unions, 39s. 10d.

In 1903 there were 204 Trades Councils, with 839,110 members, compared with 158 with 708,784 members in 1894. They are local councils formed by delegates from neighbouring trade unions. Their main objects are to exert influence on local politics in parliamentary and municipal elections, and to afford mutual assistance in disputes. There were also, in 1903, 90 Federations of Trade Unions with 1,727,000 members, compared with 117 with 1,066,676 members in 1897. Their constituent members are trade unions, but their objects and their areas vary very much. Building trades federations are mostly formed of allied trades, and are local in character. The metal

and printing groups are also mainly federations of several trades, but the mining and textile groups are largely formed of federations of unions within the same trade. Federations of several trades often have a rule providing for the settlement of disputes between the societies who are members by submission of the matter to the arbitrament of the federation. The Miners' Federation had a membership of 340,000; and the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation, 240,000.

The General Federation of Trade Unions was founded in '99. In 1903 it had a membership of 403,000. Its income was £31,311; expenditure, £10,723; and its total fund, £98,883. The declared objects of the Federation are to maintain the right of combination, to further conciliation, and to assist workers engaged in disputes when approved by the Executive Committee.

Trade Union Congress.

The Congress is composed of representatives of trade unions, either working at their trade or paid union officials. Unions may send one delegate for every 2000 members or fraction thereof. Voting on important questions is on the principle of one vote for every 1000 members represented. A Parliamentary Committee of 12 belonging to different unions is elected to look after the interests of the working classes in parliamentary matters and elsewhere, and a paid secretary is also appointed annually. The office of the Parliamentary Committee is in Buckingham Street, W.C., and the secretary is Mr. W. C. Steadman.

The 38th annual Congress was held at Hanley on Sept. 4th, 1905, and five following days. The chairman was Mr. James Sexton, General Secretary of the National Union of Dock Labourers. There were 154 organisations, with 1,469,514 members, represented by 458 delegates. The membership represented about three-fourths of the total membership of all Trade Unions. The number of organisations represented was four less than in 1904, but the total membership was greater by 149,082, and included those of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Durham Miners' Association, not represented in 1904. But the Operative Plasterers' Society and the Associated Society of Carpenters and Joiners were not represented.

Among the principal industrial subjects on which the Congress passed resolutions were: Restriction of the hours of labour to eight per day for miners and for workpeople generally; certificates of competency for persons in charge of steam engines and boilers; amendment of the law in relation to trade unions and industrial disputes; amendment of the Mires Regulation Act, the Factory and Workshops Acts, the Shop Clubs Act, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and the Truck Acts; the wages and general conditions of labour of Government employees; general old-age pensions; abolition of the character-note system; improved housing accommodation for working people; investment of Trade Union funds; municipal trading and banking; uniform compulsory hours of closing for shops; special courts for trial of claims for wages due, etc.; measures to prevent the dismissal of workmen for being members of Trade Unions; use of Trade Union labels on manufactured goods; nationalisation of

mines, railways, and canals; and abolition of the privilege cab system at railway stations. A resolution in favour of compulsory arbitration in trade disputes was rejected by a majority of 92,000 votes; the majority in 1904 was 486,000. Delegates were received from the National Federation of Labour of the United States, the Co-operative Union, and the Labour Representative Committee.

The 1906 Congress will be held at Liverpool.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour.

The Board of Trade Report records a decline for the fourth time since '95; in 1900 the general level of wages was higher than in any year for

which statistics exist. Excluding agricultural labourers, seamen, and railway servants, in 1904 16,000 workpeople received advances aggregating £1200 per week, while 785,000 had to submit to a total weekly reduction of £40,400. The net weekly decrease for the year was £39,200, compared with decreases of £38,300 in 1903, £72,700 in 1902, and £77,300 in 1901. Taking into account the dates at which the changes in 1904 came into operation, the net decrease in the year's wages is about £938,000, compared with decreases of £500,000 in 1903, £2,300,000 in 1902 and £1,600,000 in 1901.

The following table shows the distribution of wage changes in 1904, according to groups of trades:—

| Groups of Trades. | Number of Workpeople affected in 1904. | | | Total Net Increase (+) or Decrease (-) per week in wages. | | |
|--|--|---------------|---------|---|--------|------|
| | By Increases. | By Decreases. | Total.* | | | |
| Building Trades | 1,225 | 9,604 | 10,829 | — | £ 834 | 9 0 |
| Mining and Quarrying | 2,684 | 669,160 | 671,844 | — | 31,916 | 13 0 |
| Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding | 925 | 92,239 | 93,164 | — | 6,098 | 7 0 |
| Textile Trades | 340 | 3,599 | 3,939 | — | 103 | 11 0 |
| Clothing Trades | 316 | 17 | 333 | + | 27 | 3 0 |
| Miscellaneous Trades † | 2,319 | 9,985 | 12,304 | — | 906 | 7 0 |
| Employees of Public Authorities | 8,245 | — | 8,245 | + | 656 | 18 0 |
| Total† | 16,055 | 784,604 | 800,658 | — | 39,230 | 6 0 |

* Including those whose wages were changed in the year, but were the same at the end as at the beginning of the year.

† Excluding agricultural labourers, railway servants, and seamen.

The decline is again mainly due to the fall in wages in the mining and quarrying trades; 82 per cent. of workpeople affected being coal miners. The decrease in miners' wages was about the same as in 1903, but only half that in 1902 or 1901.

During the first half of 1905, changes in wages are reported to have affected 305,338 persons, of whom 198,190 are engaged in coal-mining, 14,469 in pig-iron manufacture, 34,057 in iron and steel manufacture, and 34,704 in engineering and shipbuilding. The net reduction was £9803 a week, compared with a net decrease of £13,058 affecting 257,227 workpeople in the corresponding period of 1904.

The changes in hours of labour in 1904 were comparatively unimportant. They resulted in a net reduction of 24,599 hours weekly of the 16,018 workpeople affected. The largest reductions in the year have been among the metal and the building trades. In the first half-year of 1905 there has been a reduction of 11,682 hours a week, against an increase of 156 a week.

Only approximate estimates can be made of the changes of weekly cash wages of agricultural labourers, seamen, and railway servants. It is estimated that in 1904 in England and Wales the average rate of wages was increased to 23,779 agricultural labourers, and decreased to 9569, with a net increase of £581 per week, in comparison with a net increase of £556 in 1903, £312 in 1902, £3952 in 1901, and £8150 in 1900. Returns from correspondents to the Board in Scotland and Ireland show that there was a slight downward tendency in Scotland, and a slight upward tendency in Ireland, in agricultural wages in 1904.

As to seamen, such returns as are available show an average decrease of 7d. to seamen and 4d. to trimmers per month in steamships and a decrease of 1d. in sailing-ships.

As to railway servants, the only returns available are those made to the Board of Trade by 27 railway companies (employing over 90 per cent. of the total number of railway servants in the United Kingdom) for the first week in December, 1904, when the average earnings per head were 25s. 0½d., as against 24s. 10½d. in 1903. As this is a return of earnings, not of rates of wages, it would be affected by quantity of overtime and other causes independent of any variation in wages.

Strikes and Lock-outs.

The following table summarises the figures for the years 1900—1904:—

| Year. | No. of disputes beginning in each year. | No. of workpeople affected by disputes beginning in each year. | Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in each year. |
|--------|---|--|--|
| 1900 . | 648 | 188,538 | 3,152,694 |
| 1901 . | 642 | 179,546 | 4,142,287 |
| 1902 . | 442 | 256,667 | 3,479,255 |
| 1903 . | 387 | 116,901 | 2,338,661 |
| 1904 . | 354 | 86,888 | 1,454,220 |

The following table summarises the methods of settlement for the past five years:—

| Year. | By arbitration. | By conciliation and mediation. | By direct arrangement or negotiation between the parties or their representatives. | By return to work on employers' terms without negotiation. | By replacement of work-people. | By closing of works. | In-definite or unsettled. | Total. |
|-------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| 1900 | 19 | 14 | 487 | 46 | 74 | 4 | 4 | 648 |
| 1901 | 25 | 18 | 456 | 45 | 90 | 5 | 1 | 642 |
| 1902 | 16 | 13 | 319 | 40 | 50 | 3 | 1 | 442 |
| 1903 | 18 | 8 | 270 | 36 | 50 | 5 | .. | 387 |
| 1904 | 15 | 12 | 227 | 27 | 67 | 5 | 1 | 354 |

The aggregate duration of disputes in 1904 in working days was less than one two-thousandth of the aggregate available working days; and estimated by the entire body of workpeople, was about one-seventh of a day per head.

Disputes about wages involved 57·9 per cent. of the workpeople affected by disputes beginning in 1904. Disputes as to hours were of comparatively little consequence, and had regard mainly to the arrangement of hours. Refusals to work with non-union men, and other questions of trade-union principle, accounted for 14 per cent. of the total of all disputes.

The following are the results for three years :—

| Results. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| In favour of the workpeople | 31·8 | 31·2 | 27·5 |
| In favour of the employers | 31·8 | 48·1 | 41·4 |
| Compromised | 36·1 | 20·7 | 31·1 |
| Indefinite or unsettled | 0·3 | 0·0 | 0·0 |

Conciliation and Arbitration.

Of the persons whose wages were affected in 1904, 71·3 had the changes arranged by conciliation, arbitration, wages boards, and similar machinery. Changes in the iron, coal, and boot trades are generally regulated by conciliation or wage boards representative of employers and employed, with reference to an independent umpire. Permanent boards of conciliation and arbitration have comparatively little to do with actual strikes.

In 1904, permanent boards considered 1418 cases, of which 748 were withdrawn, referred back, or settled independently of the boards; 400 were settled by the boards or committees; 215 by arbitrators or umpires appointed by them; and 55 remained over, under consideration.

As the result of recommendations made in the report of the Royal Commission on Labour, 1894, the Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896, was passed, empowering the Board of Trade, where a dispute had arisen or was apprehended, (a) to inquire into the causes of the dispute, (b) to induce the parties to confer together with a view to a friendly settlement, (c) to appoint a person to act as conciliator at the request of either party, and (d) on the application of the parties to appoint an arbitrator. Provision is also made for the registration of private boards of conciliation and arbitration, and the Board of Trade is authorised to take steps to secure the formation of such boards where none exist. The Board of Trade has no power to compel a settlement, and therefore the Act has been

valueless in the case of large and embittered disputes, like the Engineering, Taff Vale, and Penrhyn stoppages. Nevertheless, it has been successful in settling a number of minor quarrels. From August 1896 to June 30th, 1905, the Board dealt with 181 cases. Of these, 68 were in the building trades, 38 in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, and the remainder in other groups of trades. Of the total of 181 cases, 122 were settled under the Act, and 14 others by the parties themselves during the negotiations. In the remaining cases either the Board declined to take action or no settlement resulted from their intervention. Of the 122 settlements, 85 were effected by arbitration and 37 by conciliation, 23 of the latter being arranged by officials of the Department.

Accidents and Poisonous Trades.

During 1904, 3847 workpeople were reported killed in the United Kingdom by accidents in the course of their employment. This number does not include deaths connected with fishing vessels, the figures for which are not yet available. The detailed figures are: Factories, 721 deaths; workshops, 5; laundries, 1; docks and wharves, 138; warehouses, 32; buildings, 121; coal mines, 1040; iron, etc., mines, 35; quarries, 112; merchant vessels, 1125; railway companies' servants, 431; railway contractors' servants, 17; other accidents under notice of Accidents Act, 58. Statistics of non-fatal injuries not yet published.

Between 1900 and 1904 inclusive the annual number of cases of lead poisoning fell from 1058 to 597, or 43·6 per cent., and the deaths from 38 to 26, or 31·6 per cent. Cases of anthrax rose from 37 to 50, and deaths from 7 to 12. Cases of other forms of industrial poisoning fell from 34 to 9, and in 1904 there was one death from these causes. In 1904 the figures were: Lead poisoning, 26 deaths out of 597 cases; mercurial poisoning, 3 cases, no death; phosphorus poisoning, 1 fatal case; arsenic poisoning, 5 cases, no death; anthrax, 50 cases, 10 deaths: making 656 cases and 39 deaths.

The Unemployed.

Statistics for 1904.

Employment during 1904 showed a falling off compared with the four immediately preceding years. The mean percentage of unemployed returned by Trade Unions during 1904 was 6·5, compared with 5·1 in 1903, 4·4 in 1902, and 3·8 in 1901. The average percentage for ten years '95-1904 was 4·08.

In pursuance of a scheme suggested by the President of the Local Government Board at a conference of Metropolitan Guardians (Oct. 14th, 1904), Joint Committees, representing the

Borough Councils, the Guardians, and charitable associations, were formed in nearly all the Metropolitan boroughs. A Central Committee (consisting principally of representatives of the Joint Committees) was also formed, its main object being to ensure the provision of work, as far as possible, for those of the able-bodied unemployed of London, who, though willing to work, were out of employment through no fault of their own. The Lord Mayor opened the London Unemployed Fund on Dec. 12th, 1904, and a sum of £51,016 was subscribed by April 14th, 1905. The expenditure to the same date was £41,861. Work was found for 1891 men in connection with the County Council, the City Corporation and the Office of Works; 327 men were sent to Hadleigh; 497 in all to the Garden City, near Hitchin; and a number of men were also employed at Hollesley Bay, in Suffolk.

In Dec. 1904 exceptional distress was reported in 20 Metropolitan districts and 64 provincial towns, and relief works were in operation in 55 of the towns, the number for whom employment was found being 15,953 in the Metropolis and 14,543 in the provinces. In Jan. 1905 the corresponding numbers were 20,683 and 20,741; in February, 18,258 and 21,553; in March, 12,528 and 14,277, relief operations having ceased in 14 Metropolitan districts and 25 provincial towns; in April the numbers had dropped to 4265 in London and 4854 in the provinces; in May the numbers were 2062 and 3318; and in June relief had ceased in almost all places.

Unemployed Pilgrimages, 1905.

A noteworthy feature in the tactics of the unemployed during 1905 was the pilgrimages which considerable bodies of them made from the provinces to London, and from one part of the Metropolis to another. The first of these pilgrimages was that of about 115 men from Raunds, in Northamptonshire, to London, in the early part of May, under the direction of Councillor Gribble, of Northampton. The men marched about 20 miles a day, making collections on the road, and stopping for the night at the principal towns on the route, where they held meetings, and were entertained by large numbers of sympathisers. The Raunds men had a special grievance, and sought an interview with the Secretary for War, to whom they wished to make the complaint that in the Government contracts for army boots the Fair Wages Clause had not been observed, with the result that workmen's prices had been reduced below a living rate. Councillor Gribble and a few of the others went to the House of Commons, but failed to obtain an interview with the Secretary for War; and Councillor Gribble, first in the Strangers' Gallery and then in the entrance to the chamber, fell under the discipline of the servants of the House, and was ejected.

Early in June, nearly 500 unemployed, chiefly shoemakers, marched from Leicester to London, under the leadership of Amos Sherriff, and accompanied by a sympathetic clergyman of Leicester. These also made collections on the road, and held meetings at the principal towns where they were entertained. Sherriff's avowed object was to interview the King, in which he failed; but the men met with much sympathy in London, where they held out-door meetings. After staying in the Metropolis several days, they marched home again in the same manner, but along a different route.

The most notable of the processions of unemployed in London was that of the women of Poplar, headed by the Mayoress of Poplar and Mrs. William Crooks. The first intention of these women was to interview the King when he opened Kingsway; but as it was found that that would not be allowed, the women, to the number of several thousand, marched, on Nov. 6th, to the Local Government Board Offices, where a deputation of them interviewed Mr. Balfour.

Labour Representation Committees' Views.

The Labour Representation Committee at its fifth annual Conference, held at Liverpool, Jan. 26th, 1905, carried a resolution declaring that the real causes of unemployment were "the existence of monopoly and the burdens which the non-producing sections impose on the industrious classes, together with the lack of such an organisation of industry as will prevent alternate periods of overwork and unemployment." Another resolution carried was as follows: "This conference considers that the policy of the Labour party in Parliament relating to unemployment should be to secure fuller powers for the local authorities to acquire and use land, to reorganise the local administrative machinery for dealing with poverty and unemployment, to bring pressure on the Government to put the recommendations of the Afforestation Committee into effect, to undertake forthwith, through the Board of Trade, the reclamation of foreshores, and to create a Labour Ministry."

Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905.

The provisions of the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, are given under SESSION, sect. 81. The Local Government Board issued orders establishing local Distress Committees under the Act in London and in Boroughs and Urban Districts of over 50,000 population in September. Distress Committees were also established in the following municipal boroughs and urban districts with a population of between 10,000 and 50,000, with the Board's consent: viz., Chatham, Cheltenham, Edmonton, Gillingham, Heywood, Kettering, Middleton, Dartford, and Northfleet.

The Queen's Unemployed Fund.

This fund was formed on the initiation of H.M. Queen Alexandra in Nov. 1905, the Queen herself heading it with £2000. With the exception of £1000 which her Majesty desires shall be paid to the Church Army and £1000 to the Salvation Army, the entire proceeds of the fund are to be paid over to, and disbursed by, the Central Bodies and Distress Committees with the powers of central bodies set up under the Unemployed Workmen Act. Subscriptions may, at the option of subscribers, be given for the unemployed either in London or in the rest of the United Kingdom; and, if no preference is intimated by the subscriber, the subscription will be divided between London and the rest of the United Kingdom as the committee appointed for the purpose may decide. The part of the fund applicable to the United Kingdom outside London is to be allocated by a small committee, consisting of the Treasurer of the Queen's Household, the President of the Local Government Board, and the Lord Mayor of London, with power to add to their number. Hon. Sec., J. Danvers Power, Mansion House, E.C. Joint Treasurers:

The Earl de Grey and the Lord Mayor of London. Subscriptions may be paid either to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, or to the Earl de Grey at Coutts' Bank.

The amount received up to Nov. 28th, 1903, was over £95,000.

The Unemployed Question Abroad.

The Board of Trade issued, in a substantial volume, a "Report on Agencies and Methods for Dealing with the Unemployed in Certain Foreign Countries," compiled by Mr. D. F. Schloss. This report deals with Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, and Holland. Nearly half of the volume is devoted to Germany, where, Mr. Schloss says, every form of relief has been more fully tried than elsewhere. The German Trade Unions give assistance to unemployed members both in the form of allowances to those out of work and of travelling money to those who desire to journey in search of employment. Of the several offices for Insurance against Unemployment in Winter in Germany, Mr. Schloss does not speak hopefully. The premium does not meet the demands upon the funds, which have to be made up by benevolent contributions or municipal subsidies; and it is difficult to prevent abuse on the part of the claimant. Travellers' Homes exist, to the number of nearly 500, organised by a Travellers' Homes Society. In these homes the traveller may either pay for his entertainment or perform work in exchange for board and lodging. Then there are Relief Stations maintained by the public authorities, a system which has been in operation for fifty years. The travelling workman has to work in exchange for relief. The stations are in connection with a Labour Registry. "The German workman," says Mr. Schloss, "who has become weary of travelling from relief station to relief station in his search for work, or who despairs of obtaining employment, . . . has the opportunity afforded him of taking refuge in an institution which will receive him for a more or less prolonged stay—the Labour Colony." These colonies are avowedly charitable institutions for those who, as the rules say, "have suffered in ward or outward shipwreck, or who stand in danger of so suffering." The inmates of these colonies consist mainly of the "wreckage" of the population. The Labour Registries, of seven types, are described as the most interesting of the institutions in Germany dealing with the unemployed. By means of Clearing-houses, or Central Registries, a great number of local registries are linked together, and can thus bring the workman into communication not only with a large area within the Empire, but even beyond. Relief Works are often set on foot in German towns.

In Austria the unemployed find a number of Registry Offices of different kinds accessible to them. The Trade Guilds also assist their members to obtain work, as do the Trade Unions and other employees' associations and the employers' associations. The German system of Relief Stations has been copied by the Austrians.

In Switzerland there are three distinct types of Insurance against Unemployment—voluntary, compulsory (St. Gall), and trade union insurance. There are, besides, Relief Stations, Travellers' Homes, Labour Colonies, and Labour Registries.

In France there are Labour Colonies, Labour

Registries, and both philanthropical and municipal Relief Works.

Belgium has Insurance against Unemployment, Labour Colonies, and Labour Registries.

In Holland there are two kinds of Labour Colonies—free and penal. Mr. Schloss says that the Dutch Free Labour Colonies do not "exhibit any conspicuous appearance of substantial success."

See VAGRANCY AND LABOUR COLONIES.

Lamsdorff, Count Vladimir, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Great-grandson of the Lamsdorff who was tutor to Paul I. and played an important part during the reign of Alexander I. B. Dec. 1842. In '66 he entered the Home Office, in '72 was made Second Secretary of the Foreign Office, and in '75 became First Secretary. In '78 he accompanied Prince Gortschakoff to the Berlin Congress, and for some years afterwards was almost constantly in attendance upon Alexander II. After the accession of Alexander III. he was appointed Director of the Chancellerie at the Foreign Office, and again was in constant attendance on his sovereign. When Count Muravieff became Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Lamsdorff was appointed Assistant Minister, and when his chief died (1900) he succeeded him. He accompanied the Tsar to France (1901), and in 1902 made a tour of the Near East in connection with the Macedonian question.

Land Law Reform Association. The Association advocates amendments of the law to encourage occupiers in improving either houses or agricultural holdings, by giving them absolute security for the results of their outlay; the rating of ground values; more adequate provision of land for small holdings, etc.; healthy and adequate housing for the working classes; abolition of copyhold, the customary tenure, obsolete manorial rights, and the law of primogeniture; the conveyance of land by registration of title, etc. President, Sir Walter Foster, M.P. Secretaries, F. A. Creed and C. E. Hecht, 21, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The relation of landlord and tenant is created wherever a person having an estate in land grants to another person in consideration of a rent a lesser estate in this land. Thus, when a freeholder lets his land to a farmer for a term of years, he becomes landlord and the farmer becomes tenant.

Tenancies are of many kinds; and the most usual are a tenancy for a term of years, a tenancy from year to year, a tenancy at will, and a tenancy on sufferance. A tenant for a term of years is a leaseholder; and if the term be longer than three years the lease must be by deed, although, where no deed has been executed, evidence is admissible to prove that there has been an agreement for a lease. Where there is a lease in proper form the tenant is secured in his possession so long as he pays his rent, and at the expiry of his term he is supposed to give up possession without the formality of a notice to quit. Formerly a breach of any of the covenants contained in the lease was enough to void it; but now a breach may usually be compensated by a money payment. A tenancy from year to year arises when land is let from year to year, or when it is let without any express stipulation to that effect, but with the reservation of a yearly

rent, or when the tenant holds over after the expiration of his term and pays rent for so doing. This tenancy cannot be terminated by either party otherwise than by giving a half-year's notice; so that if this notice be not given before the expiration of the first half-year, another year is added to the tenancy, and so on. A tenancy from year to year may be created by word of mouth, and a verbal notice to quit is valid, although it is always desirable, as a precaution, to give written notice. A tenancy at will is a tenancy terminable at the pleasure of either party. The Courts are reluctant to construe any tenancy as a tenancy at will unless there is an express agreement to that effect. But this agreement need not be in writing. A tenancy by sufferance is little more than the fact of possession. It occurs when a tenancy of a higher kind, such as a tenancy from year to year, has expired, and the tenant remains in possession without either hindrance or sanction from the landlord. Tenancy by sufferance cannot be created by the will of the parties, but only by legal construction. If the landlord accept rent from the tenant by sufferance, he immediately creates, according to circumstances, a tenancy at will or from year to year. A tenant under a lease or from year to year may sub-let unless expressly restricted from so doing, but a tenant at will or on sufferance cannot do so.

For the recovery of rent in arrear the landlord has, beside the other remedies of a creditor, the remedy of distress. He may, by his bailiff holding a certificate under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, '83, take possession of so much of his tenant's chattels upon the holding as by their sale will produce a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears. He must distrain at one time for the whole of that which is due. No arrears of rent can be recovered by distress but within six years of their becoming due. After five days have elapsed from the seizure of the goods they may be sold, first having been valued by two sworn appraisers if so required by the tenant or owner of the goods, and the surplus, if any, must be repaid to the tenant. If the distress was unlawful the tenant has an action of replevin. It is a general rule that whatever is affixed to the freehold goes with the freehold; and this rule with its exceptions gives rise to a large part of the law of landlord and tenant.

Fixtures made by the tenant may be subdivided into three classes: (1) fixtures for purposes of trade, (2) fixtures for ornament or convenience, and (3) fixtures for agricultural purposes. As regards (1) trade fixtures, like machinery, furnaces, brewing vats, salt-pans, etc., these may be removed by the tenant who has set them up, in every case in which their removal occasions no material injury to the freehold. (2) Fixtures for ornament or convenience, like window-blinds, marble chimney-pieces or kitchen ranges. These also, if set up by the tenant, may be removed by him, provided always that in removing them he does little or no damage. (3) Fixtures for agricultural purposes. The law relating to these is chiefly contained in the Agricultural Holdings Acts.

Somewhat analogous to fixtures are emblements—that is to say, crops resulting from the tenant's cultivation which at the expiration of his tenancy are still uncut and growing. The general rule with respect to these is that the

cultivator has the right, after such expiration, to enter on the land to reap and to carry away the produce of his labour. If he die before the harvest, such crops fall into his personal estate, and his executor or administrator succeeds to the rights which he had. Where a tenant from year to year holds of a landlord who has only a life estate, and the landlord dies in the course of the current year, the tenant is entitled to occupy the holding until the year has expired, and the new landlord is entitled to a proportionable part of the year's rent.

The non-payment of rent does not affect the validity of a notice to terminate a tenancy. Thus a notice given on March 25th to take effect on Sept. 29th is good, even though the rent due on March 25th may not have been paid. The tenant who agrees to "keep in repair" a house, without any saving clause, takes upon himself a liability to rebuild or renovate the house if destroyed or rendered uninhabitable by fire, settlement, etc. The tenant who agrees to pay "all rates and taxes," without any saving clause, may thereby become liable for a special rate for making up and paving the road, if it has not been taken over by the local authority.

Land Nationalisation Society, established '81. It has for its object the abolition of the present system of private ownership of land and the establishment of a general system of public land ownership. It advocates that all land should be assessed on its true value, not on its rental, and that either the State or local authorities should have larger powers of compulsory land purchase on the basis of the assessment. Embodying these two objects, **The Land Values Assessment and Rating Bill** was introduced into Parliament and read a first time on Feb. 5th, 1904, and again in March 1905. The Society's **Yellow Vans** were started in 1890, and are sent out every summer. President, Prof. Alfred Russel Wallace, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; Secretary, Joseph Hyder. Offices, 432, West Strand, London, W.C.

Land Registry. The Land Transfer Act '97, which came generally into operation on Jan. 1st, '98, will be found summarised in eds. '98-1902. During the years '99-1904, 81,365 properties have been registered. The Land Registry general offices are at 34, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Office hours: Registration 11 to 3; other business 10 to 4. Saturdays, closed at 2. The staff of the Registry includes: Registrar, Charles Fortescue-Brickdale; Assistant Registrars, Hugh Pollock, T. S. Dury, and C. T. Musgrave; Secretary, Guy M. Kindersley; Assistant Secretary, C. W. Heneage; Examiners of Titles, the Conveyancing Counsel of the Chancery Division and Frederick Stallard, Edward Hume, William Seymour Eastwood, and Thomas R. Colquhoun Dill. The Land Registry also contains the Land Charges, Registration, and Searches Department, and the Middlesex Deeds Department.

Land Tax. The land tax in England and Wales is an apportioned tax. It is not charged at the same rate in the pound over the whole country, but each parish is liable to contribute a fixed annual quota. The parochial quotas were fixed permanently and made perpetual in 1793 by the Act 38 Geo. III. c. 60, but subject to redemption. The land tax quota payable is required by law to be raised in each parish by a new assessment yearly and from year to year at an equal rate on the annual value of all

lands and tenements, etc., which have not been exonerated from land tax (42 Geo. III., c. 116, s. 180). Such lands and tenements are to be charged "with as much equality and indifference as is possible by a pound rate" (38 Geo. III. c. 5, s. 4). Under the Finance Act, '96, s. 31, the amount assessed may not exceed the amount which would be produced by a rate of 1s. in the £ on the "annual value." For the purposes of sect. 31 of that Act "annual value" is the annual value as assessed under Schedule A in the Income Tax Act, '42. The assessment of the land tax rests exclusively with the Land Tax Commissioners for each Division, and every person intending to appeal must give notice of his intention in writing to one or more of the assessors. Appeals once heard and determined by the Commissioners are final. If the income of an owner is less than £160 per annum, he can claim exemption from land tax; or the remission of half the tax if his income does not exceed £400. Any person having an estate or interest in lands and tenements (except tenants at rack rent, or holding under the Crown) may contract for the redemption of the land tax charged thereon. By the Finance Act '96 the consideration for the redemption has been fixed at thirty times the amount of the tax. Information as to redemption may be obtained from the clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for the division in which the land tax desired to be redeemed is assessed, or (by letter) from the Registrar of Land Tax, Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.

Land Values, English League for the Taxation of. This League was founded, under the name of the Land Reform Union, in April '83, "to advance the principles laid down by Henry George in 'Progress and Poverty' for the restoration of the land to the people." The League devotes special attention to lantern lectures. Its reports and publications deal with every aspect of the Land Question. Monthly paper, *Land Values*. President, J. H. Whitley, M.P.; Gen. Sec., Frederick Verinder; Office, 376 and 377, Strand, London, W.C.

Lang, Andrew, M.A., LL.D., hon. D.Lit., Oxford, was b. at Selkirk, 1844, and ed. at Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews University, and Balliol College (first class in classics). Elected a Fellow of Merton '68. He was long on the literary staff of the *Daily News*, is a well-known contributor to periodical literature, and writes "At the Sign of the Ship," in *Longman's Magazine*. His "Ballads and Lyrics of Old France," and "Ballades in Blue China," '81, brought him into prominent notice, and "Helen of Troy," "Rhymes à la Mode," and "Custom, Ritual, and Myth," increased his reputation. He is joint translator, with Prof. Butler, of the "Odyssey," and with Mr. Myers and Mr. Leaf of the "Iliad." He was appointed Gifford Lecturer on Natural Religion at St. Andrews University, '89. Amongst his books are "Lost Leaders" (reprinted from the *Daily News*), "The Life of Lord Iddesleigh," "Essays in Little," "Angling Sketches," "Homer and the Epic," "Ban and Arrière Ban," "A Monk of Fife" (a novel), "Life of John Gibson Lockhart," "Pickle the Spy," a history of the obscure years of Prince Charles, "Modern Mythology," "The Book of Dreams and Ghosts," "The Making of Religion," and "The Disentanglers."

Mr. Lang has also edited a charming series of "Fairy Tales" in six books, a "Blue Poetry Book," two books of "True Stories," etc., all for children. Address: 1, Marloes Road, W.

Lang, Very Rev. John Marshall, D.D., LL.D., b. at Glassford, Lanarkshire, 1834. Ed. at home privately, at Glasgow High School, and at the University. Ordained in the Church of Scotland, '56, he became minister of East Parish (Aberdeen), Fyvie, Anderson (Glasgow), Morningside (Edinburgh), and in '73 Barony (Glasgow), where he succeeded Dr. Norman Macleod. In '93 he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly, and was President of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance '97-1900. He was appointed Principal of the University of Aberdeen in 1900. His works include "Ancient Religions of Central America," "The Anglican Church," "The Last Supper of our Lord," "Life: is it worth Living?" "The Expansion of the Christian Life" (Duff Lecture), and "The Church and its Social Mission" (Baird Lecture). His son, the Right Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D., was during 1901 appointed a residential Canon of St. Paul's and consecrated as Bishop of Stepney. Chanony Lodge, Old Aberdeen.

Laurier, Sir Wilfrid, G.C.M.G., the first French-Canadian Premier of the Dominion, was b. at St. Lin, 1841, and educated for the bar. Called in '64, he rose rapidly in his profession, and in '71 was elected as a Liberal to the Quebec Provincial Assembly. In '74 he was elected to the Federal Assembly, and his high personal character, his undoubted loyalty and attachment to the connection of the colony with Great Britain, together with his great oratorical powers, which have earned for him the title "Silver-tongued Laurier," soon gave him high rank in the Liberal party. On the retirement of Mr. Blake in '91 he was chosen as leader of the Liberal party, and at the General Election of '96 he led his followers to a notable victory. His tariff legislation during '97, giving Great Britain the benefit of preferential trade with Canada, aroused much enthusiasm both in the colony and at home, and he was warmly welcomed when he came to London to attend the Jubilee festivities. He was then appointed a member of the Privy Council and made a G.C.M.G. In 1900 he again secured the approval both of the Dominion and of the Empire by the prompt despatch of Canadian troops to aid the mother country in South Africa, and led his party to another victory at the polls in November. He attended the Colonial Conference and the Coronation in England in 1902. He was again returned to power in 1904. See CANADA.

Law Association (1817), 55, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. President, Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G. Sec., E. E. Barron.

LAW COURTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

The English Courts of Law having jurisdiction in actions between parties are the **House of Lords**, the **Supreme Court of Judicature**, with its two main divisions—the **Court of Appeal** and the **High Court of Justice**—and the **County Courts**. In addition to these Courts, which have jurisdiction over all England, there are certain **Local Courts of Record**, of which the chief are: The Mayor's Court in the City of London (which has a concurrent jurisdiction

with the High Court in all matters affecting residents within the city or in which the cause of action arises in the city), the Chancery Court of Lancaster, the Liverpool Court of Passage, and the Salford Hundred Court. The Courts having criminal jurisdiction are the High Court of Justice (King's Bench Division), the Central Criminal Court, the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery (usually called the Assizes), the Courts of General Quarter Sessions in counties and boroughs, and the Petty Sessional Courts, metropolitan, county, and borough. Besides these Courts there are certain Ecclesiastical Courts having jurisdiction in matters affecting the churches, church property, and the discipline of the clergy of the Established Church.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (Office: Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.) is the body by which appeals to the King in Council are heard. These are appeals from Colonial or Indian Courts, and from Ecclesiastical or Prize Courts in England. It is composed of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and of such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "High Judicial Office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887; amongst the last of whom are included Lord Ashbourne, Lord Brampton, Sir Edward Fry, and Sir Ford North; Lord James of Hereford and Sir Andrew Scoble, K.C.S.I., are Members of the Committee under sect. 1, and Sir Arthur Wilson, K.C.I.E., and Sir John Winfield Bonser under sect. 30 of 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 41. By 58 and 59 Vict. cap. 44, it is enacted that if any person being or having been Chief Justice or a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada or of a Superior Court in Canada or of any of the colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, Cape of Good Hope or Natal, is a member of the Privy Council, he shall be a member of the Judicial Committee, but the number of persons being members of the Committee under this Act is not to exceed five at any one time. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., C.J. (South Australia), Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G., C.J. (Cape of Good Hope), Sir Henry Strong, late C.J. (Canada), Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, C.J. (Australia), and Sir H. E. Taschereau, C.J. (Canada) are members of the Judicial Committee under this Act. Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Causes, E. S. Hope, C.B., Barrister-at-Law.

A List of Judges.

The following is a list of judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature:—Lord High Chancellor: The Earl of Halsbury. Court of Appeal: The Lord Chancellor, Lord Alverstone (Lord Chief Justice of England), the Right Hons. Sir R. H. Collins, LL.D., D.C.L. (Master of the Rolls), Sir J. G. Barnes (President of the Probate Division), Sir R. Vaughan Williams, Sir R. Romer, Sir J. Stirling, Sir J. C. Mathew, and Sir H. H. Cozens Hardy.

Chancery Division: Lord Chancellor, Sir A. Kekewich, Sir G. Farwell, Sir H. B. Buckley, Sir M. Ingle Joyce, Sir C. Swinfen Eady, and Sir T. R. Warrington.

King's Bench Division: Lord Alverstone, Sir A. Wills, Sir W. Grautham, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Sir W. R. Kennedy, Sir E. Ridley, Sir J. C. Bigham, Sir C. J. Darling, Sir A. M. Channell, Sir W. G. F. Phillimore, Bart., Sir T. T. Bucknill, Sir J. Walton, Sir A. R. Jelf, Sir R. Bray, and Sir A. T. Lawrence.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division: Sir J. G. Barnes (President), and Sir H. Bargrave Deane.

Other Judges are the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, Lords Macnaghten, Davey, Robertson, and Lindley. Paid Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council: the Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Couch. Court of Arches: Sir Lewis T. Dibdin. Consistory Court: Mr. T. H. Tristram, D.C.L. Bankruptcy Court: Sir J. C. Bigham: Railway and Canal Commission: Sir J. C. Bigham, Lord Stormonth-Darling, Mr. Justice Madden, Sir F. Peel, and the Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy. As to salaries, see FINANCE, NATIONAL, III., p.159.

I. Civil Courts.

i. The House of Lords is the final Court of Appeal for England (and also for Scotland and Ireland) in all civil matters. It has a certain jurisdiction in criminal matters by writ of error (but this jurisdiction is practically in abeyance), and it has also an original jurisdiction in certain criminal cases affecting a peer of Parliament or a peeress. No appeal can be brought to the House of Lords except from a judgment of the Court of Appeal, and in some cases then only by leave of the Court of Appeal. Technically and historically an appeal to the House of Lords is an appeal to "His Majesty the King in his Court of Parliament"; practically and in fact it is an appeal to a Statutory Court of Appeal, of which the judges are the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary—who are judges appointed to that office at a salary, and who as such become life members of the House of Lords, both in its judicial and legislative capacities—and such members of the House of Lords as have held high judicial office in England, Scotland, or Ireland, which includes ex-lord chancellors and ex-judges of the Supreme Court. To form a quorum for judicial business three of these persons must be present. Lay peers claim the right to sit at the hearing of appeals, and have on one or two occasions exercised it.

ii. The Supreme Court of Judicature consists of two main divisions—the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice. All appeals from a judge of the High Court and all divisions of that court, except on a criminal matter, and from many inferior courts, now go direct to the Court of Appeal. From its decisions an appeal in most cases lies to the House of Lords. To the judges of this court also now belongs the jurisdiction in Lunacy which formerly belonged to the Lord Chancellor, though most of this jurisdiction is in practice exercised by the Masters in Lunacy.

The High Court of Justice now consists of the Chancery Division, the King's Bench Division, and the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

All actions originating in the High Court of Justice are tried therein by one judge—sitting without a jury in the Chancery Division, with or without a jury in the King's Bench Division, with or without a jury in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

when sitting for Probate or Divorce, and with or without naval assessors (Elder Brethren of Trinity House) when sitting in Admiralty.

iii. The County Courts, have jurisdiction in all claims for debt or damages (with very few exceptions) not exceeding £100. They have exclusive jurisdiction under the Employers' Liability Act '80 and the Workmen's Compensation Act '87 (whatever may be the amount claimed) under the Tithes Act, and also outside the Metropolitan area in bankruptcy. They also have collateral jurisdiction with the High Court in many matters on the Chancery or Equity side, and in Admiralty and Probate. The Courts would be much more correctly described as District Courts. The whole of England and Wales is divided into circuits, to each of which a judge is assigned. Each circuit is divided into Court districts. Besides actions that may be commenced in the County Court, many actions commenced in the High Court may be, and commonly are, sent down from the High Court and heard in the County Court. Only a few courts held in towns situate on the coast, appointed by an Order in Council, have Admiralty jurisdiction. The Court fees payable are 1s. in the £ for each £ claimed on entering the plaint, and 1s. additional, and 2s. in the £ for the hearing, with a maximum of 21s. and 40s. respectively. There is an appeal to the High Court on a question of law, but not of fact, in cases where more than £20 is claimed, but where less than that sum is claimed leave to appeal must be obtained from the judge.

II. Criminal Courts.

i. The Court of Crown Cases Reserved is a statutory Court consisting of at least five judges of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, of which the Lord Chief Justice should be one, and is the Supreme Court of Appeal in all questions of criminal law. It is not a Court of Appeal "of fact." Questions of law can be brought before this Court on appeal from the Central Criminal Court, the Assize Courts, and the Courts of Quarter Sessions, but only if the Court below consents to reserve the point for the decision of the Court.

ii. King's Bench Division of the High Court. All proceedings in the nature of appeals on points of law from justices sitting in Petty Sessions come before the King's Bench Division of the High Court, by way of a case stated by the magistrates, or by *mandamus* or *certiorari*.

iii. The Central Criminal Court is a special statutory Court for the City and County of London, the County of Middlesex, and some portions of the Counties of Surrey, Kent, and Essex. It takes the place of the Assize Courts for these districts, and is also the Quarter Sessions Court for the City of London. Trials take place on true bills found by a grand jury before two of the judges of the Court and a petty jury.

iv. The Assizes, or the Courts of Gaol Delivery and Oyer and Terminer, are Circuit Courts of the High Court of Justice. At these Courts, which sit in the assize town of each county two or three times a year, are tried all criminal cases (except those triable at the Central Criminal Court, Quarter Sessions, or by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction). The Court usually consists of a judge of the King's Bench Division, sitting with a petty jury; but any King's Counsel may, as a commissioner

of assize for his circuit, if specially appointed for the purpose, sit instead of a judge.

v. The judges of County Quarter Sessions are all the justices of the peace for the county. The chairman is only their spokesman, but on a criminal trial he practically acts in the same way as the judge at the Assizes. The judge of a Borough Quarter Sessions is the Recorder of the borough (a barrister appointed by the Crown), who is sole judge, though the other magistrates attend. At Quarter Sessions all criminal cases, except those triable only at Assizes, can be tried. These Courts also hear appeals from summary convictions, where the penalty imposed is imprisonment without the option of a fine; appeals from certain other orders and convictions of justices where an appeal is given by statute; and appeals against rates. On all these appeals the magistrates sit without a jury, and in counties they all have an equal voice.

vi. Courts of Summary Jurisdiction and Petty Sessions (usually called Police Courts) consist of two or more justices of the peace, or a stipendiary or a metropolitan magistrate. These Courts can try all minor offences; and many offences that can also be tried at sessions or assizes may, under certain circumstances, be tried by them. They also hold preliminary inquiries into the more important cases, and if they consider there is a *prima-facie* case commit the accused for trial at the next Assizes or Quarter Sessions as the case may require.

III. Ecclesiastical Courts.

These are of three degrees of jurisdiction. First, purely spiritual courts, including the Archdeacon's Court, the Bishop's Consistory, and the Archbishop's Court; second, courts of mixed spiritual and secular jurisdiction—*e.g.*, the Court of Arches and the Court of the Official Principal of York; and, third, courts of purely secular constitution—*e.g.*, the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, which is the Court of Final Appeal in ecclesiastical causes. The judgments of the Judicial Committee may be upheld and enforced by any of the High Courts of Justice.

The Archdeacon's Court is a court of first instance, and appeals lie to the bishop; but its aid is seldom invoked.—Consistory. Every bishop has his Consistory Court held before his Chancellor or Commissary, in his cathedral church, or other convenient place in his diocese. In this court are granted faculties for the alteration, repair and renovation of churches. Nothing can be added to or taken from the ornaments of the Church except a faculty is obtained for the purpose. The Archbishop's Court, distinguished from the Provincial Court, is the canonical tribunal for the hearing of spiritual causes. Sir Lewis Dibdin's Court, or the old Court of Arches modified as stated, unites the powers of the *jus canonicum* with new powers conceded by the Church Discipline Act, '41, and the similar statute of '74, exercising authority in both Provinces. The Registrar is Mr. F. Hugh Lee, and the Court is held at Church House, Westminster.

The Bishops assembled at Lambeth in January '99 resolved that a Bill for the Reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts, drawn on the lines laid down by the Royal Commissioners in '83, should be submitted to the Houses of Convocation.

During 1900 and 1901 Convocation considered the subject, and a Joint Committee of both Houses presented a report on July 3rd, 1901. (For the resolutions then adopted see 1905 edition.)

II. SCOTLAND.

The principal Scottish Courts of Law having civil jurisdiction are (1) *The House of Lords*, which is the final Court of Appeal in Scottish as well as in English and Irish cases; (2) *The Court of Session*, sitting in Edinburgh, with its two main divisions, *The Inner House* and *The Outer House*; (3) *The Sheriff Courts*.

The principal Courts having criminal jurisdiction are (1) *The High Court of Justiciary*, (2) *The Sheriff Courts*.

The following is a list of the judges of the Court of Session, or, as they are more properly designated, Senators of the College of Justice:

Inner House, First Division—The Lord President (Lord Dunedin), Lord Adam, Lord McLaren, Lord Kinnear. *Second Division*—The Lord Justice Clerk (Right Hon. Sir John Hay Athole Macdonald, K.C.B.), Lord Kingsburgh, Lord Young, Lord Kyllachy, Lord Salvesen.

Outer House, Permanent Lords Ordinary—Lord Stormonth-Darling, Lord Low, Lord Pearson, Lord Ardwall, Lord Dundas.

1. Civil Courts.

(i) *The House of Lords*. See under England and Wales.

(ii) *The Court of Session* consists of (1) the *Inner House*, with its two divisions of equal and co-ordinate authority:—The First Division, presided over by the Lord President of the whole Court, and the Second Division, presided over by the Lord Justice Clerk; and (2) *The Outer House*, consisting of the five *Lords Ordinary* sitting singly. The *Inner House* hears appeals from the judgments of the *Lords Ordinary*, from the *Sheriff Courts*, and from the *Dean of Guild*. It also acts as a court of first instance (1) where its *nobile officium* (or equitable power) is appealed to; (2) in actions appropriated to it by custom or by statute.

The *Lords Ordinary* have, generally speaking, original jurisdiction in all Scottish civil actions. In some cases this jurisdiction is exclusive; in other cases it is concurrent with that of the *Sheriff Courts* (*q.v.*). Where the value of the cause is not greater than £25 the cause cannot be brought before the Court of Session, but must be determined in one of the inferior courts. An appeal from a *Lord Ordinary* to a division of the *Inner House* is termed a *Reclaiming Note*.

The *Bill Chamber* is a department of the Court of Session which acts in some respects as a separate court.

(iii) *The Sheriff Courts*.—These are territorial courts, each sheriffdom consisting of a county or group of counties. The *Sheriff Principal* acts mainly as a judge of appeal from the judgments of his substitutes and as an administrative officer. The *Sheriff-substitute* is the ordinary judge of first instance in the *Sheriff Court*. He may entertain actions upon contracts or other personal obligations, however great their value, and actions relating to heritable right or title where the subject in dispute is not worth more than £50 a year or £1000 in value, but

not actions relating to status. Besides presiding in the ordinary *Sheriff Court*, the *Sheriff-substitute* presides in the *Debts Recovery Court* and in the *Small Debt Court*.

In most cases an appeal from the *Sheriff-substitute* may be made to the *Sheriff Principal*, and then from him to one or other of the divisions of the *Inner House* of the Court of Session, or the appeal may be made directly to the latter. The *High Court of Justiciary* (see *Criminal Courts*) is somewhat anomalously the court provided by statute for appeals from the *Sheriff Courts* under the *Small Debt Act, 1837*.

2. Criminal Courts.

(1) *The High Court of Justiciary*.—This is the Supreme Criminal Court of Scotland. It is the only competent court for the trial of certain major offences, as treason, murder, etc., and in all cases in which by statute a higher punishment than imprisonment is directed. The *High Court* also sits as a Court of Appeal from the inferior criminal courts where some error in law or irregularity of procedure is alleged. A jury in criminal cases has fifteen members, and they may give a verdict by a majority. They may find the prisoner "guilty" or "not guilty," or they may find the charge "not proven." When a verdict of "not proven" has been given the prisoner is released, and cannot be tried again for the same offence, even though fresh evidence may have come to light.

(ii) *The Sheriff Courts* have jurisdiction where the offence is committed within the sheriffdom. They may in general try any offence for which the punishment is arbitrary. The greater offences are tried by a sheriff (or his substitute) and a jury. The smaller offences are tried summarily without a jury.

(iii) *Borough Magistrates and Justices of the Peace* have a common-law jurisdiction now confined to petty cases, and a statutory jurisdiction in certain minor contraventions of Acts of Parliament.

III. IRELAND.

As in England, there is a *Supreme Court*, divided into a Court of Appeal and a *High Court of Justice*, the latter being subdivided into (1) the *Chancery Division* (including the *Judges of the Landed Estates Court*) and (2) the *King's Bench Division* (including the Courts for Probate and Matrimonial Causes, Admiralty, and Bankruptcy). The practice in these Courts is generally similar to that in the English Courts, except as regards Bankruptcy and the Land Courts.

County Courts.—These have jurisdiction in matters of contract and tort up to £50, and in equity and probate up to £500, and in lunacy up to £700. There is an appeal, in equity, to the *Chancery Division* or to a *Judge of Assize*; and, in common law, to a *Judge of Assize*.

Criminal Courts.—There is (1) the Court of *Crown Cases Reserved*, and there are (2) the *Assize Courts*, similar to those in England; also (3) *Courts of Quarter Sessions* (presided over by a County Court judge), with wider jurisdiction than in England, though the more serious crimes are transmitted to the *Assize Courts*; and, finally, there are (4) the *Courts of Summary Jurisdiction and Petty Sessions* for preliminary inquiries and minor offences.

Trial by jury is the rule in the Criminal Courts except petty sessions, and the special courts consisting of two resident magistrates appointed under the Crimes Act.

The following is a list of the Judges of the Supreme Court:

Court of Appeal.—Lord Ashbourne (Lord Chancellor), Lord O'Brien (Lord Chief Justice), Sir A. M. Porter, Bart. (Master of the Rolls), Right Hon. C. Palles (Lord Chief Baron).

Ordinary Judges.—Lord Justice FitzGibbon, Lord Justice Walker, Lord Justice Holmes.

Chancery Division.—Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, D. P. Barton, J. Ross (Land Judge).

King's Bench Division.—Lord Chief Justice, Lord Chief Baron, W. D. Andrews (Probate and Matrimonial), W. M. Johnson (Admiralty), J. G. Gibson, D. H. Madden, W. Boyd, W. K. Venny, G. Wright.

LAW SOCIETIES, ETC.

Inns of Court.

The Inns of Court are as follows:—

Inner Temple, Fleet Street. Sub-Treasurer, Sir Henry Lawrence; Clerk, J. H. Milton.

Middle Temple, Fleet Street. Under-Treasurer, J. W. Waldron.

Gray's Inn, Holborn. Steward, Dennis W. Douthwaite.

Lincoln's Inn, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Hon. Solicitor, S. L. Mumford; Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.

At these Inns students for the Bar are entered. They are governed by Benchers.

Council of Legal Education.

The Council of Legal Education was established by the four Inns of Court in 1852 to superintend the education and examination of students for call to the Bar. The Council is charged with the education and examination of such students. It offers 12 scholarships of the annual value of £50 each, tenable for 3 years, on condition that the holder pursues a course of legal studies approved by the Council. The scholarship examinations were held in October in 1905, but in future are to be held in June. Chairman, Lord Macnaghten; Clerk, Frederick Dapp. Office, 15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Director of Legal Studies, Mr. W. Blake Odgers, LL.D., K.C.

The Bar Council.

General Council of the Bar. The Council is the accredited representative of the Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. The Council consists of: (1) the Attorney General and Solicitor General for the time being, and every former Attorney General or Solicitor General whilst remaining in actual practice at the Bar; (2) 48 practising barristers elected by the whole Bar (not less than 12 of the Inner Bar and not less than 24 of the Outer Bar), one-half of the total number retiring from office at the time for the close of the election in each year. The Council has power to

appoint additional members, not exceeding 6 in number, as the Council may consider desirable by reason of their Parliamentary or professional position. Such members go out of office at the time for the close of the election following their appointment. The time of the annual election is fixed by the Council, and is held as soon as possible after the annual general meeting of the Bar. A statement of the proceedings of the Council is published annually, and copies thereof are supplied to every barrister having an address in the Law List. Surplus copies may be obtained on application to the secretary. The Council has received recognition at the hands of the legislature. Chairman, Mr. C. M. Warmington, K.C.; Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. English Harrison, K.C.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. T. T. Methold; Secretary, Mr. Henry C. A. Bingley; Clerk, Mr. C. Worthy. Offices of the Council, 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.

The Law Society.

The Law Society was established in 1825, and a royal charter was obtained in Dec. '31. In '45 it was remodelled upon the principle of other learned and professional bodies, and received a new charter. This charter was amended by supplemental charters in '72 and 1903. Any solicitor practising in England or Ireland, and any writer practising in Scotland, as well as any solicitor or writer who has ceased to practise, is eligible for election as a member of the Society. The administration of business is in the hands of an elective council of forty ordinary members, of whom ten vacate their seats every year, and ten extraordinary members chosen by the Council from among those members of the Society who are members of provincial law societies, and nominated by various groups of these societies. The President and Vice-President are annually elected by the members of the Society from the members of the Council. The members of the Society at present number over 800. Its buildings are situated in Chancery Lane, and comprise a handsome hall and a library of upwards of 44,000 volumes. The general function of the Society resembles that which the Inns of Court discharge. It takes care of the professional training, character, and interests of solicitors. When it was founded no test was required from any person wishing to become a solicitor, beyond evidence of character and of having served under articles for the prescribed time. The Society instituted lectures on law in '33, and in '36 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles. Since then Preliminary, Intermediate, Final and Honours Examinations have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society. Under recent legislation, all cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors are heard before a specially appointed committee, which, when necessary, makes a report to the High Court, which has the power of striking off the names of the offenders from the roll. The committee has never undertaken the duty of prosecuting offenders against the criminal law, and no such duty, express or implied, is cast upon it by charter or statute. The committee, however, places any evidence it obtains at the disposal of the Public Prosecutor. Secretary, E. W. Williamson. Office, Chancery Lane.

Law, School of.

In 1904 a draft Charter of Incorporation was prepared for the establishment of a School of Law, and approved by the Joint Committees of the four Inns of Court and of the Law Society. The objects of the School are defined as the teaching and study of law in all its branches; and the governing body is a President and Council, the President being elected annually by the Council from among their number, and the Council consisting of 30 members holding office for four years, and nominated by the four Inns of Court, the Law Society, and the Lord Chancellor, the Colonial Secretary, the Secretary for India, and the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London. The Charter provides that the present Treasurers and two Masters of the Bench of the several Inns of Court, and the present President, Vice-President, and two members of the Council of the Law Society shall be one body politic and corporate by the name of the School of Law, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, may hold, notwithstanding the Statutes of Mortmain, any lands, tenements or hereditaments within the United Kingdom not exceeding in the whole the annual value of £5000, and may grant, demise, or otherwise dispose all or any lands, tenements, or hereditaments that may from time to time belong to the School of Law.

No progress was made with the scheme in 1905, owing (according to the President of the Law Society) to the apathy of the Inns of Court and the opposition of others high in authority.

LAW CASES, 1905.

An attempt is made in the following pages to bring under convenient headings readily recognisable by the layman some of the most important decisions of the legal year. Nearly every branch of law is illustrated; and while the object chiefly in view has been the collection of those decisions that are important to the man of affairs, it is hoped that the collection may be of use to the legal student in summarising the effect of the year's cases.

Civil Judicial Statistics, 1903.

The following table of proceedings in the various civil courts is taken from the latest civil judicial statistics published by the Government and edited by Sir John Macdonell.

| | Proceedings begun, 1903. | Appeals, Actions, etc., heard and determined, 1903. |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| Appellate Courts. | | |
| Judicial Committee of the Privy Council | 113 | 81 |
| House of Lords | 80 | 58 |
| Court of Appeal | 681 | 621 |
| High Court of Justice (Appeals from Inferior Courts) | 398 | 352 |
| Total Appellate Courts . | 1,272 | 1,112 |

| | Proceedings begun, 1903. | Appeals, Actions, etc., heard and determined, 1903. |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| Courts of First Instance. | | |
| High Court of Justice:— | | |
| Chancery Division | 7,712 | 848 |
| King's Bench Division . . . | 73,621 | 3,330 |
| Probate Actions | 195 | 96 |
| Divorce and Matrimonial Suits | 963 | 743 |
| Admiralty Actions | 676 | 287 |
| Lunacy | 95 | 102 |
| Railway and Canal Commission | 56 | 124 |
| Lancaster Chancery Court . . | 667 | 84 |
| Durham Chancery Court . . . | 36 | 5 |
| County Courts | 1,342,911 | 479,767 |
| Mayor's Court, London . . . | 9,206 | 301 |
| Borough Courts of Record, etc. | 21,034 | 303 |
| Ecclesiastical Courts | 6 | 4 |
| Total Courts of First Instance | 1,457,178 | 485,994 |
| Total Proceedings in all Courts | 1,458,450 | 487,106 |

| | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Proceedings begun | 1,358,587 | 1,410,484 | 1,458,450 |
| Cases heard and determined . . | 456,242 | 472,041 | 487,106 |
| Percentage of cases heard to cases begun | 33'59 | 33'47 | 33'40 |

The number of proceedings begun in 1903 was the largest number yet recorded, both absolutely and relatively to the population. The proportion was 4369 proceedings begun per 100,000 of the population, as against an average of 4082 for the years 1899-1903.

In regard to County Court Actions there were 1,324,643 plaints entered, of which 1,309,978 were for amounts not exceeding £20; and £26,509 default summonses. There were 197,418 orders made for committal of debtors, 145,616 warrants were issued, and 10,544 debtors actually went to prison.

Company.

A director has no right to his travelling expenses for attending a meeting, unless the payment is authorised by the articles of association or by a resolution of the company. The directors cannot authorise such payment by their own resolution (*Young v. Naval etc., Co-operative Society of South Africa*).

A mortgage of book debts, present and future, is a floating security, and needs registration (*Illingworth v. Houldsworth*).

New debentures can be validly issued in lieu of unregistered debentures (*In re Defries & Co.*).

The note on a certificate for shares that no transfer will be registered without production of the certificate is no protection to a mortgagee of the shares who has not taken a

transfer, and there is no contract by the company with such a mortgagee not to transfer, if such transfer is made *bonâ-fide* without the production of the certificate (*Rainford v. Keith*). The same principle was held to apply in a case where a share certificate that had been lodged against a transfer was by mistake again sent to the transferor, who fraudulently deposited it with mortgagees (*Longman v. Bath Electric Tramways*).

In *re W. Tasker & Son* it was held by the Court of Appeal that the principle of *George Routledge & Son*, mentioned last year, applied where the company, on purchasing its own debentures, did not take a transfer of them, but a blank transfer in which the name of a purchaser was subsequently added. The purchase was a redemption of the debenture, and the Court of Appeal expressed the opinion that the same result would follow even if the company took a transfer to trustees.

In *re The North of England Steamship Co.* it was held that an article of association authorising the issue of one notice for the two meetings necessary to pass a special resolution is good, and that a notice issued under such an article is a sufficient notice of both meetings.

A company whose income does not exceed £160 a year is not exempt from income tax (*Mylam v. Market Harborough Advertiser Co.*).

The House of Lords decided the case of the *Corporation of Sheffield v. Barclay* contrary to the Court of Appeal, and held that a transferee innocently acting on a forged transfer of stock has to indemnify the company or corporation, which, acting on such forged transfer, transfers the stock into its books against its liability to retransfer the stock. In the particular case one of two joint holders had forged the signature of the other to the transfer.

Criminal Law.

The most remarkable criminal trial of the year was the case of *Arthur Devereux*, who was sentenced to death at the Old Bailey on July 29th for the murder by poison of his wife and two children on Jan. 31st, 1905. This was the case known as the "Trunk Murder." Devereux was a chemist's assistant, and concealed the bodies in a trunk which he filled with cement. No legal point of interest arose in this case.

In *Rex v. Oliphant* the prisoner was employed in Paris for a London firm, and part of his duty was to collect moneys and pay them into a bank, returning the amounts so collected on slips to London, where they were entered from the slips into the firm's books. He fraudulently omitted items from the slips, and they were consequently omitted from the London books. This was held to be a falsification of the books in London, and the prisoner was liable to be tried, and was tried and sentenced at the Old Bailey.

In *Rex v. Tideswell* the prisoner had contracted to buy waste from the prosecutor's factory by weight. The weigher in the prosecutor's employment, by collusion with the prisoner, entered the weight of waste removed as 31 tons 3 cwt. instead of 32 tons 13 cwt.; and the prisoner was held rightly convicted of stealing the difference of 1 ton 10 cwt.

Husband and Wife.

A wife who lends money to her husband for use in his business, in the event of his bank-

ruptcy is postponed to the other creditors; but if the husband dies insolvent the wife as executrix is entitled to retain her debt out of assets coming to her hands (*In re Long*).

The Court of Appeal held in *In re Reis* that a covenant in a marriage settlement to settle all the after-acquired property of the husband, except business assets, is not fraudulent and void against creditors under 13 Eliz. c. 5.

An assignment of personal chattels to the trustees of a marriage settlement, in pursuance of a covenant in the settlement to assign after-acquired chattels, is not a bill of sale, but a part of the marriage settlement. An action will lie against the husband at the suit of a married woman for detaining her personal property (*Larner v. Larner*).

Income restrained from anticipation cannot be attached in the hands of the trustees as it becomes due in respect of a judgment obtained before it becomes due (*Bolitho & Co. v. Gidley*) (*House of Lords*).

A woman paid the defendant £52 in consideration of the defendant promising to find her a husband, £49 to be repaid if no marriage or engagement within nine months. A number of men were introduced, but no marriage or engagement resulted, and before the expiration of the twelve months the woman repudiated the contract, and successfully sued for the return of the whole £52, on the ground that the contract was an illegal contract of marriage brokerage (*Hermann v. Charlesworth*).

In *French v. Howie* the King's Bench held that where an action was brought against husband and wife for goods supplied on the order of the wife, and the wife admitted £4, the creditor could recover the balance against the husband, and had not elected to recover against the wife. This should be compared with *Morel Brothers v. Earl of Westmorland*.

In *Holden v. Paquin* it was held that dresses supplied to a wife, even to great amounts, might be "necessaries in her station," and that she would not therefore be personally liable.

Income Tax.

Income tax is not to be deducted on the whole amount of a terminable annuity payable by the Secretary of State on the purchase of an Indian railway, but only on the portion not representing a sinking fund (*East India Railway and the Secretary of State for India*).

In *Chadwick v. Pearl Insurance Co.* a leaseholder sold his interest for cash and an annual payment for residue of term equal to net rents. This payment was held liable to income tax in full. It was not payment of the purchase money by instalments.

The London County Council and similar corporations issuing stock and owning lands of their own are entitled to deduct from the interest on their stock the income tax they pay under Schedule A in respect of their ownership of land (*Attorney-General v. London County Council*).

In the case of *Strong & Co. v. Woodfield* it was held by the Court of Appeal that a hotel company was not entitled to deduct from income damages and costs they had paid in respect of injury to a guest from the fall of a chimney. The expenses so incurred were not incurred in earning the profits, but by reason of their own negligence.

Insurance.

A man insured against accidents ejected a drunken man from his premises. The physical exertion made him ill, and it was found that his heart was seriously dilated, and he shortly afterwards died. It was held in the King's Bench that the deceased had not sustained a bodily injury by accidental means, and the company was not liable (*Scurr v. General Accident Assurance Co.*).

In a newspaper insurance case, the promise by the newspaper *Answers* was to pay £1000 in the event of death under the circumstances advertised to "the person adjudged by the editor to be the next-of-kin of the deceased." The editor decided that of three brothers and a sister the sister was the next-of-kin, and the whole was paid to her. The brothers sued the sister for an equal share in the Scotch Courts, and failed (*Hunter v. Hunter*).

Landlord and Tenant.

It is not unreasonable for a landlord, as a condition of granting licence to his tenant to make the sub-letting, to require a sub-tenant to enter into a covenant direct with the landlord that the sub-tenant will not assign or underlet his sub-tenancy without the consent of the superior landlord (*in re Sparks's Lease*).

Where a part of a building is let and part retained by the landlord, the landlord must take reasonable care to use his part so as not to cause damage to the tenant in his occupation of the other part, and if the landlord retains the roof and gutters he must not allow the gutters to get choked so that the demised parts become flooded (*Hargroves v. Hartop*).

In *Lewis v. Baker* it was held that a letting from a named date "until such tenancy shall be determined as hereinafter mentioned" at a yearly rent payable quarterly, with a subsequent provision that the tenancy might be determined by three months' notice in writing, created a yearly tenancy determinable at the end of any year of the tenancy only by three months' notice instead of six months.

Libel.

It was decided in a Scotch case in the House of Lords that the privilege which protects a witness in the box extends to statements made by him to the party and his solicitor in preparing the proof of evidence for trial (*Watson v. Jones*).

The House of Lords also decided in *Saunderson v. von Radeck* that where privilege is pleaded in a slander action the defendant may be asked by interrogatory whether he spoke them in the presence of So-and-so, what information he had which induced him to believe them true, and whether he took any steps to ascertain whether they were true. But an interrogatory as to who gave the information was rejected by the Court of Appeal in *Edmondson v. Birch*.

Licensing.

At the 1905 Licensing Sessions, the first after the passing of the important Licensing Act of 1904, an important question was raised before many benches as to what evidence a Licensing Committee must have before it reported a licence to Quarter Sessions for extinction. On appeal to the King's Bench it was held (1) that notice of the intention must be given to the licensee; (2) the justices must take evidence on oath tending to show that the licence is not needed; but (3) they need not have detailed evidence

differentiating the house from others; (4) they need not exclude their own knowledge of the neighbourhood, but they must base their decision on sworn testimony, so that the licensee may have an opportunity of testing and rebutting it; and (5) the licensee must be permitted to call evidence in support of his application for a renewal (*Rex v. Tolhurst and Rex v. Cox*).

They cannot impose conditions on the renewal of an existing licence which are not expressly provided for by statute (*Rex v. Todds*).

At the general licensing meeting application was made for a provisional licence, and there was no opposition. The committee decided to grant the application subject to certain alterations in the houses, and adjourned the sessions for this purpose and to give themselves time to consider the question of the monopoly value to be paid. On the adjournment two objectors claimed to be heard, and the Court of Appeal held that the magistrates rightly refused to hear them (*Ex-parte Fearn v. Boucher*).

The taking of orders for the supply of intoxicating liquors at a customer's house is not a sale off licensed premises if the order is transmitted to the licensed premises and is there, in fact, accepted and executed by the allocation of particular vessels to the purchase, although money is taken at the purchaser's house on delivery of the liquor (*Walker v. Walker and Strickland v. Whittaker*), both cases in the Divisional Court.

If an arrangement is made on Saturday night that beer bought and paid for then and then drawn and set aside for the customer shall be delivered on Sunday during prohibited hours, there is a sale on Sunday, the delivery being a material part of the contract for sale (*Noblett v. Hopkinson*).

Local Government.

In *Pomeroy v. Malvern Urban Council* the Divisional Court held that it was competent to justices, if they saw fit, to dismiss a summons for breach of a byelaw on the ground that the breach proved was a trifling offence, and stated that it was a proper provision in byelaws that they may be dispensed with in cases of buildings of an exceptional character to which they are unsuited.

In *Earl of Harrington v. Derby Corporation* the Court (Mr. Justice Buckley) held that where a local authority have neglected their duty under the Public Health Acts the remedy of the person aggrieved is by complaint to the Local Government Board under sect. 299 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and not by action.

A byelaw prohibiting persons from "frequentering and using any street or public place for the purpose of calling or distributing any paper devoted wholly or mainly to giving information as to the probable result of races, steeplechases, and other competitions," was held to be unreasonable in *Scott v. Filliner*. Where a local authority in the usual way obtains tenders for the supply of goods as ordered from time to time, each order if under £50 is a good separate contract without a sealed contract (*Southall-Norwood Urban District Council's case*).

A pauper who declines to go and remain in a farm colony where two of the conditions are that he should attend certain religious observances and should not enter any premises where intoxicating liquor is sold, cannot be convicted

as an idle and disorderly person, as being a person who, being able to maintain himself, willfully refuses or neglects so to do (*Poplar Guardians v. Martin*).

Several cases of "sewers" and "single private drains" came before the courts. In *Thompson v. Eccles Corporation*, in the Court of Appeal, it was held that where there is "a single private drain" draining the houses of several owners, and a nuisance occurs which can be located on the land of one owner, he can be compelled to abate the nuisance, and if he does not the local authority can enter and do the work and charge all the costs to him. A case for apportioning the expenses had not arisen.—In the case of *Wood Green Urban District Council v. Joseph*, the Divisional Court held that where a common drain that would under other circumstances have been "a single private drain" received the drainage of houses in pairs, each pair draining through a single drain into the common drain, and each such single drain, by reason of the pair of houses being in common ownership, being a sewer, the common drain itself was a sewer and not a single private drain.—The case *Jackson v. Wimbledon Urban Council*, mentioned in last year's issue, went to the Court of Appeal, and was confirmed there. In this case the point in the last case arose in the opposite way. It was admitted that the common drain was a single private drain, and it was argued on that admission that the drains taking two houses in common ownership and discharging into such common drain could not be sewers, for a sewer could not discharge into a private drain. They were held to be sewers. It would probably have been held that the admitted single private drain was a sewer.

The liability to pay for street works done under sect. 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, is on the owner at the time of the completion of the works, although he was not the owner when the notices were served (*East Ham Urban District Council v. Aylett*), or has ceased to be owner before the expenses are duly apportioned (*Balby-with-Hexthorpe Urban District Council v. Millard*).

A coal van should carry weights capable of correctly weighing every sack of coal carried, including the sack, and to carry one half-hundredweight only when hundredweight sacks are carried is a breach of the usual by-law (*Crick v. Nicholls*); and it is also a breach not to carry a small weight or weights equivalent in weight to the sack. *Houghton v. Andrews* referred to in the above case.

A wholesale tea dealer weighed up tea in quantities of a particular weight, but at the request of the retailer affixed to the scoop a paper bag, so that when the tea was put in the bag the tea and bag would weigh the required weight. This was held to be using an untrue weighing machine (*London County Council v. Payne*); but a retailer who weighs the tea or sugar in the bag and sells as a pound of sugar a paper bag and sugar weighing a pound together has not used an untrue scale (*Stone v. Tyler*).

In *Ash v. Nicholl and Cox v. Merriman* it was held that a "passive resister" who had paid all his poor rate except the part raised for education was not entitled to registration, in that he had not paid all his poor rate, poor rate for this purpose including all the rate raised under that name, and not the portion raised for the relief of the poor only.

Money Lending.

In a case in the Court of Appeal (*Saunders v. Newbold*), a money-lending bargain was set aside as unconscionable where, there being to the knowledge of the lenders no risk of losing their money, the lenders stipulated for a return of £3300 in 12 months for a loan of £2000, and the Court allowed interest at 10 per cent. per annum.

Property Cases.

A right of common to get stone and sand out of the lord's waste to be used on the tenement is a good common that may exist by custom for both copyhold and freehold tenants of the manor, and the court rolls may be given in evidence of its existence (*Heath v. Deane*).

In the *Stonehenge* case (*Attorney-General v. Antrobus*) it was held that the general public cannot acquire by user a right to visit a public monument or other object of interest upon private property, and a trust to permit access for that purpose will not be presumed against persons who show a clear documentary title. There can be no public right-of-way to such a monument or object acquired by mere user. A public highway must *prima facie* lead from one public place to another. A *cul-de-sac* may be a public highway, but the dedication of a *cul-de-sac* as a highway will not be presumed from mere public user without evidence of expenditure on the place in dispute for repairs, lighting, or other matters, by the public authority.

In *Harris v. Flower* it was held that a landowner having a right of way appurtenant to one piece of land was not entitled to build a factory partly on such piece of land and partly on the adjoining land, and to use the right of way as appurtenant to the whole factory.

A mortgagee must not simultaneously bring an action in the Chancery Division for an account and in the King's Bench Division for principal and interest as a debt (*Williams v. Hunt*).

A solicitor mortgagee deposited the mortgage and title-deeds with his bankers. He then, with the concurrence of the mortgagor, sub-mortgaged a part of the mortgaged property without discharging the bank or notice to the bank, the solicitor mortgagee acting for the mortgagor himself and the sub-mortgagee. The sub-mortgagee was postponed to the bank (*Benioek & Co. v. Price*).

An equitable mortgagee has no right to collect rents of the mortgaged property, but if he does he cannot be compelled to refund (*Finch v. Tranter*).

In *In re Carter & Ellis*, mortgagees by sub-demise of leaseholds were held entitled on disclaimer by the trustee to have the leases vested in them subject to the same liabilities as they would have been subject to had they been assignees and not as lessees, the position held by the bankrupts. The leases were new long leases, and there were no covenants other than continuing covenants to be performed.

A squatter who has obtained a title by twelve years' possession is bound by restrictive covenants, although he has no notice of them, and a purchaser from such a squatter without notice of the covenants must prove that if he had searched the title for forty years he would have had no notice (*In re Nesbit & Potts's Contract*).

A covenant in the usual form to pay a proper proportion of the cost of repairing, etc., a private road will not cover a re-making of the road by the vendor for the purpose of satisfying the local authority prior to its being taken over as a public road (*Scott v. Brown*).

A covenant in a lease by the lessor giving an option for the lessee to purchase the freehold at any time during the term of 99 years does not run with the reversion, and cannot be enforced against the lessor's assigns, and is also probably void for perpetuity (*Woodall v. Clifton*).

A building estate, including the site of a road over which earlier purchasers had rights of way, was conveyed by the grantor as beneficial owner discharged from the rights of way. The purchaser had notice of the rights of way, and subsequently closed the road. It was held that the grantees of the rights of way were entitled to recover damages against the purchaser, and that the purchaser was entitled as against his vendor to be indemnified against the damages and costs paid by him, including his own costs (*Great Western Railway v. Fisher*).

Practice.

A reference to a master under Ord. XIV. c. 7 is not a reference to arbitration or a consent judgment, and an appeal lies to the Divisional Court (*Fraser v. Fraser*).

A garnishee order absolute obtained against the debtor of a firm by a creditor of one member of the firm may be set aside on the application of the other partner, the order being obtained by mistake of fact (*Moore v. Peachey*).

A sheriff who has a man in possession under one writ of *fi fa* cannot charge for possession under subsequent writs (*Glasbrook & Baird v. Vaux*).

Public Law.

The West Rand Central Gold Mining Co. sued the English Government, by petition of right against the King, for gold seized by the South African Republic before the outbreak of the war. The Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division held that there was no principle of international law that after annexation of conquered territory the conquering State becomes liable to discharge the financial liabilities of the conquered State incurred before the outbreak of the war.

Trade Cases.

In *Cox v. English, Scottish, and Australian Bank*, a case decided in the House of Lords, a debtor had been made bankrupt on the application of the bank, who alleged he had left his dwelling-house with a view to delay his creditors under the following circumstances: The debt was large, the bank had failed to find the debtor and serve him with a writ, and his solicitors had told the bank that the bank must issue the writ, that they would not accept service, and that a distraint would be put in for rent. The debtor brought an action against the bank for malicious prosecution in making the debtor bankrupt, and the judge held on these facts that there was no proof of absence of reasonable and probable cause.

In *Hill v. Fearis* it was decided by Mr. Justice Warrington that there could be a goodwill of a stockbroker's business, and that a surviving partner was not entitled to use the firm's name without purchasing such goodwill. The goodwill was directed to be sold.

In *Law v. Law* it was held that, while one partner who purchases the other's share must disclose to him all he knows of the business, and that he believes his co-partner does not know, yet if the selling partner, after finding out that there has been concealment, elects to confirm the sale, he cannot subsequently upset it.

In a case in which the petitioning creditor had refused to assent to a deed of arrangement unless the debtor paid the creditor £600 more than his dividend, or gave bills for the whole balance of the debt, the Divisional Court held this a sufficient cause for refusing to make a receiving order, the act of bankruptcy alleged being the execution of the deed of arrangement (*In re a debtor*); and in another case the Divisional Court held that a county court judge cannot make a receiving order on the hearing of a judgment summons unless he has evidence that would justify him in committing the debtor (*In re a debtor*).

A very important case that went to the Court of Appeal was *Frost v. Aylesbury Dairy Co.* The company, who were milk dealers, supplied the plaintiff with milk which was consumed by himself and his family. A book in which the daily supply was entered was interleaved with a printed notice of the precautions taken by the company to supply milk pure and unadulterated and free from the germs of disease. The milk supplied contained germs of typhoid fever, and the plaintiff's wife was infected thereby and died. The existence of the germs could only be discovered by prolonged investigation. In an action, upon an implied warranty under sect. 14, sub-sect. 1, of the Sale of Goods Act, 1893, to recover the expenses to which the plaintiff had been put by the illness and death of his wife, the Court of Appeal held that the purpose for which the milk was supplied was sufficiently made known to the sellers by its description, that there was evidence that the buyer relied on the seller's skill, and that there was an implied condition under the Act that the milk was reasonably fit for consumption, although the defect was not discoverable at the time of the sale. The section referred to in this action provides that if a trader sells goods to a buyer who makes known the purpose for which he wants them in such a way as to show that he relies on the seller's skill, the seller impliedly warrants the goods as reasonably fit for such purpose.

In *Weiner v. Gill* goods were sent on appropriation to a retail jeweller by a wholesale jeweller on special terms, the property of the goods to remain in the wholesale firm until the retailer paid for them, or they were by arrangement charged to him. The retailer parted with them to a third party on sale or return. The third party, without paying, fraudulently pledged them; and it was held by Mr. Justice Bray that the property still remained in the wholesale jeweller, and he was entitled to recover the goods.

Although an unregistered dentist cannot recover fees for dental work, his practice is not illegal, and if money is paid him by a patient, generally he may appropriate the money so paid towards payment of his fees for professional work and sue for the mechanical work not within the Dentists Act done by him (*Seymour v. Pickett*).

An auctioneer or his employer can withdraw the goods or property before the fall of the hammer in the same way as a bidder may with-

draw his bid; and if the principal is disclosed the auctioneer is not personally liable; but the principal is liable to the purchaser on any cause of action that the purchaser may have arising out of the sale (*Fenwick v. Macdonald—Scotch case*).

A member of the Stock Exchange receiving a dividend from the official assignee of the Stock Exchange in respect of a debt due to him from a defaulter may sue the defaulter for the balance, and the balance of the debt is a good petitioner's debt in bankruptcy (*Mendelssohn v. Ratcliff*).

In *Hooper v. Ashby*, Mr. Justice Kekewich held it to be unreasonable to restrain a builder's clerk from carrying on business within 30 miles of the Town Hall of Bournemouth or the Bar-gate at Southampton.

In *re Young, Hamilton & Co.*, the Commercial Court held that a letter of lien given by exporters on goods intended to be exported and in the hands of bleachers was not a void bill of sale, but was a transfer of goods in the ordinary way of business.

A payment made to a trustee of a deed of arrangement within three months of the execution of the deed is not a protected transaction if bankruptcy supervenes within the three months (*Davis v. Petrie*).

The case of *Brandt & Co. v. Dunlop Rubber Co.*, fully noted in LAW CASES, 1904, was reversed by the House of Lords. Importers of rubber owing money to their bankers sent to the bank a letter addressed to the defendant company, who had purchased rubber of them, requesting them to pay the bank, with a form of letter attached for signature by the defendants undertaking to pay accordingly. This was sent to the defendant company by the bankers for signature, and was signed and returned by the defendants' manager without authority. There was held to be a good assignment, and a good notice of assignment.

Where goods are bought by a man who subsequently becomes bankrupt, the purchaser at the time not intending to pay for them, the vendor may within a reasonable time disaffirm the sale and retake the goods, although he does so with notice of an act of bankruptcy, as the trustee's title is no better than the bankrupt's (*In re Eastgate*).

In *Fitzroy v. Cave* the plaintiff, with a view to filing a bankruptcy petition against the defendant, and thereby getting him removed from a board of directors of which they were both members, took from the defendant's creditors an assignment of their debts. This was held not to savour of maintenance, or to be void as against public policy.

Trade Union.

A member of a trade union cannot bring an action for enforcing the rules for applying the funds of the union for the benefit of members for his own benefit; but the House of Lords has held he can bring an action to restrain the union from applying its funds contrary to its rules, as in paying strike pay contrary to the rules (*Yorkshire Miners' Association v. Howden*).

South Wales Miners' Federation v. Glamorgan Coal Co. was an action brought by the company against the union for wrongfully and maliciously procuring and inducing workmen to break their contracts of service, the union having passed a resolution ordering a stop-day or general holiday. The House of Lords held the union liable in damages.

Trusts and Settlements.

An important point to conveyancers arose in two cases of Tapp and the London Dock Co.'s contract and *Gent & Eason's contract*. In the first case the will gave power to the trustees to purchase freehold ground-rents, and in the second to purchase freehold or leasehold lands, in both cases as investments of the trust funds included amongst a general list of investments with power to vary and transpose the investments. In both cases the trustees were held to have a power of sale and to be trustees for the purposes of the Settled Land Acts.

Where there is no direction in a will to pay the income of unauthorised investments existing at the testator's death and retained under a power in the will, the tenant for life is only entitled to 3 per cent. interest on the value of such investments at the testator's death, and not to the full dividend, and this although the investments are not in their nature wasting (*In re Chaytor*).

A power given by a will to "invest upon freehold or leasehold ground-rents" is a power to purchase the ground-rents, and not merely to lend money on mortgage of the ground-rents (*In re Mordan, Legg v. Mordan*): a case in which the Court of Appeal reversed the decision of Mr. Justice Kekewich to the opposite effect.

In *re Andrews Trust* was a case in which a trust had been created of a fund raised by subscription for educating the children of a deceased clergyman. In the letter upon which the fund was collected it was expressly stipulated that the fund was for education only, and that it would not necessarily be applied in equal shares to all the children. When all the children had grown up there was a surplus, and it was held that there was no resulting trust for the subscribers, but the children took in equal shares.

Trustees for the purposes of the Settled Land Acts cannot themselves object to an investment within the trusts of the settlement proposed by the tenant for life; but they can apply to the Court to restrain the tenant for life from directing them as trustees to invest in an investment within the terms of the settlement, but in fact an improper investment (*In re Catherine Hunt's Settled Estates*).

Wills.

If two persons make by arrangement wills benefiting each other and other parties their nominees, and one dies leaving such will unrevoked, the survivor is bound not so to alter his will as to affect the agreement, the death of the one whereby his will has become irrevocable making a binding contract. If, however, the one first dying has altered his will, the survivor cannot claim to have the original will carried out in pursuance of the contract. He can also alter his will. Until one has died leaving a will as arranged, there is no bequest, and therefore no consideration (*Stone v. Hoskins*).

A devise of real estate to a devisee "when she shall attain the age of 25 years" is contingent on her attaining that age, and is not a mere postponement of the enjoyment (*In re Francis—Francis v. Francis*).

The will of a British subject made in a foreign country is good as regards his personal estate if made in accordance with the *jus loci* or law of the place where it is actually made.

Personal estate for the purposes of this statute includes leasehold interest in lands (*In re Grassi—Stubberfield v. Grassi*).

Money on deposit at a bank subject to more than 24 hours' notice of withdrawal will not pass under a bequest of ready money, nor in the absence of special indication under a bequest of pecuniary investments (*In re Price—Price v. Newton*).

A direction to trustees to divide a fund to and among such charitable or religious institutions and societies as they may select is void for uncertainty (*Grimond v. Grimond*).

A legacy to keep a churchyard in repair is a good charitable gift (*In re Douglas*), and so is one to keep a Friends' graveyard in good order, although there is a special direction to keep in order the testator's wife's grave (*In re Mauser*).

A father settled £10,000 on his daughter on her marriage—in the event of their being no issue, which happened, for the wife absolutely "if she should survive her then intended coverture; but if she should die during her then intended coverture," for the father, his executors and assigns absolutely. The daughter was divorced by her husband. This was held to be a survival of the coverture, and the fund became hers absolutely (*In re Crawford's Settlement—Cooke v. Gibson*).

In the Estate of Frogley it was held that the illegitimate child born two years after the will of a spinster, who made a will leaving all her property in trust for all the children who might belong to her at her decease, was entitled to her estate, though the illegitimate children of a man would not in such circumstances have been entitled.

In *In re Kiddle* a testatrix gave certain life interests to "her son" George Kiddle, who was illegitimate, and other interests to her daughters, who were legitimate, with remainder amongst all her grandchildren. These were held to include the children of George, as well as the children of the daughters.

By his will a testator appointed his wife sole executrix, and, without any bequest or devise to her, gave her power to sell his property and land, and "after her death what is left to be divided between" his two daughters. The Court of Appeal held this gave the wife a life estate (*In re Willatts*).

In *Comiskey v. Bowring Hanbury* a testator gave, devised, and bequeathed to his wife "the whole of my real and personal estate and property absolutely in full confidence that she will make such use of it as I should have made myself, and that at her death she will devise it to such one or more of my nieces as she may think fit, and in default of any disposition by her thereof by her will or testament I hereby direct that all my estate and property acquired by her under this my will shall at her death be equally divided among the surviving said nieces." The House of Lords reversed the decisions of the Court of Appeal and Mr. Justice Kekewich, held that upon the true construction of the will there was an absolute gift of the testator's real and personal estate to his wife subject to an executory gift of the same at her death to such of his nieces as should survive her, equally if more than one, so far as his wife should not dispose by will of the estate in favour of such surviving nieces, or any one or more of them.

Workmen's Compensation.

A certificated manager of a mine in receipt of a fixed yearly salary is not a workman (*Simpson v. Ebbw Vale Steel Co.* Nor is a partner in the business who actually engages in manual work and receives for such manual work weekly pay in addition to his share of profits (*Ellis v. Ellis & Co.*); nor is a seaman (*Houlder Line v. Griffin*, a case in the House of Lords).

"Arising out of and in the course of the employment."—In *Wilkes v. Powell* a workman was held entitled to compensation who fell into the hold of a ship and was injured, having been suddenly seized with an epileptic fit (to which fits he was subject) while standing near the hold directing the unloading of the ship; and in *Challis v. L. & S.W. Railway Co.*, an engine-driver who was injured by a stone thrown by a boy at a train was held entitled to compensation. In *Sharp v. Johnson & Co.* a workman who arrived at the works 20 minutes before time, his train so arriving every morning, and who was injured during that 20 minutes and before beginning work, was held entitled to recover. Lead poisoning arising out of and in the course of the employment is not an accident within the Act (*Steel v. Cammell, Laird & Co.*); but anthrax caused by infected wool, and resulting in death, is an accident (*Brinton's Ltd. v. Turvey*). The measuring up of the work is part of the work of constructing, and a workman employed in measuring up the work after its completion is employed in work of building (*Fraid v. Fenton*).

"On, in, or about."—A railway goods-yard, where the rails for a tramway were stored till they were wanted, the yard being 700 yards from the tramway, is not on, in, or about an engineering work (*Back v. Dick, Kerr & Co.*); but work about a house drain intended to be connected with a sewer is employment in or about an engineering work (*Coles v. Anderson*).

Building.—The structure needed to carry a crane for use in building may itself be a building 30 ft. high (*Aylward v. Matthews*). Employment about the extension of a building exceeding 30 ft. in height may be employment about a building exceeding 30 ft. in height, although the extension at the time is less than that (*Hartley v. Quick*).

Scaffolding.—A mere ladder resting against a wall, on the rungs of which a workman stands to work, may be a scaffolding (*O'Brien v. Dobbie*).

Wages.—A guard's uniform supplied by the railway company and remaining the property of the company must be calculated as part of his annual wages (*Great Northern Railway Co. v. Dawson*).

Legal Tender. The following are legal tender up to and including the annexed amounts:—

| | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| Of the | { Gold coins . . . up to any amount. |
| Royal | { Silver coins . . . " £2. |
| Mint. | { 1d. and ½d. coins " 1s. |
| | { ¼d. coins (farthings) " 6d. |

Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales (except by the Bank of England itself), but a creditor cannot be compelled to give change. The actual notes or coins must be produced by the debtor, and offered in payment, otherwise legal tender has not been made.

Legion of Honour. The. Instituted by Napoleon when First Consul of France (May

1802), and intended as a reward for military and civil services. There were originally four grades—Grands Officers, Commandants, Officers, and Légionnaires (see ed. '87). On the coronation of Napoleon I. the Grand Officers were divided into two classes. The constitution of the Legion was remodelled by Napoleon III. in '52, and now it includes the following grades in order: Grands Croix, Grands Officiers, Commandeurs, Officers, and Chevaliers. The President of the Republic is the Grand Master of the Order. Membership of the Order is for life.

L'Entente Cordiale, an Anglo-French Association, is a non-political society founded in 1898 by Col. Sir J. Roper Packington. It has about 580 members. Its objects are to maintain and perpetuate friendly social intercourse between the two nations. Two scholarships, enabling elementary scholars to spend a month in France, are offered for competition; and two scholarships are open to University students on condition that they go through a course at a French University. The Council, besides keeping itself in communication with members of the Universities of Grenoble and Rennes, Nancy and Dijon, Besançon, Caen and Montpellier, also publishes pamphlets giving much useful information about provincial France to intending tourists. **Chairman**, A. Barton Kent, Esq., 37, Marlborough Place, N.W.; **Hon. Sec.**, W. H. Sands, Esq., 6, Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.

Liberator Relief Fund. This Fund was started in 1892 to relieve the widespread misery caused by the disastrous failure of the Balfour group of companies. The total to which the Fund has attained is £126,336, of which more than £106,000 has been expended, the balance being invested for the permanent relief of the most aged and needy sufferers. **Income**, 1904, £5656; **payments**, £6279. **Secretary**, Rev. J. Stockwell Watts. **Office**: 16, Farringdon St., London, E.C.

LIBERIA.

Liberia is a negro republic on the coast of West Africa, lying between the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east and Sierra Leone on the west, and between the French possessions in the interior and the sea. **Area** about 35,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 1,500,000, including about 20,000 civilised Americo-Liberians, the rest being natives. **Capital**, Monrovia, **pop.** 5000. Liberia was founded in '22 by American philanthropists for the settlement of freedmen. It was declared independent in '47, was recognised as a sovereign state by Great Britain in '48, and by the United States in '62. The constitution is on the model of that of the United States. The President is elected for two years, the House of Representatives (13 members) for two years, and the Senate (9 members) for four.

The development of the country is hindered by the laws prohibiting any but Liberian subjects from holding land, and forbidding foreigners to trade in the interior or anywhere except at the official ports of entry. There has been much inter-tribal warfare, also, in the interior, but a conference was held at Monrovia in 1904, at which all the important chiefs signed a declaration of peace. There are magnificent forests in the interior, and much mineral wealth exists, some of which is being prospected by the West African Gold Conces-

sions Company. The chief products are palm oil, coffee, rubber, and ivory. Cotton is indigenous, but is not cultivated to any extent.

Revenue, 1900, £40,000; **expenditure**, £40,000. **Imports**, 1901, £120,000; **exports**, £90,000. In '71 a debt of £100,000 was contracted in England, on which no interest was paid. Under an arrangement made in '99, the service of the debt, with reduced interest, has been resumed; and in 1905 it stood at £96,197, including arrears of interest.

President, Arthur Barclay (elected May 1903), took office Jan. 1904.

British Consul, E. MacDonell, at Monrovia.

Consul-General in London (and acting *Chargé d'Affaires*), Henry Hayman.—**Consul**, S. de Stein, 3, Coleman Street, E.C.

Liberty and Property Defence League, The (motto "Self-help *versus* State-help"), was established in 1882 for maintaining security and freedom of contract, for upholding proprietary rights, and for resisting socialistic legislation. Federated with the League are about 220 Defence and Protection Societies, representing the chief industries in the kingdom. **Chairman**, Earl of Wemyss. **Central offices**, 25, Victoria St., S.W.

LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The special feature of the British library system has been the work done under the Public Libraries Acts. These Acts date from 1850, the Act of that year having been followed by Acts extending the principle to Scotland and Ireland and amending matters of detail. A consolidating Act was carried in '92. The Acts enable towns, local board districts, and parishes to establish libraries, to be maintained by a rate not exceeding *1d.* in the *£*.

The libraries in the County of London, established under the Public Libraries' Acts, contain about 1,000,000 volumes, and issue between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 volumes annually.

Of the older libraries of the country the most important, of course, is that of the British Museum (*q.v.*), which is only exceeded in extent by the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. It possesses over 2,000,000 volumes and 100,000 MSS. and charters. It is entitled under the Copyright Acts to a copy of every work published in this country—a privilege which is also enjoyed by the Bodleian Library, Oxford (600,000 vols. and 30,000 MSS.), and the Cambridge University Library (550,000 vols. and 5000 MSS.), the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh (430,000 vols. and 3000 MSS.), and the library of Trinity College, Dublin (238,000 vols. and 2000 MSS.). Valuable and extensive libraries are attached to the other universities, to the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and to most cathedrals. The Acton Library (60,000 to 70,000 vols.), dealing with the history of civilised Governments and the growth of faiths and institutions, was presented to Cambridge University in 1902 by Mr. John Morley.

The Library Association, founded '77, incorporated by Royal Charter '98, now numbers over 600 members, including chairmen and members of committees and the chief librarians of the country. A list of the municipal and other libraries in the United Kingdom, as well as the principal libraries of the British Colonies, is published in the "Year-Book" of the Library Association, published by the Association at

Whitcomb House, Whitcomb Street, Pall Mall East, price 1s. net. President, Francis J. H. Jenkinson, Litt.D., Librarian, University Library, Cambridge. Hon. Secretary, L. Stanley Jast, Whitcomb House, Whitcomb Street, Pall Mall East.

Special Libraries in London.

The more important special libraries in London are as follows:—

Admiralty (40,000 vols).
Bethnal Green Free Library, London Street, Bethnal Green, E. (36,000), 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate Street Within (33,250), 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Chemical Society, Burlington House, W. (18,000), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster (25,000), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
College of Preceptors. Offices: Bloomsbury Square (10,000), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Colonial Office (13,000).
Corporation Library, Guildhall (112,000), 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Cripplegate Institute (43,000), 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Dr. Williams' Library, Gordon Square, W.C. (about 50,000), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Dyce and Foster (35,000).
Foreign Office (75,000).
Geological Society, Burlington House (20,000), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Gray's Inn (15,000).
House of Commons (42,000).
House of Lords (50,000), open only to Peers.
India Office Library, Whitehall, S.W. (66,000), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Inner Temple (58,000).
Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, S.W. (58,000), 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Institution of Electrical Engineers, 92, Victoria Street, S.W. (6000), 10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Lambeth Palace Library, Lambeth (30,000 and 2000 MSS.), 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
Law Society, 100-113, Chancery Lane, W.C. (46,000), 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Aug. 12th—Sept. 30th).
Lincoln's Inn (72,000).
London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C. (100,000), open to subscribers.
London Library, St. James's Square, S.W. (220,000), 10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Middle Temple (40,000).
Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, S.W. (30,000), 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
National Art (60,000).
Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C. (100,000), 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Royal Society, Burlington House (80,000), 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays, 1 p.m.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, W. (16,000), 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Royal Astronomical Society, Burlington House (14,000), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall East (25,000), 12 noon to 6 p.m.
Royal College of Surgeons, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields (55,000), 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue (60,000), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Royal Geographical Society, 2, Savile Row, W. (40,000), 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Royal Institution, 21, Albemarle Street, W. (60,000), 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Fridays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society (46,000).
Royal Society of Literature, Burlington House (4,000), 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Royal Statistical Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace (40,000), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Royal United Service Institution, Banqueting House, Whitehall, S.W. (40,000), 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Russell Institution (18,500).

St. Bride Foundation Institute, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. (24,342), 10.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturdays, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

St. Paul's Cathedral (10,750).

Sion College, Victoria Embankment, E.C. (100,000), 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries (42,000).

South Kensington Educational (50,000).

University College, Gower Street, W.C. (110,000), 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. during term; 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. during vacations.

University of London (11,000).

War Office (26,000).

Westminster Chapter Library, Westminster (12,000), only open to general readers by permission of the Dean.

LICENCES, GENERAL.

(See FINANCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM for the revenue from Licence Duties.)

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|
| Armorial bearings (annual) | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| " " if used on carriage | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Auctioneer's (annual) | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Banker's | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Carriage (annual), four wheels for two or more horses | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| " four wheels for one horse | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| " less than four wheels | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| " hackney carriages | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| " half rate only charged if taken out between Oct. 1st and Dec. 31st. | | | |
| Distiller's (annual) | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Dog (Great Britain) | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| " (Ireland) | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Ecclesiastical lecturer | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| " building for divine service and chapel for solemnisation of marriages | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Game. If taken out after July 31st and before Nov. 1st (to expire July 31st following) | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| " After July 31st, to expire Oct. 31st following | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| " After Oct. 31st, to expire July 31st | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| " For fourteen days continuous | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gun. To expire July 31st | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Hawker's (annual) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| House agents letting houses at rent above £25 a year | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Male servants (annual) | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Marriage—special | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " not special (see MARRIAGE REGULATIONS) | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Medicines (patent), dealers in (annual) | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Pawnbroker's (annual) | 7 | 10 | 0 |

* The stamp duties, etc., bring this sum up to about £30.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Pawnbroker's, trading in plate, irrespective of weight, an additional | £ s. d. |
| Pedlar's | 5 15 0 |
| Plate, dealers in gold and silver (annual). Over 2 dwt. and under 2 oz. gold, or over 5 dwt. and under 30 oz. silver in one article | 0 5 0 |
| „ 2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver and upwards | 2 6 0 |
| Refiners of gold and silver (annual) | 5 15 0 |
| Sweets, dealers in (annual) | 5 5 0 |
| retailers of „ | 1 5 0 |
| Tobacco and snuff, dealers in (annual) | 0 5 3 |
| „ „ „ manufacturers of, from | 5 5 0 |
| Wine retailers or grocers (annual) | 2 10 0 |

LICENSING ACT, 1904.

This Act received the Royal Assent on Aug. 15th, 1904. A full account of the discussions in Parliament was given in the 1905 ed., pp. 672-74.

Section 1 vests the power to refuse the renewal of an existing on licence, on any ground other than the ground that the licensed premises have been ill-conducted or are structurally deficient or structurally unsuitable, or grounds connected with the character or fitness of the proposed holder of the licence, or the ground that the renewal would be void, in Quarter Sessions instead of the justices of the licensing district; but power shall only be exercised on a reference from those justices, and on payment of compensation in accordance with this Act. In every case of the refusal of the renewal of an existing on licence by the justices of a licensing district, they shall specify in writing to the applicant the grounds of their refusal. Where the justices of a licensing district, on the consideration by them, in accordance with the Licensing Acts, 1823 to 1902, of applications for the renewal of licences, are of opinion that the question of the renewal of any particular existing on licence requires consideration on grounds other than those on which the renewal of an existing on licence can be refused by them, they shall refer the matter to Quarter Sessions, together with their report thereon, and Quarter Sessions shall decide all reports so made to them, and may, if they think it expedient, after giving the persons interested in the licensed premises, and, unless it appears to Quarter Sessions unnecessary, any other persons appearing to them to be interested in the question of the renewal of the licence of those premises (including the justices of the licensing district) an opportunity of being heard, and subject to the payment of compensation under this Act, refuse the renewal of any licence to which any such report relates.

Section 2 enacts that where Quarter Sessions refuse the renewal of an existing on licence under this Act, a sum equal to the difference between the value of the licensed premises (calculated as if the licence were subject to the same conditions of renewal as were applicable immediately before the passing of this Act, and including in that value the amount of any depreciation of trade fixtures arising by reason of the refusal to renew the licence), and the value which those premises would bear if they were not licensed premises, shall be paid as compensation to the persons interested in the

licensed premises. The amount to be so paid shall, if an amount is agreed upon by the persons appearing to Quarter Sessions to be interested in the licensed premises, and is approved by Quarter Sessions, be that amount, and in default of such agreement and approval shall be determined by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in the same manner and subject to the like appeal of the High Court as on the valuation of an estate for the purpose of estate duty, and in any event the amount shall be divided amongst the persons interested in the licensed premises (including the holder of the licence) in such shares as may be determined by Quarter Sessions. Provided that in the case of the licensee-holder regard shall be had not only to his legal interest in the premises or trade fixtures, but also to his conduct and to the length of time during which he has been the holder of the licence; and the holder of a licence, if a tenant, shall (notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary) in no case receive a less amount than he would be entitled to as tenant from year to year of the licensed premises. If on the division of the amounts to be paid as compensation any question arises which Quarter Sessions consider can be more conveniently determined by the County Court, they may refer that question to the County Court in accordance with rules of Court to be made for that purpose. Any costs incurred by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue on an appeal from their decision to the High Court under this section, shall, unless the High Court order those costs to be paid by some party, to be paid out of the amounts to be paid as compensation.

Section 3 provides that Quarter Sessions shall in each year, unless they certify to the Secretary of State that it is unnecessary to do so in any year, for the purpose of this Act, impose in respect of all existing on licences renewed in respect of premises within their area, charges at rates not exceeding, and graduated in the same proportion as, the rates shown in the scale of maximum charges set out in the first schedule to this Act. Charges payable under this section shall be levied and paid together with and as part of the duties on the corresponding excise licence, but a separate account shall be kept by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue of the amount produced by those charges in the area of any Quarter Sessions, and that amount shall in each year be paid over to Quarter Sessions in accordance with rules made by the Treasury. Any sums paid under this Act to Quarter Sessions in respect of the charges under this section, or received by Quarter Sessions from any other source for the payment of compensation, shall be paid by them to a separate account under their management, and the moneys standing to the credit of that account shall constitute the compensation fund. Quarter Sessions may, with the consent of a Secretary of State, borrow in accordance with rules made under this Act on the security of the compensation fund for the purpose of paying any compensation payable under the Act.

Section 4 transfers the power of the County Licensing Committee to confirm new licences to Quarter Sessions. The justices, on the grant of a new licence, may attach to the grant such conditions, both as to the payments to be made and the tenure of the licence and as to any other matters, as they think proper in the interests of the public, subject as follows: (a) Such

conditions shall in any case be attached as, having regard to proper provision for suitable premises and good management, the justices think best adapted for securing to the public any monopoly value which is represented by the difference between the value which the premises will bear, in the opinion of the justices, when licensed, and the value of the same premises if they were not licensed, provided that, in estimating the value as licensed premises of hotels or other premises where the profits are not wholly derived from the sale of intoxicating liquor, no increased value arising from profits not so derived shall be taken into consideration; (b) the amount of any payments imposed under conditions attached in pursuance of this section shall not exceed the amount thus required to secure the monopoly value. The justices may, if they think fit, instead of granting a new on licence as an annual licence, grant the licence for a term not exceeding seven years. Where a licence is so granted for a term, any application for a re-grant of the licence on the expiration of the term shall be treated as an application for the grant of a new licence, not as an application for the renewal of a licence, and during the continuance of the term the licence shall not require renewal; and any transfer of the licence shall, subject to any conditions attached thereto on the grant, have effect for the remainder of the term of the licence, and may be granted at a general annual licensing meeting as well as at special sessions; and any reference to special sessions in any enactment relating to transfers or protection orders the appeal other than the Commissioners, be shall include a reference to the general annual licensing meeting. A licence granted for a term under this section may be forfeited if any condition is not complied with, or if the holder is convicted of any offence committed by him as such; but where the licence is so forfeited the owner of the licensed premises shall have all the rights conferred on owners by section 15 of the Licensing Act, 1874.

Section 5 enables Quarter Sessions, if they think fit, to divide their area into districts for the purposes of this Act, and to delegate any of their powers and duties under the Act to a committee appointed in accordance with rules made by them under this section, and enacts that, except in a county borough, they shall so delegate their power of confirming the grant of a new licence, and of determining any question as to the refusal of the renewal of a licence under the Act and matters consequential thereon. The justices of a licensing district being a county borough shall exercise their powers under the Licensing Acts, 1828 to 1902, as to the renewal of licences through the borough licensing committee appointed under section 38 of the Licensing Act, 1872.

Section 6 provides that a Secretary of State may make rules for the provisional renewal of licences, the enforcement of any security given for money borrowed, the management and application of the compensation fund, the appointment, where requisite, of committees of Quarter Sessions Standing Committees, the regulation of the procedure of Quarter Sessions on the consideration of the reports of justices of a licensing district, and on any hearing with reference to the refusal of the renewal of on licences or the approval or division of the amount to be paid as compensation, and the authentication of documents.

Section 7 enacts that Quarter Sessions, with respect to their own action, and that of the justices of licensing districts, and the confirming authority with respect to new licences granted under the Act, shall in each year make such returns as the Secretary of State may require.

Section 8 defines the area of Quarter Sessions for a county for the purposes of the Act as including any borough (not being a county borough) or any part thereof which is locally situated in that county, and says that the Act shall apply to a county borough as if it were a county, and that for the purposes of the Act the City of London shall be deemed to be a county borough.

Section 9 makes the provisions of the Act apply to the transfer of an existing on licence as they apply to the renewal, and enacts that if the justices of a licensing district refuse to renew an existing on licence on the ground that the holder of the licence has persistently and unreasonably refused to supply suitable refreshment (other than intoxicating liquor) at a reasonable price, or on the ground that the holder of the licence has failed to fulfil any reasonable undertaking given on the grant or renewal of the licence, they shall be deemed to have refused the licence on the ground that the premises had been ill-conducted. The section further defines certain expressions contained in the Act, and repeals section 19 of the Wine and Beerhouse Act, 1860, and section 7 of the Wine and Beerhouse Amendment Act, 1870.

Section 10 excludes Scotland and Ireland from the operation of the Act, which came into operation on January 1st, 1905.

The schedules to the Act deal with the charges to be levied for the compensation fund. The first provides that the rate of charge in the case of an hotel or other premises to which subsection 4 of section 43 of the Inland Revenue Act, 1880, applies, shall be one-third of that charged in other cases, and, in the case of any licensed premises which are certified by the justices of the licensing district on the application of the holder of the licence to be used only as public gardens, picture galleries, exhibitions, places of public or private entertainment, railway refreshment-rooms, *bonâ-fide* restaurants or eating-houses, or for any other purpose to which the holding of a licence is merely auxiliary, such rate to be not less than one-third of that charged in other cases, as the justices think proper under the circumstances.

THE LICENSING QUESTION

After the Licensing Act 1904 was passed (see preceding article for details) the Central Temperance Legislation Board revised its constitution, and substituted the following as its policy:—

1. The amendment of the Licensing Acts by—

The introduction of a time limit to the operation of the compensation provisions of the Licensing Act of 1904, at the end of which time all then existing licences shall cease, and all future licences be issued as new licences, the full monopoly value of which shall be secured for the public.

The restoration and extension of the power and discretion of the local licensing authority.

Making compulsory a substantial and definite reduction in the number of licensed premises.

The introduction of such reforms as: Sunday closing, shortening the hours of sale, the appointment of special inspectors, the prevention of persons who are interested in the liquor trade from being members of Watch Committees, and other changes which may from time to time seem desirable.

The enactment of provisions for more effectively controlling and limiting the number of clubs in which intoxicants are consumed.

The adoption of a wide measure of local control.

2. Watching the administration of the existing law, and urging and supporting its enforcement

In its annual report, up to Aug. 31st, 1904, the Board said: "The passing of this measure alters the whole legislative situation. It renders void the great decisions of the High Courts during the past few years, which have served to make clear the legal position of the magistrates regarding the administration of the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to guide them in the execution of their duty. Proposals for licensing reform will have to be made from an entirely new standpoint."

The views of the Church of England Temperance Society were expressed in the following resolutions:—

"That this Council objects to the Government Licensing Bill for the following, among other, reasons: (1) Because no limit is put to the time during which the compensation clauses would take effect; (2) because it would deprive local justices of that salutary power of refusing the renewal of licences which they consider not to be required for the public advantage; (3) because it would utterly fail to promote such a large reduction of licences as both the Majority and Minority Reports of the Royal Licensing Commission have declared to be essential; (4) because it would practically nullify the principle that licences are granted for one year only, and would impart to licences a property value entirely inconsistent with that exclusive public interest for which they are presumably issued."

At a Council meeting, held in Brighton on Oct. 21st, 1904, the following resolution was passed:—

"That in the opinion of this Council future licensing legislation should endeavour to secure, among other things: (1) Sunday closing, (2) a reduction of hours, (3) the imposition of a time limit, and (4) the placing thereafter of applications for renewals in the same position as applications for new licences."

A memorial from the United Kingdom Alliance and the National Temperance Federation, presented to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman on March 21st, 1905, demanded that when the Liberal party were returned to power they would "reverse the retrograde provisions of the Licensing Act 1904, and include facilities for a direct popular veto in respect to the issue of licences." The memorial expressed a determined opposition to "all schemes providing for the municipalisation" or other form of public management for the sale of intoxicating drinks." At the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance in October 1905 the demand for popular control by local veto was renewed, and a resolution in favour of it was proposed by Mr. T. W.

Russell, M.P., seconded by Sir R. Reid, K.C., M.P., and carried.

A new organisation, the Temperance Legislation League, was formed at a conference held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Nov. 20th, 1905. It was explained that the League was intended to advocate a definite and constructive policy of temperance reform. That policy included the enactment of a time-limit to the operation of the Compensation Clauses of the Licensing Act 1904, with a provision that thereafter all licences should be regarded as new licences and be granted only on payment of the full monopoly value; the settlement of a method of arriving at the compensation value; the increase of the compensation levies, which should be made national and compulsory; the restoration and extension of the powers of local licensing authorities, which should have full discretion as to the granting or renewal of licences and the imposition of conditions; the advocacy of local option, or liberty of experiment, as to hours of sale and Sunday closing; and the more definite control of clubs. Lord Peel was appointed President of the League, and Mr. A. Sherwell hon. sec.

The Rowntree-Sherwell Scheme.

Messrs. Joseph Rowntree and Arthur Sherwell have for some years advocated a measure for eliminating the element of private profit from the sale of strong drink, which they regard as the main difficulty and evil. Their proposal is that companies should be legally empowered to take over the whole of the retail sale of liquor, and conduct it free from any pecuniary profit to the locality, over and above a low rate of interest on the capital; all the profits accruing from sales to be put into a national fund, the first charge on which—a sum of about £4,000,000 per annum—should be paid over to each centre of population, not according to the amount of liquor sold there, but at the rate of £1000 to every 10,000 people, to be used for social improvement and counter-attractions to the sale of alcoholic drinks. This scheme is sometimes, but wrongly, described as "Municipalisation of the Liquor Traffic." It differs, however, entirely from it in that under it there would be no possible inducement to press the sale of liquor, seeing that a community where no liquor was sold would receive exactly the same *per capita* grant from the national fund as another where there were large sales.

On Oct. 21st, 1903, a manifesto was published, which was eventually signed by several hundred influential people, embodying Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell's views. In this manifesto a scheme of compensation was suggested which was to leave undisturbed the full and unfettered discretion of the licensing magistrates; to have a definite termination; to place no limit on the amount of reduction to be made; and to effectually clear the ground for future reforms. In order to give effect to these suggestions, a Provisional Committee was formed, and in May a secretary was appointed. Upon the passing of the Act the Committee came to the conclusion that their aims were no longer feasible, and the organisation was dissolved; but Mr. Seeborn Rowntree, with some others, held a number of meetings about the country advocating the proposals of the manifesto. The National Temperance Federation discussed the question at their annual meeting,

and passed this resolution: "That this Federation reaffirms its determined opposition to all schemes providing for the municipalisation or other form of public management for the sale of intoxicating drinks, as any such methods would involve the entire community in the carrying on of the traffic and in the responsibility for its evil results."

Public-house Trust Movement.

During the last three years systematic attempts have been made, in different parts of Great Britain, to get public-houses into public hands by means of Public-house Trust Companies. Their objects are as follows:—

1. Whilst recognising that public-houses are a public necessity, to eliminate, as far as possible, the element of private profit from the retail trade of intoxicating liquors.

2. To accept new licences wherever magistrates are willing to grant them, owing to the growth of population, or for other reasons, and to acquire any existing licensed houses.

3. To place these public-houses under managers who receive no profit from the sale of intoxicants.

4. To secure a strict enforcement of the regulative provisions of the existing licensing law.

5. To maintain the public-houses acquired, not as mere drinking saloons, but as refreshment houses so far as local conditions will permit.

6. To provide counter attractions to the bar in reading and recreation rooms, where food and non-intoxicants can be obtained.

7. To supply only the purest and most wholesome articles that can be obtained in the open market.

8. To establish canteens and refreshment bars where required on large public works, at collieries and elsewhere.

9. To limit the shareholders' dividends to 5 per cent., and to pay all profits (over and above depreciation, reserve, and dividend) to trustees for public purposes.

In order to remove all temptation to the manager to push the sale of intoxicants, he is paid a fixed salary, and is allowed no profit whatever on the sale of alcoholic drinks, but is allowed a profit on all trade in food and non-alcoholics. Tea, coffee, and other temperance drinks, and food, are made readily accessible at the bars, and are served promptly. The aim of the Association is to maintain the house in a general sense as a public-house, but to conduct the trade on the lines of a respectable house of refreshment at popular prices instead of that of a mere drinking bar. To guard against the evils of bad liquor great care is taken that everything supplied is of the best quality.

The movement aims at arresting the further absorption of licences into the tied-house system, and its efforts are being directed at securing that in every case where the Licensing Courts decide that a new public-house is wanted, the licence, instead of being given to a brewer, shall be given to one of the Public-house Trust Companies. The Licensing Act, 1904, opens out great possibilities to Trust Companies in this direction. Sect. 4 of the Act provides that the justices, on the grant of a new licence, may attach such conditions both as to payments to be made and the tenure of the licence, and as to any other matters, as they think proper in the interests of the public. Such conditions shall in any case be attached as, having regard

to proper provision for suitable premises and good management, the justices think best adapted for securing to the public any monopoly value of the licence.

To Earl Grey and the Bishop of Chester is due the credit of having originated the movement. There is abundant evidence that the Trust Companies' public-houses have done much good in promoting temperance and better behaviour in the districts in which they are situated.

Trust Companies have been formed in nearly every county in England. The movement is spreading in Wales, Scotland and Ireland. There have been 54 Trust Companies in the United Kingdom. It is working well in several of our Colonies, is approved in the United States, and the German Emperor is attracted by the scheme. There are about 150 houses now under trust management, and a large number will be offered for trust management on the expiration of the existing leases.

The Central Public-House Trust Association's office is at 116, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Number of Licences and Licences Refused.

The total number of licences in England and Wales, according to a 1904 Parliamentary return, showing the number of Publicans', Beerhouse, and Hotel Licences within each grade of the schedule to the Licensing Act 1904, was 99,465, including:

65,353 publicans' licences.

32,672 beerhouse licences.

1440 hotel licences.

The number of licences the renewal of which was refused in England and Wales in 1904 was 422, 170 in the counties and 252 in the boroughs. Of these 286 were victuallers' licences, 101 beerhouse licences, and 35 other licences. The number of appeals was 263, of which 21 were abandoned, 108 dismissed, and 114 allowed, while at the date of the return (June 29th, 1904), 20 were pending.

A statement of the number of licences the renewal of which was refused by the Licensing Justices, but which were renewed on appeal to Quarter Sessions, was given by the Home Secretary in May 1904. The numbers were: 1894, 65; 1895, 24; 1896, 32; 1897, 32; 1898, 20; 1900, 45; 1903, 159.

See TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES, and ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS, CONSUMPTION OF.

Lifeboats. The Royal National Lifeboat Institution is supported by voluntary contributions, and was founded 1824. It has 284 lifeboats on the coasts of the United Kingdom. Total number of lives saved since Institution more than 45,000. Pecuniary rewards paid for gallant services since '24, £250,000; besides gifts of 99 gold medals and clasps, 1206 silver medals and clasps, 63 decorations, 357 binocular glasses, 15 telescopes, 60 aneroid barometers, 163 framed certificates of service, and 1755 votes of thanks inscribed on vellum. The payments for 1904 amounted to £99,869; of which £48,288 was expended on lifeboats, lifeboat carriages, bathouses, and slipways; £16,541 on stores, etc., and the balance on rewards, special grants, etc. During the past fifty years the self-righting boats have been launched more than 9,000 times on service, and have saved upwards of 16,000 lives. Those boats have been capsized altogether 59 times while out on service, but only on 30 of those occasions was there any loss of life.

The number of lives lost (counting 42 men who perished on the occasion of disasters which befell the Southport and St. Anne's lifeboats on Dec. 9th, '86, and the Kingstown lifeboat on Dec. 24th, '95), amounts to 150, including 15 shipwrecked persons. The 135 lifeboatmen lost represent about 1 in 1000 of the men employed in the boats on service; and the upsettings were at the rate of 1 in each of the 171 service launches. Secretary, Charles Dibdin, 20, Charing Cross Road, W.C. La Société Centrale de Sauvetage des Naufrages is the French Society, established in 1865. It has its head office at Paris, and its operations embrace the entire coast of France, besides Algeria and Tunis. It has 101 lifeboats. Sec., Lieut. Emile Duboc.

Limitations, Statutes of. These statutes limit the time within which a man may seek redress for an injury he has sustained. Lapse of time will not protect any one who has ever committed a crime from being prosecuted for it, unless, as regards certain statutory offences, a limit is fixed by any particular Act. Redress from a trustee for such a breach of trust as to constitute a fraud may always be had, however long the interval since its commission. But with this exception the remedy for any civil injury may be barred by lapse of time. An action of debt or covenant, if founded on a deed, must be brought within 20 years of breach; if founded on any less formal agreement, within 6 years of breach. Part payment of a debt, or payment of interest, is sufficient to prevent the Statute from running, as is also a written document or letter admitting the debt or promising to pay it: either of these will enable a creditor to sue even after the 6 years has passed since the date of debt being contracted. An action to recover land must be brought within 12 years after the right to bring it first accrued. Should the right have accrued to a person under disability, as an infant or lunatic, an action may be brought within 12 years of its accruing, or within 6 years of the disability ending or the disabled person dying; but in no case of disability are more than 30 years to be allowed altogether. The above term of 12 years applies also to an action brought by a mortgagor to recover possession of his land, and to an action brought to recover money charged upon land by mortgage or otherwise. Only such arrears of rent as have accrued within 6 years before bringing an action for them can be recovered. Actions of trespass to goods, of assault, battery, wounding or imprisonment, must be brought within 4 years of the time when the injury was committed; actions for slander being limited to 2 years. Actions on penal statutes, if brought by the party aggrieved, are limited to 2 years; if brought by a common informer, are limited to 1 year. The lapse of 60 years bars actions for the recovery of real property, when brought by the Crown against a subject. The remedy in all the above cases may be lost by the lapse of time, but the right survives and may sometimes be made available in other ways than by action. Formal acknowledgment of a right by the person to whom it is adverse will render of no effect any lapse of time which has taken place, but time will run afresh from the acknowledgment. The law upon this subject is very complex and difficult.

LITERATURE, 1905.

The following is a brief selection of the chief representative books published during the year 1905:—

Archæology.

History of Egypt, vol. iii., XIXth to XXXth Dynasties, W. M. Flinders Petrie (*Methuen*, 6s.), completing the history in six volumes.

Primitive Art in Egypt, by Jean Capart, trans. by A. S. Griffith (*Grevel*, 16s. net).

Semitic Inscriptions, by Enno Littmann, Ph.D., part iv. (*Century Co. and Heinemann*, 42s.).

Painted Tombs in the Necropolis of Marissa (Maresbah), by J. P. Peters, Ph.D., D.D., New York, and H. Thiersch, Ph.D., Munich, ed. by Stanley A. Cook, Cambridge, 22 plates (Palestine Exploration Fund, £2 2s.).

Ancient Races of the Thebaid, by Prof. A. Thomson, Oxford, and D. Randall Maciver (*Clarendon Press*, 42s. net).

Great Zimbabwe, by R. N. Hall, F.R.G.S., an illustrated account of the ruins in Mashonaland (*Methuen*, 21s. net).

The Argive Heraeum, vol. ii., by G. H. Chase, H. F. de Cou, J. C. Hoppin, and others, ed. by C. Waldstein (New York: *Houghton, Mifflin*).

Art, Music, etc.

The Bridgewater Gallery, photogravure reproductions of 120 of the most noted paintings at Bridgewater House, text by Lionel Cust (*Constable*, £52 10s. net).

Paintings at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, 2 vols. (*Heinemann*, £21).

Art Folio, large photogravure reproductions of pictures of the Great Masters, six parts (*Faulkner*, 21s. each part).

Rubens, by Max Roses, Keeper of the Plantin-Moretus Museum, Antwerp, trans. by Harold Child, 2 vols., 350 illustrations (*Duckworth*, £5 5s.).

Life of George Morland, reprint of 1807 ed., by George Dawe, R.A., introd. and notes by J. J. Foster, 52 plates (*Dickinsons*, 63s. net).

Albert Dürer, by T. Sturge Moore (*Duckworth*, 7s. 6d. net).

Ivories, by Alfred Maskell, F.S.A.; **Miniatures**, by Dudley Heath (*Methuen's "Connoisseur's Library,"* 25s. net each).

The Flower Book, reproductions of 38 water-colour designs by Burne-Jones (*Fine Art Society*, £15 15s.).

Introduction to History of Chinese Pictorial Art, by Herbert A. Giles, M.A., LL.D., Prof. of Chinese, Cambridge, illustrated (*Quaritch*, 16s. net).

The Old Testament, with 396 illustrations, by J. J. Tissot, 2 vols. (*Sampson Low*, £6 6s.).

The Singing of the Future, by David Ffrangcon-Davies (*Lane*, 7s. 6d. net).

History of Architectural Development, by F. M. Simpson, F.R.I.B.A., illustrated, 3 vols.: vol. i. (*Longmans' "Architects' Library,"* 12s. 6d. net).

Eighteenth-Century Architecture of Bath, by M. A. Green (*Gregory*, 42s. net).

Architecture East and West, by R. Phené Spiers, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. (*Batsford*, 12s. 6d. net).

Old Cottages, Farmhouses, and other Half-timber Buildings in Shropshire, Herefordshire and Cheshire, from photos. by J. W. Parkinson, introd. and notes by E. A. Ould, F.R.I.B.A. (*Batsford*, 21s. net).

A similar work, with photos by W. Galsworthy Davie and introd. by E. Grey Dawber, for The Cotswold District (*Batsford*, 21s. net).

History of Ancient Pottery, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman, by H. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A., based on the work of Samuel Birch, 2 vols., 300 illustrations (*Murray*, 63s. net).

History and Description of English Earthenware and Stoneware (to beginning of 19th century), by William Burton, F.C.S. (*Cassell*, 30s. net).

The Furniture of Windsor Castle, by G. F. Laking, M.V.O., F.S.A., Keeper of the King's Armoury, pub. by King's Command (*Bradbury, Agnew*, £5 5s.).

History of English Furniture: The Age of Oak, by Percy Macquoid, R.I. (*Batsford*, £2 2s. net).

English Furniture, by F. S. Robinson (*Methuen*, 25s.).

Royal and Historic Gloves and Shoes, by W. B. Redfern (*Methuen*, 42s. net).

The Lace Book, by N. Hudson Moore (*Chapman & Hall*, 21s. net).

Biography.

Life of Queen Henrietta Maria, by F. A. Taylor, 2 vols. (*Hutchinson*, 24s. net).

Mary Queen of Scots, by T. F. Henderson, 2 vols. (*Hutchinson*, 24s.).

John Knox and the Reformation, by Andrew Lang, illustrated (*Longmans*, 10s. 6d. net).

Gregory the Great, by F. H. Dudden, B.D., 2 vols. (*Longmans*, 30s. net).

Mirabeau and the French Revolution, by C. F. Warwick, illustrated (*Lippincott*, 10s. 6d. net).

The Duke of Reichstadt (Napoleon the Second), from new sources, by E. de Wertheimer (*Lane*, 21s. net).

William Pitt, Graf von Chatham, von Albert von Ruville, 3 vols. (Berlin: *Cotta'sche Buchhandlung*).

Life of Canning, by H. W. V. Temperley (*Finch*, 7s. 6d. net).

Emma Lady Hamilton, from new and original sources, by Walter Sichel (*Constable*, 21s. net).

A Mother of Czars, Marie Feodorowna, wife of Paul I., mother of Alexander I. and Nicholas I., by Mrs. Colquhoun Grant (*Murray*, 12s. net).

The Earl of Elgin, by G. M. Wrong, M.A. (*Methuen*, 7s. 6d. net).

Life of the Marquis of Dufferin, by Sir Alfred Lyall, P.C., 2 vols. (*Murray*, 36s. net).

Life of Second Earl Granville, by Lord Edmond Fitzgerald, 2 vols. (*Longmans*, 30s. net).

Sir Louis Malet, by Bernard Malet (*Nisbet*, 7s. 6d.).

Bygone Years: Recollections by Hon. F. Leveson Gower (*Murray*, 12s. net).

Military Life of the Duke of Cambridge, by Col. Willoughby Verner, 2 vols. (*Murray*, 36s.).

Mrs. Fitzherbert and George IV., by W. H. Wilkins, 2 vols. (*Longmans*, 36s.).

Life of Molière, by Henry M. Trollope, first detailed life of Molière published in England (*Constable*, 16s. net).

Life of Charles Lamb, by E. V. Lucas, 2 vols., illustrated (*Methuen*, 21s. net).

H. Taine, Sa Vie et sa Correspondance: vol. iii., "The Historian" (1870-75), (Paris: *Hachette*, 3fr. 50c.).

Life of Froude, by Herbert Paul (*Pitman & Sons*, 16s. net).

Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of J. H. Shorthouse, ed. by his wife, 2 vols. (*Macmillan*, 17s. net).

Charles Dickens as Revealed in his Writings,

by Percy Fitzgerald, F.S.A., 2 vols. (*Chatto & Windus*, 21s. net).

Life of Walt Whitman, by H. B. Binns (*Methuen*, 10s. 6d. net).

Memoirs of Sir Wemyss Reid, 1842-85, ed. by Stuart J. Reid (*Cassell*, 18s. net).

The Book of the Spiritual Life, by late Lady Dilke, with memoir by Sir C. W. Dilke, Bt., portraits and illustrations (*Murray*, 10s. 6d. net).

Bygoness Worth Remembering, by George Jacob Holyoake, 2 vols. (*Unwin*, 21s.).

Autobiography of Samuel Smiles, LL.D., ed. by T. Mackay (*Murray*, 15s. net).

De Profundis, by Oscar Wilde (*Methuen*, 5s. net).

My Life: a Record of Events and Opinions, by Alfred Russel Wallace, 2 vols. (*Chapman & Hall*, 25s. net).

Alessandro Scarlatti, composer, by E. J. Dent (*Arnold*, 12s. 6d. net).

G. F. Watts: Reminiscences, by Mrs. Russell Barrington (*Allen*, 21s. net).

Life of Johannes Brahms, by Florence May, 2 vols. (*Arnold*, 21s. net).

Mr. Asquith, by J. P. Alderson (*Methuen*, 7s. 6d. net).

Education.

School Teaching and School Reform, by Sir Oliver Lodge (*Williams & Norgate*, 3s.).

Essays in Revolt, a Discussion of what should be Taught at School, by H. M. Thomson (*Dent*, 2s. 6d. net).

Tekel, a Study of Educational Problems of the Day, by F. J. Adkins (*Sonnenschein*, 3s. 6d.).

Lingua Materna, chapters on the School Teaching of English, by R. Wilson (*Arnold*, 3s. 6d.).

Health at School, considered in its Mental, Moral, and Physical Aspects, by C. Dukes, M.D., Physician to Rugby School, 4th ed. enlarged and illustrated (*Rivington*, 10s. 6d. net).

Adolescence: its Psychology, by G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University and Professor of Psychology and Pedagogy, 2 vols. (*Appleton*, 31s. 6d. net).

Essays and General Literature.

The Bookman Illustrated History of English Literature, to be completed in 12 parts, by T. Seccombe and W. Robertson Nicoll (*Hodder & Stoughton*, 1s. each part).

Literary History of the English People, by J. J. Jusserand: vol. ii. (*Unwin*, 12s. 6d. net).

Main Currents in 19th-Century Literature, in 6 vols., by George Brandes: vol. vi. and last (*Heinemann*, 12s. net).

On Ten Plays of Shakespeare, by Stopford A. Brooke (*Constable*, 7s. 6d.).

Essays, by the late Marquess of Salisbury, 2 vols. (*Murray*, 6s. net each).

Interludes in Prose and Verse, by Sir George O. Trevelyan, Bart. (*Bell*, 6s. net).

Essays and Addresses, 3rd and enlarged ed., by A. J. Balfour (*Douglas*, Edinburgh, 7s. 6d. net).

Lectures and Essays, by Alfred Ainger, 2 vols. (*Macmillan*, 15s.).

Whistler's Art Dicta, and other Essays (*Elkin Mathew*, 16s. net).

Studies in Modern German Literature, by Otto Heller, Ph.D. (*Ginn*, 6s.).

Ideals and Realities in Russian Literature, by Prince Kropotkin (*Duckworth*, 7s. 6d.).

French Profiles, by Edmund Gesse (*Heinemann*, 7s. 6d.).

Harvard Lectures on the Revival of Learning, by J. E. Sandys, Public Orator in Camb. Univ. (*Camb. Univ. Press*, 4s. 6d. net).

The Awakening of Japan, by Okakura Kakuzo (*Murray*, 5s. net).

The Secret of the Totem, by Andrew Lang (*Longmans*, 10s. 6d. net).

Among the reprints of the year are :

Five volumes of Allen's ed. of Works of John Ruskin, (21s. net each vol.).

Works of Charles and Mary Lamb, ed. by E. V. Lucas, vols. vi. and vii. (*Methuen*, 15s. net).

Swift's Prose Works, ed. by Temple Scott, vol. vii. (*Bell*, 5s.).

Works of Chaucer and Others, facsimile reproduction of first collected ed, 1532, introd. by Walter W. Skeat, Litt.D. (*Frowde*, £6 6s. net).

Works of Henry Fielding, vol. xi. and xii., completing the ed. (*Gay & Bird*, 2s. 6d. net each vol.).

Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, 3 vols. (*Duckworth*, 30s. net).

Works of Tolstoy, vol. xiii., trans. by Leo Wiener, of Harvard Univ. (*Dent*, 3s. 6d. net each vol.).

Among works of reference are :

Dr. Murray's Oxford English Dictionary, which is progressing regularly, and has, in its several portions, reached "Matter"; in the portion beginning with "O" has reached "Pfennig," and in the portion beginning with "Q" has reached "Reign."

The English Dialect Dictionary, ed. by Wright, is now completed in 30 parts (*Frowde*, 15s. net each part).

Dictionary of Slang, by J. S. Farmer and W. E. Henley (*Routledge*, 7s. 6d. net).

The Jewish Encyclopædia, vol. x., Philipson—Somoszev (*Funk*, 25s.).

Register of National Bibliography, with selection of principal Bibliographical Books and Articles printed in other countries, by W. P. Courtney, 2 vols. (*Constable*, 31s. 6d. net).

Among new periodicals are :

Modern Language Review, ed. by J. G. Robertson (*Camb. Univ. Press*, 2s. 6d. net quarterly).

The Acorn, illustrated quarterly magazine devoted to Literature and Art (*The Caradoc Press*, 2s. 6d. net).

The Grand Magazine (*Newnes*, 4½d.).

Fiction.

The limits of space compel us to confine our selection to a very few novels, without prejudice to a multitude of good works that cannot be mentioned. The price is 6s. when not otherwise stated.

The Quakeress, by Max Adeler (*Ward, Lock*).
The New Minister, by Orme Agnus (*Ward, Lock*).

The Bell in the Fog, by Gertrude Atherton (*Macmillan*).

Barbara Rebell, by Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes (*Heinemann*).

An Act in a Backwater, by E. F. Benson (*Heinemann*).

The King's Achievement, by R. Hugh Benson, a novel about Henry VIII., by a Roman Catholic (*Pitman*).

Lohengrin, a Romance founded on Wagner's Opera (*Dean*), and A Jay of Italy (*Unwin*), both by Bernard Capes.

A Nine Days' Wonder, by B. M. Croker (*Unwin*).

The Heritage of the Free, by David Lyall (*Hodder & Stoughton*).

Poverty Bay, a Nondescript Novel, illustrated and written by Harry Furniss (*Chapman & Hall*).

Soprano, by F. Marion Crawford (*Macmillan*).

Will Warburton, by G. Gissing (*Constable*).

Ayesha, by Rider Haggard (*Ward, Lock*).

The Fool Errant, by Maurice Hewlett (*Heinemann*).

A Servant of the Public, by Anthony Hope (*Methuen*).

The Golden Bowl, by Henry James (*Methuen*).

The Game, by Jack London, illustrations and decorations by H. Hutt and T. C. Lawrence (*Heinemann*).

Vivien, by W. D. Maxwell (*Unwin*).

The Lake, by George Moore (*Heinemann*).

The Gate of a Desert, by John Oxenham (*Methuen*); by the same author, White Fire (*Hodder & Stoughton*).

The Hundred Days, by Max Pemberton (*Cassell*).

Dilys, a Romance of Life in India, by Mrs. Penny (*Chatto & Windus*).

The Secret Woman, a Tragedy of Dartmoor, and Knock at a Venture, both by Eden Phillpotts (*Methuen*).

Shakespeare's Christmas, by A. T. Quiller-Couch (*Arnold*).

His Island Princess, by W. Clark Russell (*Methuen*).

Saints in Society, by Mrs. Baillie Saunders, to whom was awarded the prize of £100 for "the best first novel" (*Unwin*).

The Irrational Knot, by Bernard Shaw (*Constable*).

Love's Cross-Currents, a Year's Letters, by Algernon Chas. Swinburne (*Chatto & Windus*).

Kippis, the Story of a Simple Soul, by H. G. Wells (*Macmillan*).

Starvecrow Farm, by Stanley Weyman (*Hutchinson*).

The Marriage of William Ashe, by Mrs. Humphry Ward (*Smith, Elder*); also Fenwick's Career (in the *Century Magazine*).

The Princess Frisella's Fortnight, by the author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden" (*Smith, Elder*).

History.

Cambridge Modern History, vol. iii., "The Wars of Religion" (*Camb. Univ. Press*, 16s. net).

The Development of the European Nations, 1870—1900, by J. Holland Rose, author of "Life of Napoleon I., etc." (*Constable*, 18s. net).

L'Europe et la Révolution Française, by Albert Sorel, vols. vi., vii., and viii. completing the work (*Paris: Plon-Nourrit*, 7 fr. 50 c. each).

The Victoria County Histories: Surrey, vol. ii., ed. by H. E. Malden, M.A.; Cumberland, vol. ii., ed. by James Wilson, M.A. (*Constable*).

Political History of England, in 12 vols., ed. by W. Hunt, M.A., D.Litt., and Reginald Lane Poole, M.A., Ph.D.: vol. x., 1760—1801, by William Hunt; vol. ii., 1066—1216, by G. B. Adams; vol. iii., 1216—1377, by T. F. Tout (*Longmans*, 7s. 6d. net).

History of England, in 6 vols.: "Under the Stuarts," by G. M. Trevelyan, and "Under the Tudors," by Arthur D. Innes (*Methuen*, 1rs. 6d. net each).

History of Modern England, in 5 vols., by Herbert Paul: vol. iii. (*Macmillan*, 8s. 6d. net).

History of our Own Times, from the Diamond

Jubilee, 1897, to the Accession of Edward VII., by Justin McCarthy, completing the reign of Victoria, in 7 vols. (*Chatto & Windus*, 24s.).

Macaulay's History of England, from accession of James II. to death of William III., a reprint, with preface by Justin McCarthy, 5 vols. (*Chatto & Windus*, 2s. net each).

Henry VIII., by A. F. Pollard, M.A., Professor of Constitutional History, Univ. Coll., London, enlarged ed., illustrated (*Longmans*, 8s. 6d. net).

The Wives of Henry VIII., and the Parts they played in History, by Martin Hume (*Nash*, 18s. net).

Henry III. and the Church, a Study of Relations between England and Rome, by Abbot Gasquet, D.D. (*Bell*, 12s. net).

Magna Carta, Commentary and Introduction, by W. Sharp McKechnie, Lecturer on Constitutional Law, etc., Glasgow Univ. (*MacLehose*, 14s. net).

Studies in Anglo-Saxon Institutions, by H. Munro Chadwick (*Camb. Univ. Press*, 8s. net).

Reprint of John Hill Burton's History of Scotland, in 8 vols.: vol. iii. (*Blackwood*, 2s. 6d. net).

Scotland and the Union, 1695—1747, by W. L. Mathieson (*MacLehose*, 10s. 6d. net).

Select Documents Illustrative of the French Revolution: "The Constituent Assembly," ed. by L. G. Wickham Legg, 2 vols. (*Clarendon Press*, 12s. net).

Histoire de l'Emigration pendant la Révolution Française, par Ernest Daudet, tome ii. (*Hachette*, 7 fr. 50 c.).

German People at Close of the Middle Ages, vols. vii. and viii., by Johannes Jansen, trans. by A. M. Christie (*Kegan Paul*, 25s.).

Russia and its Crisis, the Crane Lectures for 1903, by Paul Milyonkov (*Univ. of Chicago Press and Unwin*, London, 13s. 6d. net).

The Russian Court in the 18th Century, by Fitzgerald Molloy, 2 vols. (*Hutchinson*, 24s. net).

The First Romanovs: Rise of Russia under Peter the Great and his Forerunners, illustrated, by R. Nisbet Bain (*Constable*, 12s. 6d. net).

Rome during the Later Republic and Early Principate, by A. H. J. Greenidge, M.A., D.Litt.: vol. i., from Tiberius Gracchus to Second Consulship of Marius, 133—104 B.C. (*Methuen*, 10s. 6d. net).

Bengal in 1756-7, ed. by S. C. Hill, 3 vols. (*Murray*, 36s.).

History of India from 500 B.C. to Muhammadan Conquest, by Vincent A. Smith, M.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.N.S. (*Clarendon Press*, 14s. net).

The East Africa Protectorate, by Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G. (*Arnold*, 15s. net).

History of Colony of Victoria, from discovery until absorption into Commonwealth of Australia, by Henry Gyles Turner, 2 vols. (*Longmans*, 21s. net).

The Harpers have brought out, under the title of *The American Nation*: a History from Original Sources, by Associated Scholars, the following important volumes, with maps, at \$2 each. The whole work is to consist of 28 vols.: European Background of American History, 1300—1600, by E. P. Cheyney, A.M.; Basis of American History, by Livingston Farrand, Columbia Univ.; Spain in America, 1450—1580, by E. G. Bourne, Ph.D.; England in America, 1560—1652, by Lyon Gardiner Tyler; Colonial Self-Government, 1652—1689, by Charles McLean Andrews, Ph.D.

History of United States and its People, from

Earliest Records to Present Time, by Elroy McKendree Avery, in 12 vols.: vol. i. (*Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers*).

History of North America, ed. by Guy C. Lee, Ph.D.: vol. v., "Colonisation of New England," by Prof. B. B. James, Western Maryland College; vol. vi., "The Revolution," by C. W. A. Veditz, Prof. in Bath College, and Prof. James (*Philadelphia: Barrie*,—to subscribers only).

History of United States, from the Compromise of 1850, by J. F. Rhodes LL.D., Litt.D.; vol. v., 1864-6 (*Macmillan*, 12s.).

History of the Civil War in United States, 1861-5, by W. B. Wood and Major J. E. Edmonds, introduction by Spencer Wilkinson (*Methuen*, 12s. 6d. net).

Law.

Constitutional Law of England, by E. W. Ridges (*Stevens & Sons*, 12s. 6d.).

Lectures on Relation between Law and Public Opinion in England during the 19th Century, by A. V. Dicey, K.C., B.C.L. (*Macmillan*, 10s. 6d.).

The Growth of the Manor, on the Origin of English Land Tenure, etc., by Dr. P. Vinogradoff (*Sonnenschein*, 10s. 6d.).

Return of the Jews to England, a chapter in the History of English Law, by H. S. Q. Henriques, M.A., B.C.L. (*Macmillan*, 3s. 6d. net).

The Law of Executors and Administrators, by Sir E. Vaughan Williams, 10th ed., by Sir E. Vaughan Williams and A. R. Ingpen (*Stevens*, 54).

International Law, by S. Oppenheim, LL.D.: vol. i., "Peace" (*Longmans*, 18s. net).

International Law, Part I., "Peace," by John Westlake, K.C., LL.D. (*Camb. Univ. Press*, 9s. net).

International Law, as interpreted during the Russo-Japanese War, by F. E. Smith, M.A., B.C.L., and N. W. Sibley, B.A., LL.M. (*Unwin*, £1 5s.).

Naval and Military: War.

A Staff Officer's Scrap Book during the Russo-Japanese War, by Sir Ian Hamilton (*Arnold*, 18s.).

The Russian Navy in the Russo-Japanese War, by Capt. N. Kiado, trans. by L. J. H. Dickinson (*Hurst & Blackett*, 5s.).

With Togo: Seven Months' Active Service under his Command, by H. C. Seppings Wright, illustrated (*Hurst & Blackett*, 10s. 6d. net).

The Russo-Japanese Conflict, by K. Asakawa, Ph.D. (*Constable*, 7s. 6d. net).

The Yellow War, by "O," illustrated (*Blackwood*, 6s.).

The War in the Far East, by the *Times* military correspondent, maps and plans (*Murray*, 21s. net).

A Modern Conflict, by David Fraser, *Times* special correspondent (*Methuen*, 6s.).

Cassell's History of the Russo-Japanese War, vol. i. (*Cassell*, 15s. net).

Port Arthur, by F. Villiers (*Chapman*, 7s. 6d. net).

From the Yalu to Port Arthur, epitome of first period of the war, by O. E. Wood (*Kegan Paul*, 7s. 6d. net).

Siege and Fall of Port Arthur, by W. Richmond Smith (*Nash*, 12s. 6d.).

Times History of the War in South Africa, 1899—1902, ed. by L. S. Amery, formerly Fellow in All Souls', vol. iii. (*Sampson Low*, 21s.).

The Railways during the South African War, 1899-1902, by Lieut.-Col. Sir E. P. C. Girouard, D.S.O., etc. (*H. M. Stationery Office*, 4s.).

Detailed History of the Railways during the South African War, 1899-1902, 2 vols.: I. letterpress, II. illustrations (Chatham: *R. E. Institute*, £2 2s. net).

Laws and Customs of War on Land, as defined by the Hague Convention of 1899, by Prof. T. E. Holland, K.C. (*Harrison & Sons*, 6d.).

Military Operations and Maritime Preponderance: their Relations and Interdependence, by Col. C. E. Callwell (*Blackwood*, 15s. net).

Philosophy.

Greek Thinkers, a history of Ancient Philosophy, by Prof. Gomperz, of Vienna Univ., trans. by G. G. Berry, vols. ii. and iii. (*Murray*, 14s. net each).

The Myths of Plato, trans. with notes by J. A. Stewart, M.A., Professor of Moral Philosophy, Oxford (*Macmillan*, 14s. net).

Lectures on the Philosophy of Kant and other Essays, by the late Henry Sidgwick (*Macmillan*, 10s. net).

Philosophical Studies, by late Prof. David G. Ritchie, M.A., LL.D., memoir by Robert Latta, M.A., Ph.D. (*Macmillan*, 10s. net).

Metaphysical Phenomena, Methods, and Observations, by J. Maxwell, introd. by Sir Oliver Lodge (*Duckworth*, 10s. net).

The Metaphysics of Nature, by Caryeth Read, M.A., Professor of Philosophy, Univ. College, London (*Black*, 7s. 6d. net).

The World's Desires, or the Results of Monism, dedicated to Haeckel, by Edgar A. Ashcroft (*Kegan Paul*, 10s. 6d. net).

Poetry.

The Poems of John Keats have been placed prominently before the public in Bell's Chiswick Quarto Series, ed. by George Sampson, 2 vols. (*Bell*, 25s. net); also by an edition with introd. and notes by E. de Selincourt (*Methuen*, 7s. 6d. net); and by a neat small edition in 2 vols. (The Muses' Library, *Routledge*, 2s. net), ed. by G. Thorn Drury, with introd. by Robert Bridges. The Clarendon Press has also published a facsimile of the autograph MS. of the *Hyperion*, with a translation of the MS. of The Fall of *Hyperion*, with introd. and notes by E. de Selincourt (£3 13s. 6d.).

The Poems of William Watson, 2 vols. (*Lane*, 9s. net).

The Tragedies of Algernon C. Swinburne, 5 vols.: vol. i., "The Queen Mother" and "Rosamund" (*Chatto & Windus*, 6s. net).

Minor Poets of the Caroline Period, vol. i., ed. by George Saintsbury, M.A. (*Clarendon Press*, 10s. 6d. net).

The Revolutionary Epick, and other Poems, by Benjamin Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield), (*Hurst & Blackett*, 5s. 6d.).

The Garden of Years, by G. Welmor Carryl (*Putnam's*, 6s. net).

History of Ottoman Poetry, by the late E. J. W. Gibb, M.R.A.S., vol. iv., ed. by E. G. Browne, M.A., Professor of Arabic, Cambridge (*Luzac*, £1 1s. net).

Political

The Empire and the Century, Essays by various writers on Imperial Problems and Possibilities (*Murray*, 21s. net).

Studies in Colonial Nationalism, by Richard Jebb (*Arnold*, 12s. 6d. net).

The Friends of England (a sequel to "The Enemies of England"), by Hon. George Peel (*Murray*, 12s. net).

Truth about the Tsar, by Carl Joubert (*Nash*, 7s. 6d.).

The Fall of Tsardom, by Carl Joubert (*Nash*, 7s. 6d.).

Russia in Revolution, by G. H. Perris (*Chapman & Hall*, 10s. 6d. net).

Modern Germany, her Political and Economic Problems, etc., by O. Eltzbacher (*Smith, Elder*, 7s. 6d. net).

The Balkan Question, ed. by Luigi Villari (*Murray*, 10s. 6d. net).

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Norway, by H. L. Brekstad (*Nutt*).

Scandinavia, a Political History of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, by R. Nisbet Bain (*Camb. Univ. Press*, 7s. 6d.).

History of Political Theories from Luther to Montesquieu, by Prof. W. A. Dunning, Ph.D., Columbia Univ., sequel to author's "History of Ancient and Mediæval Political Theories" (*Macmillan*, 10s. 6d. net).

History of Diplomacy in International Development of Europe, by David James Hill, LL.D.: vol. i. Struggle for Universal Empire (*Longmans*, 16s. net).

Sea Power in its Relation to the War of 1812, by Capt. A. T. Mahan, D.C.L., LL.D., United States Navy, 2 vols. (*Sampson Low*, 36s. net).

Political Economy, Sociology, etc.

Essays and Addresses on Economic Questions (1865-1893), with introductory notes (1905), by Viscount Goschen (*Arnold*, 15s. net).

Principles of Economics, Fragment of Treatise on Mechanism of Society, etc., by the late W. Stanley Jevons, LL.D., F.R.S. (*Macmillan*, 10s. net).

Riches and Poverty, by L. G. Chiozza Money (*Methuen*, 5s. net).

Principles and Methods of Industrial Peace, by A. C. Pigou, F.S.S. (*Macmillan*, 3s. 6d. net).

Trusts, Pools, and Corporations, bp several Economic Authorities, ed. by Prof. Ripley, Harvard Univ. (*Ginn*, 8s. 6d.).

Les Impôts Directs et Angleterre, par M. Etienne Martin; deals with imperial and local taxation (Paris: *Berger-Lévrault*).

General Sociology, Development of Sociological Theory from Spencer to Ratzenhofer, by Albion W. Small, Chicago (*Unwin*, 18s. net).

Text-Book of Sociology, by J. Q. Dealey, Ph.D., and L. F. Ward, LL.D. (*Macmillan*, 6s. net).

Pre-Malthusian Doctrines of Population, by C. E. Stangeland, Ph.D., vol. xxi. of Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Columbia Univ. (London: *King*, 10s. net).

Socialist Library: vol. i. Socialism and Positive Science: Darwin, Spencer, Marx, by Prof. Enrico Ferri, Rome; vol. ii. Socialism and Society, by J. Ramsay MacDonald (*Labour Leader Office*, 1s. 6d. net each).

The Poor and the Land, H. Rider Haggard's Report on Salvation Army Colonies, with introd. (*Longmans*, 1s. 6d.).

Model Factories and Villages, by Budgett Meakin (*Unwin*, 7s. 6d.).

Garden Cities in Theory and Practice, by A. R. Sennett, M.I.C.E., 2 vols. (*Bemrose*, 21s. net).

Problem of the Immigrant, by J. D. Whelpley, materials gathered in 13 European countries (*Chapman & Hall*, 10s. 6d. net).

A Modern Utopia, by H. G. Wells (*Chapman & Hall*, 7s. 6d.).

Modern Methods of Charity, by Prof. C. K. Henderson, of Chicago, and others: an investigation of the system of public and private relief in the principal countries of the world (*Macmillan*, 15s. net).

Religion.

Evangelion Da Mepharreshe, Curetonian Version of the Four Gospels, with the readings of the Sinai palimpsest, ed. by F. Crawford Burkitt (*Camb. Univ. Press*, 42s. net).

Coptic Version of the New Testament in the Northern Dialect, vols. iii. and iv., the Epistles of St. Paul, the Catholic Epistles, and the Acts (*Clarendon Press*, 42s. net).

The Trial of Jesus, by Giovanni Rosadi, ed with preface by Dr. Emil Reich, study from a legal point of view (*Hutchinson*, 6s. net).

The Days of His Flesh, a new Life of Christ, by the Rev. David Smith, M.A. (*Hodder & Stoughton*, 10s. 6d. net).

The New Testament in the Apostolic Fathers, by a Committee of the Oxford Society of Historical Theology (*Clarendon Press*, 6s. net).

The Expansion of Christianity in the First Three Centuries, by Adolf Harnack, trans. and ed. by James Moffatt, B.D., D.D., 2 vols. (*Williams & Norgate*, 10s. 6d. each vol.).

Lives of the English Martyrs declared blessed by Pope Leo XIII. in 1886 and 1895, ed. by Dom Bede Camm, O.S.B.: vol. iii., "Martyrs under Elizabeth" (*Burns & Oates*, 7s. 6d. net).

The Criticism of the Fourth Gospel, lectures delivered in New York, by William Sanday, D.D. (*Clarendon Press*, 7s. 6d. net).

The Last Things, by Joseph Agar Beet, D.D., new and revised edition, the book which led to Dr. Beet's withdrawal from his chair at the Wesleyan College, Richmond (*Hodder & Stoughton*, 6s.).

Essays on Some Theological Questions of the Day, by members of the Univ. of Cambridge, ed. by H. B. Swete, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity (*Macmillan*, 12s. net).

On Theological, Biblical, and other Subjects, by Robert Flint, D.D. (*Blackwood*, 7s. 6d. net).

The Reconstruction of Belief, by W. H. Mallock (*Chapman & Hall*, 12s. net).

The Evolution of Religion, by L. R. Farnell, D.Litt., lectures delivered for the Hibbert Trust (*Williams & Norgate*, 5s.).

Science, Agriculture, etc.

The Evolution Theory, by August Weismann, trans. by J. Arthur Thomson, Professor of Natural History, Aberdeen, and by Margaret R. Thomson, 2 vols. (*Arnold*, 32s. net).

The Principles of Heredity, by G. Archdale Reid, M.B. (*Chapman & Hall*, 12s. 6d. net).

Nature and Origin of Living Matter, by H. Charlton Bastian, M.D., illustrated (*Unwin*, 12s. 6d. net).

Ice or Water, an appeal to Induction from the scholastic methods of Modern Geology, 3 vols., by Sir H. H. Howorth, K.C.I.E.: vols. i. and ii. (*Longmans*, 32s. net).

The Geology of South Africa, by F. H. Hatch, President Geological Society of South Africa, and G. S. Corstorphine, Consulting Geologist to Gold Fields of S. Africa (*Macmillan*, 21s. net).

The Mammals of Great Britain and Ireland, by J. G. Millais, F.Z.S., 3 vols., vols. i. and ii. (*Longmans*, £6 6s. net each vol.).

The Wonders of Life, by Ernst Haeckel, trans. by Joseph McCabe (*Watts*, 6s. net).

Schlich's Manual of Forestry, vol. iii. (*Bradbury, Agnew*, 9s. net).

Handbook of Forest Trees, in 6 vols., by H. Marshall Ward: vol. i. Buds and Twigs; ii. Leaves; iii. Flowers (*Camb. Univ. Press*, 4s. 6d. net each).

New Creations in Plant Life, a review of the remarkable results obtained by Luther Burbank in California, by W. S. Harwood (*Macmillan*, 7s. 6d. net).

Species and Varieties, their origin by mutation, by Hugo de Vries, Botany Prof. Amsterdam, ed. by D. T. MacDougal, New York Botanical Garden (*Kegan Paul*, 21s. net).

The Book of the Rothamsted Experiments: history of the institution from the beginning, by the Director, A. D. Hall, M.A. (*Murray*, 10s. 6d. net).

Origin and Influence of the Thoroughbred Horse, by W. Ridgeway, Prof. Camb. Univ. (Cambridge Biological Series, *Univ. Press*, 12s. 6d. net).

Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Anatomy: section i. Thorax and Central Nervous System (*Jack*, £6 5s. net, complete).

Histological Studies on the Localisation of Cerebral Function, by A. W. Campbell, M.D. (*Camb. Univ. Press*, 18s. net).

The Diseases of Society, by Prof. G. F. Lydston, M.D., Chicago, Kent College of Law (*Lippincott*, 15s. net).

Sanitary Law and Practice, by W. Robertson, M.D., and C. Porter, M.A. (*Sanitary Publishing Co.*, 10s. 6d. net).

Museums: their History and Use, by D. Murray, LL.D., F.S.A. (*MacLehose*, 32s. net).

Technics.

The Book of the Motor Car, by R. T. Sloss (*Appleton*, 10s. 6d. net).

Law of Motor Cars and Motor Cycles; the Law of Heavy Motors, by D. H. Pettitt (*Jordan*, 3s. 6d. net each).

Universal Electrical Directory (*Alabaster, Gatehouse*, 14s.).

Imperial Directory and Statistics of Electric Lighting Power and Traction Works, 1905, ed. by C. S. Vesay Brown, M.Inst.C.E. (*Hazell, Watson & Viney*, 12s. 6d. net).

Topography, Travel, and Sport.

Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter, by Theodore Roosevelt (*Longmans*, 12s. 6d.).

Story of York, by T. P. Cooper (*Stock*, 10s. 6d. net).

Story of the Tweed, by Sir Herbert Maxwell (*Nisbel*, £5 5s.).

Compton Wynnyates, by the Marquis of Northampton (*Humphrey*, 21s. net).

The Royal Forests of England, by J. Charles Cox, LL.D. (*Methuen*, 7s. 6d. net).

Russia from Within, by Alex. Ular (*Heinemann*, 8s. 6d. net).

Siberia, by Samuel Turner; deals with mountaineering, and also with the Siberian export of butter (*Unwin*, 21s. net).

The Far East, by Archibald Little (*Clarendon Press*, 7s. 6d. net).

Our Soudan, its Pyramids and Progress, by J. Ward, F.S.A. (*Murray*, 21s. net).

Contemporary France, trans. from French of Gabriel Hanotaux, with portraits: vol. ii. (*Constable*, 15s. net).

Great Japan: a Study of National Efficiency, by Alfred Stead, with foreword by the Earl of Rosebery (*Lane*, 10s. 6d. net).

The Italian Lakes, painted by Ella du Cane, described by R. Bagot (*Black*, 20s.).

The Risen Sun, by Baron Suyematsu (*Constable*, 12s. 6d. net).

Lhasa, illustrated, 2 vols., by Percival Landon (*Times*), a brilliant and masterly work (*Hurst & Blackett*, 42s. net).

Lhasa and its Mysteries, by L. Austine Waddell, C.B., C.I.E. (*Murray*, 25s. net).

Tibet and Nepal, by A. H. Savage Landor (*Black*, 20s. net).

The Masai: their Language and Folklore, by A. C. Hollis, introd. by Sir Charles Eliot, illustrated (*Clarendon Press*, 14s. net).

Uganda and its People, by J. F. Cunningham, F.R.G.S., etc., illustrated (*Hutchinson*, 24s. net.)

The Native Races of South Africa, by George W. Stow, F.G.S., etc., ed. by G. McCall Theal, Litt.D., LL.D. (*Sonnenschein*).

The Native Tribes of South-East Australia, by A. W. Howitt, D.Sc. (*Macmillan*, 21s. net).

In Search of Eldorado, quest of gold on the Yukon, in Australia, and New Guinea, by A. Macdonald, F.R.G.S., with introd. by Admiral Moresby (*Unwin*, 10s. 6d. net).

Cross River Natives, by C. Partridge, F.R.G.S., etc. (*Hutchinson*, 12s. 6d. net).

The Land of the Horn, by W. S. Barclay, illustrated (*Unwin*, 21s. net).

Two Years in the Antarctic, by A. B. Armitage, Lieut. R.N.R. (*Arnold*, 15s. net).

Antarctica: Two Years among the Ice of the South Pole, by Dr. N. Otto G. Nordenskjöld and Dr. J. Gunnar Andersson (*Hurst & Blackett*, 18s. net).

The Voyage of the "Discovery," by Capt. R. F. Scott, C.V.O., R.N., 2 vols. (*Smith, Elder*, 42s.).

The West Indies, painted by A. S. Forrest, described by John Henderson (*A. & C. Black*, 20s. net).

The Other Side of the Lantern, by Sir F. Treves, Bart. (*Cassell*, 12s. net).

The History of Yachting, 1600-1815, by Arthur H. Clark (*Putnam's*, 21s. net).

Jiu-Jitsu, a comprehensive treatise on it, by Capt. Harry H. Skinner, New York, poses by B. H. Kuwashima, Columbia University (*Gay & Bird*, 5s. net).

Literature, Royal Society of, 20, Hanover Square, W. Secretary, Percy W. Ames, LL.D., F.S.A.

LLOYD'S.

This world-famous institution takes its name and derives its origin from a coffee-house established in Tower Street by one Edward Lloyd towards the end of the 17th century, and removed in 1692 to the corner of Lombard Street and Abchurch Lane. Besides being a shipping news centre, Lloyd's began to be used as the centre of Marine insurance, and this business rapidly increased. In 1773 the brokers and underwriters frequenting the house, to the number of 79, took rooms on the north-west side of the Royal Exchange, where ever since this great institution has been established. In 1870 an Act of Incorporation was applied for, and obtained in '71, notwithstanding considerable opposition. The objects were described as being (1) the carrying on of the business of marine insurance by members of the society, (2) the protection of the interests of members of the society in respect of shipping and cargoes and freight, and (3) the collection,

publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information. To carry out the third object Lloyd's has a staff of about 1500 agents in all parts of the world constantly reporting to headquarters, where clerks are employed both day and night.

Lloyd's also maintains an extensive system of signal stations for reporting vessels, etc., which is of great benefit to the shipping community. An inquiry office is also maintained, where the relations of crew or passengers may obtain, without cost, information concerning the movements of the vessel in which they are interested. In addition to "Lloyd's List," various works are now published by the Corporation for the benefit of the mercantile and shipping communities, such as "Lloyd's Weekly Shipping Index" (a record of the movements of shipping throughout the world, published every Thursday), "Lloyd's Calendar" (an annual publication containing information of value to officers of the mercantile marine, yachtmen, and others), and "Lloyd's Book of House Flags and Funnels" of the principal steamship lines of the world, etc. Then a "Captains' Register" is kept, consisting of a biographical dictionary of all the certificated commanders of the British mercantile marine, about 24,000 in all. The record of losses is kept in the "Loss Book."

The medal of the Society is presented by the Corporation of Lloyd's, as an honorary acknowledgment, to those who have, by extraordinary exertions, contributed to the saving of life at sea; and the Medal for Meritorious Services is granted to officers and others who, by extraordinary exertions, have contributed to the preservation of vessels or cargoes. In 1803 "Lloyd's Patriotic Fund" was established for the relief of sailors and soldiers, their relatives and dependants, who suffered in the great war. This fund is still administered by trustees, the majority of whom are members of Lloyd's, the chairman being Mr. Herbert de Rougemont, a member of the Committee of Lloyd's.

Lloyd's is, of course, open only to members and subscribers. Members of Lloyd's may be either underwriting or non-underwriting members. There are also annual subscribers and associates. Underwriters are required to deposit with the Committee in respect of liabilities incurred on account of marine and transport risks at least £5000 in approved securities, the dividends on which are received by the depositor. The aggregate amount thus placed at the disposal of the Committee of Lloyd's is very large, but in no way represents the total capital possessed by the underwriting members of Lloyd's. The Committee have also recently adopted a system under which a separate guarantee, applicable only to claims on fire policies, and other policies not covering marine and transport risks, is, when the Committee consider necessary, required from members on their admission, and members who engage in such business, and who were elected before the adoption of this system, have generally furnished similar guarantees. They are also required to pay an entrance fee and an annual subscription of £21. But those members elected prior to Dec. 31st, '92, only pay an annual subscription of £16. Non-underwriting members are exempted from the deposit, but pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £7 7s. Subscribers pay an annual subscription of £7 7s. and associates one of £5 5s. See MERCANTILE MARINE.

LOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

This is a Society voluntarily maintained by the shipping community with the primary object of the classification of vessels. It is the recognised authority on such matters all over the world. The Society's affairs are managed by a committee of 59 members, composed of merchants, shipowners, and underwriters, elected at the principal shipping centres of the country. In technical matters affecting the Society's rules for the construction of vessels and machinery, the Committee has the advantage of the co-operation of a body of experts, 14 in number, selected by the principal institutions of the United Kingdom associated with naval architecture, engineering, and the iron and steel industry. Branch Committees of the Society are established on the Mersey and on the Clyde. Rules are published annually embodying the best current practice, and are kept abreast of the latest developments and improvements in the construction of ships and engines. In the case of new vessels, after the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Committee, the building of the vessels proceeds under the supervision of the Society's surveyors, who, when the vessels are completed, send a detailed report to the Committee, by whom the class is assigned. The highest class for iron and steel vessels is represented by the character 100A1, and for wooden vessels by A1. It is from the latter character that the phrase "A1 at Lloyd's" is derived, which is used to express a state of perfection.

In addition to the classification of vessels other duties have from time to time been entrusted to the Society. Under the authority of Government it controls the testing of anchors and chains at all the public proving-houses in the country. During the year ended June 30th, 1905, 364 miles of chain cable and 7583 anchors were tested. Lloyd's Register has, moreover, been entrusted by Parliament with the duty of assigning freeboards to vessels under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and the load lines of 13,145 vessels have been dealt with by the Committee. The Society also conducts the testing of steel used in the construction of vessels and machinery. During the above-stated period 819,861 tons of steel were submitted to the tests required by the Rules.

It is a distinctive characteristic of Lloyd's Register that it is in no sense carried on with any purpose of pecuniary profit, all fees being exclusively devoted to the operations of the Society for the public advantage. To indicate the extent of these operations, and also the confidence of the shipping community at home and abroad in the Society's classification, it may be stated that, although application for a class is entirely a voluntary matter, at the end of June, 1905, 9744 vessels of 18,250,013 tons were classed in the Society's Register Book, and 419 vessels of 1,123,678 tons were building at home and abroad under the supervision of a surveying staff which includes at present nearly 300 officers stationed at all the principal shipping centres of the world. During the last 7 years nearly 8,899,451 tons of new vessels have been classed by the Society.

Lloyd's Register was established in 1834 by the amalgamation of the two rival registers of shipping which then existed—viz., the "Green Book," founded in 1760 by a Committee of

Underwriters, and the "Red Book," founded in 1798 by a Committee of Shipowners. Lloyd's Register issues annually to its subscribers a very bulky Register Book, containing full particulars of not only vessels classed with the Society, but also of all seagoing vessels and steel and iron vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America. The 1905-6 edition of the Register Book contains 29,756 vessels of 100 tons and upwards. A Register of Yachts is also published annually, giving detailed particulars of about 7000 yachts of all nationalities, including about 500 classed with the Society. Another Register is also issued yearly by the Society in New York, giving similar particulars of about 3000 yachts belonging to the United States and Canada. The Society publishes very complete statistical returns quarterly and annually regarding vessels building and vessels lost all over the world. See MERCANTILE MARINE. Offices: 71, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, Oct. '81. The L. C. of C. takes cognisance of, and action in regard to, all questions affecting the good of the community at large, which from time to time occupy the attention of the mercantile world. The affairs of the Chamber are governed by a Council. From its first formation the Chamber has adopted the principle of dividing itself into sections, each dealing with subjects of interest to particular classes of business men, and 44 trades have already been organised in this way. The Chamber has on its premises a good commercial library, and through its Statistical and Information Department inquiries on an immense variety of matters connected with commerce, etc., are conducted. The Chamber issues certificates of origin for goods exported to Russia, Italy, France, Turkey, Canada and Spain, both to members and non-members; special certificates on trade customs and usages as required; also commercial travellers' certificates for Switzerland, Spain, Roumania and Russia. Under the scheme of Commercial Education, on which the Chamber has been engaged for fifteen years past, the fifteenth examination for junior commercial certificates, and the eleventh examination for senior commercial education certificates took place during 1904, when 4695 candidates presented themselves, of whom about 50 per cent. were successful. Partly as a consequence of the granting of these certificates, and the necessity for a medium through which employers and certificated youths may be brought in contact, the Chamber has an Employment Department in active operation. A special feature of the proceedings of the Chamber is the delivery of addresses by specialists on a variety of subjects. These addresses are reported in *The Chamber of Commerce Journal* (issued monthly, price 6d., annual subscription 6s., post free), of which a new series was started in April '94. The journal deals with commercial questions of the day, and special attention is given to trade openings in all parts of the world. Amongst other matters dealt with are commercial legislation, Customs tariffs, commercial law, Consular and other trade reports, and the proceedings of Chambers of Commerce throughout the country. President, Thomas F. Blackwell, Esq. Office, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C. Secretary and Editor, Mr. Kenric B. Murray.

LONDON, ADMINISTRATION OF.

- I. LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
 II. LONDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
 III. CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

- IV. LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.
 V. METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.
 VI. METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

I. LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Council was constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, and is the authority for the administration of the County of London, which has an area of 116'93 miles. The Council consists of 19 Aldermen and 118 Councillors. The aldermen sit for six and the councillors for three years. Under the London County Council Electors' Qualification Act, 1900, every parochial elector is entitled to vote at the election of a London County Councillor. No elector can legally vote more than once in the county.

The last election, the sixth, took place on Saturday, March 5th, 1904. There were elected, 83 Progressives, 34 Conservatives and Unionists members, and 1 Independent. As compared with the state of parties before the election, the Progressives lost 1 seat, the Conservatives and Unionists gained 3 seats and the Independents lost 2 seats. There were elected in 1901, 84 Progressives, 32 Conservatives and Unionists (as the Moderates were renamed), and 2 Independents, as against 70 Progressives and 48 Moderates in '98, 59 Progressives and 59 Moderates in '95, 84 Progressives and 34 Moderates in '92, and 71 Progressives and 47 Moderates in '89.

There were 56 contested elections, and 2 uncontested, the latter being at Deptford and Greenwich. Out of a total of 699,363 voters on the register in the 56 contested divisions, 319,631, or 45'7 per cent., voted, as compared with 40'8 per cent. who voted in 1901.

Members of the Council.

The members elected on March 5th, 1904, or since that date, to represent the various electoral divisions are given below. An asterisk denotes that the member was also in the former Council. The figures in brackets after the name of the division give the number of voters in those divisions. The list has been corrected up to Nov. 25th, 1905.

Battersea (17,128). *Mr. J. Burns, M.P. (P.), 5513; *Mr. W. Davies (P.), 5502.
Bermondsey (12,542). *Dr. G. J. Cooper (P.), 3221; *Mr. A. A. Allen (P.), 3215.
Bethnal Green, North-East (9263). *Mr. Edwd. Smith (P.), 3265; *Mr. E. A. Cornwall (P.), 3251.
Bethnal Green, South-West (9226). *Mr. J. Branch (P.), 2490; *Mr. T. Wiles (P.), 2458.
Bow and Bromley (12,930). *Mr. W. W. Bruce (P.), 3420; *Mr. B. Cooper (P.), 3388.
Brixton (12,666). *Mr. F. Dolman (P.), 3170; *Mr. Lewen Sharp (P.), 3120.
Camberwell, North (14,994). *Mr. H. R. Taylor (P.), 3670; Mr. R. Bray, L.S.B. (P.), 3563.
Chelsea (15,451). *Mr. J. Jeffrey (P.), 4224; *Mr. E. J. Horniman (P.), 4143.
City of London (26,844; four seats). *Mr. Alderman Alliston (C. and U.), 4907; Sir T. Brooke-Hitching (C. and U.), 4858; The Hon. Rupert Guinness (C. and U.), 4799; *Mr. Stuart Sankey (C. and U.), 4606.
Clapham (22,201). *Lieut.-Col. Rotton (C. and U.), 5910; *Mr. T. Penn Gaskell (C. and U.), 5764.

Deptford (17,392). *Mr. Sidney Webb (P.) and *Mr. R. C. Phillimore (P.), unopposed.
Dulwich (13,178). *Mr. G. A. Hardy (P.), 4347; Mr. T. Gautrey, L.S.B. (P.), 4275.
Finsbury, Central (10,036). *Capt. Fitzroy Hemphill (P.), 2361; Mr. A. B. Russell, L.S.B. (P.), 2338.
Finsbury, East (6876). *Mr. J. A. Baker (P.), 2336; Mr. T. E. Harvey (P.), 2190.
Fulham (23,257). *Mr. P. Lawson (P.), 6207; *Mr. T. Davies (P.), 6179. On Mr. Lawson's resignation Mr. Cyril Cobb (M.) was elected in Oct. 1905, with 4395 votes.
Greenwich (14,615). *Mr. R. S. Jackson (P.) and *Mr. F. W. Warrington (P.), unopposed.
Hackney, Central (10,542). *Mr. T. McKinnon Wood (P.), 3534; *Mr. A. J. Shepherd (P.), 3476.
Hackney, North (14,125). *Mr. G. Lampard (P.), 4372; *Mr. J. E. Sears (P.), 4189.
Hackney, South (15,126). *Mr. E. Browne (P), 4318; *Mr. A. Smith (P.), 4316.
Haggerston (7858). *Lord Monkswell (P.), 2479; *Mr. J. Stuart (P.), 2456.
Hammersmith (17,016). *Mr. J. Brandon (C. and U.), 3501; *Mr. E. Collins (C. and U.), 3494.
Hampstead (14,088). Mr. N. Hanhart (C. & U.), 3252; *Mr. J. T. Taylor, L.S.B. (C. and U.), 3213.
Holborn (12,212). *Sir H. Bliss (C. and U.), 2670; *Capt. G. Swinton (C. and U.), 2649.
Hoxton (9466). *Mr. H. Ward (P.), 2436; Mr. Graham Wallas, L.S.B. (P.), 2361.
Islington, East (13,112). *Mr. A. M. Torrance (P.), 4413; Mr. A. A. Thomas (P.), 3914.
Islington, North (14,472). *Dr. T. B. Napier (P.), 3876; *Mr. W. C. Parkinson (P.), 3858.
Islington, South (10,058). *Mr. Howell J. Williams (P.), 2536; Aldmn. G. Dew (P.), 2437.
Islington, West (10,693). *Mr. W. Goodman (P.), 2904; *Mr. G. H. Radford (P.), 2874.
Kennington (12,075). *Mr. Stephen Collins (P.), 3394; *Mr. J. Williams Benn (P.), 3388.
Kensington, North (12,974). *Mr. Walter Pope (P.), 3232; *Mr. H. L. Jephson (P.), 3203.
Kensington, South (13,923). *Mr. R. A. Robinson (C. and U.), 3538; The Hon. F. J. N. Thesiger, L.S.B. (C. and U.), 3519. Lord Chelmsford (formerly Hon. F. Thesiger) having resigned, Col. Colville was elected in Oct. 1905.
Lambeth, North (8263). One seat vacant Nov. 30th, 1905; Mr. Jabez Williams (C. and U.), 1152.
Lewisham (24,055). *Mr. J. W. Cleland (P.), 6207; The Hon. A. L. Stanley (P.), 5946.
Limehouse (7640). *Mr. A. W. Bawn (P.), 2461; *Mr. A. L. Leon (P.), 2381.
Marylebone, East (8743). Lord Ludlow (C. and U.), 2848; Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, L.S.B. (C. and U.), 2779.—Mr. Bridgeman resigned in Nov. 1904. At the bye-election the Earl of Essex was returned, the figures being: The Earl of Essex (U.), 1822; Mr. T. Wheeler (P), 514.
Marylebone, West (11,578). *Mr. John Lewis (P.), 2708; Mr. W. Bailey (C. and U.), 2509.
Mill End (6400). Mr. G. J. Warren (P.), 2125; *Mr. B. S. Straus (P.), 2121.
Newington, West (10,478). *Mr. J. Piggott (P.), 3244; *Mr. J. D. Gilbert (P.), 3237.

Norwood (15,257). *Mr. N. W. Hubbard (P.), 4328; *Mr. G. Shruballs (P.), 4233.

Paddington, North (11,478). *Mr. R. M. Beachcroft (C. and U.), 3346; Mr. J. Stephens (C. and U.), 3120.

Paddington, South (8793). *Mr. H. A. Harben (C. and U.), 2608; *Mr. H. P. Harris (C. and U.), 2589.

Peckham (14,373). *Mr. C. Goddard Clarke (P.), 3935; *Mr. F. W. Verney (P.), 3871.

Poplar (11,058). *Mr. W. Crooks, M.P. (P.), 3565; *Sir J. McDougall (P.), 3169.

Rotherhithe (10,330). *Mr. A. Pomeroy (P.), 3108; *Mr. H. J. Glanville (P.), 3029.

St. George's-in-the-East (3951). Mr. H. Gosling (P.), 1350; *Mr. J. Smith (P.), 1263.

St. George's, Hanover Square (12,729). *Mr. H. Greenwood (C. and U.), 3144; The Hon. F. D. Leigh (C. and U.), 3113.

St. Pancras, East (8713). *Mr. T. H. W. Idris (P.), 2751; Mr. E. Barnes, L.S.B. (C. and U.), 2731.

St. Pancras, North (8993). Dr. Beaton (P.), 3045; *Mr. D. S. Waterlow (P.), 3023.

St. Pancras, South (6904). Major Houghton Gastrell (C. and U.), 1927; Mr. F. Goldsmith (C. and U.), 1808.

St. Pancras, West (8650). *Sir W. Collins (P.), 2889; *Lord Carrington (P.), 2769.

Southwark, West (9077). *Mr. T. Hunter (P.), 2285; *Mr. E. Bayley (P.), 2283.

Stepney (6081). *Mr. W. C. Steadman (P.), 2004; Lord Malmesbury (C. and U.), 1960.

Lord Malmesbury resigned in March 1905, and Mr. A. O. Goodrich (C. and U.) was elected in his place.

Strand (10,639). *Lieut.-Col. C. Probyn (C. and U.), 2403; Lord Elcho (C. and U.), 2312.

Walworth (8634). *Mr. R. Spokes (P.), 2484; Rev. A. W. Jephson, L.S.B. (P.), 2425.

Wandsworth (34,453). Mr. W. J. Lancaster (C. and U.), 8526; Mr. W. Hunt (C. and U.), 8342.

Westminster (9460). *Mr. R. W. Granville-Smith (C. and U.), 2006; Mr. C. Y. Sturge, L.S.B. (C. and U.), 1955.

Whitechapel (5474). Mr. H. H. Gordon (I.), 1616; *Mr. W. C. Johnson (P.), 1326.

Woolwich (19,514). Mr. L. Jenkin Jones (P.), 6982; Mr. F. Chambers (P.), 6869.

The Aldermen are as follows:—

Retiring in 1907.

Torrens Anstruther.
Sir W. Bell.
C. W. Bowerman.
W. H. Dickinson.
Dr. Forman.
E. Spicer.
Lord Welby.
Sir Algernon West.
W. B. Yates.

Retiring in 1910.

A. Fowell Buxton.
Isaac Mitchell.
Sir F. Mowatt.
W. E. Mullins.
S. Sanders.
Lord Sandhurst.
R. Strong.
W. W. Thompson.
E. White.

One vacancy (Nov. 25th, 1905).

Chairman of the Council, Sir E. A. Cornwall.

Vice-Chairman, Mr. Evan Spicer.

Deputy-Chairman, Lieut.-Col. Probyn.

The Council's Officers.

Clerk, G. L. Gomme.

Chief Engineer, Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G.

Valuer, Andrew Young.

Solicitor, T. W. Seager Berry.

Comptroller, H. E. Haward.

Statistical Officer, E. J. Harper.

Medical Officer of Health, Sir Shirley F.

Murphy.

Chemist, Dr. F. Clowes.

Public Control, Alfred Spencer.

Parks and Open Spaces, Lt.-Col. J. J. Sexby.

Manager of Works, G. W. Humphreys.

Chief Officer Fire Brigade, Capt. J. de Courcy Hamilton, R.N.

Manager Tramways, A. L. C. Fell.

Manager Steamboat Service, R. A. Owen.

Clerk Asylums Committee, H. F. Keene.

Educational Adviser, Dr. W. Garnett, M.A., D.C.L.

Assistant Educational Adviser, Dr. F. Rose.

Executive Officer (Education), R. Blair, M.A.

Architect (Education), T. J. Bailey.

Medical Officer (Education), Dr. J. Kerr.

Superintending Architect, W. E. Riley.

Housing Manager, S. G. Burgess.

Offices, Spring Gardens, S.W.

The New County Hall.

On April 18th, 1905, the Council approved a scheme for securing a site on the south side of Westminster Bridge for the purposes of new offices, at an estimated cost of £1,700,000, being £500,000 for the site of about 5½ acres, or 248,776 sq. feet, £1,056,000 for the building, and £44,000 for the necessary embankment. The voting was 83 in favour of the scheme and 21 against it. The site is bounded on the west by the river, on the south by the approach to Westminster Bridge, on the east by Belvedere Road, and on the north by the premises occupied by the Council's Works Department. Together with the land occupied by the Works Department, the site covers an area of about 7½ acres. The Establishment Committee reported that the existing offices of the Council comprised 529 rooms, occupied by 1665 officers (excluding the staff engaged at the Education Stores Department, Camberwell Close), 404 located in the main building and 1261 in out-offices. The estimated rent of the Council's existing offices was £38,765. The charge on the county, which an expenditure of £1,700,000 would involve, was estimated at £84,000 a year, decreasing by about £935 a year as the debt was paid off.

The Council's Work.

The Council meets weekly, but the greater part of its real administrative work is done by its Committees. Included in the work, besides the duties imposed upon it by the Local Government Acts, are the control of the Hanwell, Colney Hatch, Canehill, Claybury, Heath, Manor, and Horton Lunatic Asylums, and villa colony for epileptics at Ewell (the number of insane persons for whose care the Council was responsible was 18,168 in 1905); the great Housing Schemes (see p. 214) for the people displaced by the clearance of insanitary areas and street improvements, the control of the Tramway Systems purchased by the Council, the direction of the London Fire Brigade, of the Parks and Open Spaces of London; and under the 1903 Education Act the Council is now the authority for all public education in the county.

The net capital expenditure on the Council Tramways in South London up to March 31st, 1905 was £2,623,692, of which £208,363 had been repaid out of revenue. During 1904-5 the receipts were £682,095 and the expenditure £499,825, showing a surplus revenue on working of £182,270. After paying £136,953 for interest and sinking fund charges, £3261 on account of

income tax, and carrying £35,000 to the renewals reserve fund, a net surplus of £7054 was carried to the appropriation account. The number of passengers carried was 164,818,560, an increase of 31,679,475 as compared with the previous year. The Council Tramways in North London, leased to the North Metropolitan Co., showed a net revenue by way of rent, etc., of £58,938, and after paying £36,102 for interest and sinking fund charges, a net profit of £22,836.

The Council incurred during 1904-5 a net expenditure on tramway legislation, generating stations, the subway from Southampton Row to the Embankment, street widenings, etc., of £18,466 19s. 4d. The surplus balance of the appropriation account on April 1st, 1904, was £18,565 os. 7d. Adding the profits during 1904-5 of £7,054 9s. 10d. and £22,836 1s. 1d., and deducting the charge of £18,466 19s. 4d., the net surplus balance on April 1st, 1905, was £29,988 12s. 2d.

In 1905 negotiations with the North Metropolitan Tramways Co. for the surrender of its lease to the Council were successfully concluded, and the immediate electrification of the northern system was decided upon, to be completed as to the first section of 2½ miles by Christmas 1906. The cost of the work on the first section was put at £803,600.

In 1904 the Council obtained Parliamentary powers to establish a steamboat service on the Thames, and 30 steamboats were placed on the river by the time the service was formally opened by the Prince of Wales on June 17th, 1905. The boats are 130 ft. between perpendiculars, and are run daily at 15 minutes intervals between Greenwich and Hammersmith. The Rivers Committee presented a report to the Council, Nov. 7th, 1905, showing the net estimated expenditure for the year to March 31st, 1906 (on the basis of continuing the 15 minutes' service throughout the winter) to be £84,175; and the revenue for the same period was estimated to be not exceeding £31,738. The service did not begin till June 1905, and therefore included only three months of the summer and only one Bank Holiday. The number of passengers carried to Oct. 28th, 1905, was 3,200,008. The Committee reported that if the service were suspended for 21 weeks till March 31st, 1906, the saving of expenditure would be about £12,000, and the diminution of revenue would be about £4,200. They were afraid that if the staff were disbanded after only 4 months' working it would have a prejudicial effect on the organisation of the service for 1906. They therefore strongly recommended that the service should be continued during the winter months, but that the boats should run at intervals of 20 minutes on weekdays and 30 minutes on Sundays. The Council decided to run the boats during the month of Nov. 1905, and then to reconsider the matter. The number of passengers for the week ended Nov. 11th was 28,806, and the receipts credited to the steamboats account was £165 17s. 6d.

On Nov. 14th, 1905, the Council resolved to apply during the 1906 Session for authority to enable it to supply electrical energy in London and certain surrounding districts, subject to the proviso that before the Bill should be introduced opportunity should be given for full discussion of its provisions in the Council, especially as they affected the financial consequences of the scheme. The London Borough Councils, at a conference held on Nov. 20th,

approved of the scheme, subject to the interests of the Borough Councils being safeguarded and to the details of the scheme proving satisfactory.

The President and a number of members of the Municipal Council of Paris visited London in October as the guests of the Chairman and members of the London County Council, and the visit is to be returned in January 1906.

Kingsway and Aldwych.

On Oct. 18th, 1905, the King formally opened the two great thoroughfares in Central London to be known as *Kingsway* and *Aldwych*. They represent the largest scheme of improvement yet undertaken by the London County Council; and by the adoption of a method of recoupment which was fully explained in the *Times* of April 20th, 1905, by Mr. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre—who, as chairman of the Improvements Committee, carried the scheme through the Council in '98—they will cost the ratepayers little or nothing eventually.

The main idea was to open up direct and adequate communication between Holborn and the Strand, north and south, and at the same time to improve and beautify the latter thoroughfare east and west. *Kingsway*, the new street, begins at Theobald's Road, Bloomsbury, and coming southward on the line of what was formerly Southampton Row, crosses Holborn, and then following the line of Little Queen Street, cuts through a mass of decaying property to the site of the old Olympic Theatre in Wych Street. Here the new street divides and merges into a noble crescent, *Aldwych*, one end of which, the eastern, opens into the Strand at St. Clement Danes Church, which is preserved, and the other, the western end, enters the Strand at Wellington Street almost opposite the approach to Waterloo Bridge. The "island" formed between Aldwych and the Strand and the frontages of both the crescent and Kingsway will possess many architectural features of interest, the Council having given much attention to this matter with the advice of Mr. Norman Shaw, R.A. The complete route, which is about 4200 ft. in length, is 100 ft. wide throughout—40 ft. roadway and 20 ft. for each footpath—except for a short distance in Southampton Row, where it is 80 ft. wide. The church of St. Mary-le-Strand is left standing opposite the crescent, with ample road space on each side for east and west traffic.

The Parliamentary Bill, which was carried in face of considerable opposition, received the Royal Assent in 1899, the time limit being August 1906, so that the opening ceremony was antedated by nearly a year. The total estimate of the gross cost of the complete scheme of improvements, without deducting recoupment, was £6,120,385; and after deducting the estimated recoupment, the estimated final cost was only £1,757,180. The estimated gross cost for property in Aldwych and Kingsway amounted to £4,442,500, exclusive of the cost of rehousing sites and paving work. Up to the date of opening, the actual cost of the settled claims in round figures amounted to £4,055,000. It was expected that when the six outstanding cases were settled the total actual gross cost of property would not exceed £4,200,000, or a sum of over £200,000 less than the gross estimate. The sums already received or agreed upon in

respect of freehold sites sold or agreed to be sold amounted to more than £260,000. The total ground-rents already fixed, including the reinstatement cases, were over £16,000 per annum. The total estimated ground-rents and interest on purchase money of freeholds, including those already completed, amount to £153,000, which shows a balance on the right side of about £3000 a year over and above the amount of interest payable on the money borrowed.

The **recoupment scheme** which made this result possible was, in a word, the inclusion of a larger area, than that actually required for the new street, thus securing the benefits of the betterment, and also the addition of the crescent at the Strand end, which gives additional frontages of great value. As Mr. Shaw-Lefevre puts it: "I held that the true measure of the cost of such a scheme was the difference between the estimated ground-rents and the interest of the money borrowed for the purpose of the scheme." About 28 acres of property were dealt with, and over 6,000 persons rehoused. The Council abandoned all public-house licences, 51 in number, throughout the area.

In connection with the scheme, though not actually part of it, is the new shallow tramway. A subway runs the whole length of Kingsway, and following the western arm of Aldwych, emerges finally on the Embankment. It is of varying depth, being quite near the surface in Kingsway, connecting, in fact, with the tramway lines in Theobald's Road at the north end, but having to dip deeper when coming to "old" ground such as the Strand, because of existing pipes and sewers. By the Act of 1902 the Council were only enabled to carry the tramway in the subway as far south as the north side of the Strand. It is hoped that powers may be obtained to carry the lines right through to the Embankment, and thus, when the southern lines are permitted to cross the bridges, to unite the North and South London systems.

London Fire Brigade.

Since its establishment in 1866 the strength and appliances of the Brigade have been more than quadrupled, and many alterations have been made in the constitution of the force, which now consists of 75 land stations, 20 street stations, 5 floating stations, 1 hose-cart station, 1 hose-and-ladder-truck station, 21 fire-escape station, 5 steam fire engines on barges, 80 land steam fire engines, 2 motor steam fire engines, 11 manual engines, 72 horsed escapes, 45 miles of hose, 99 hose carts, 5 hose-and-ladder trucks, 1 first-aid motor, 1 motor tractor, 2 fire floats, 4 steam tugs, 9 barges, 7 skiffs, 112 manual fire escapes, 33 watch boxes, 1094 officers and men, 36 men under instruction, 17 pilots, 187 coachmen, and 314 horses (hired). The area protected by the Brigade is about 117½ square miles, including the City and County of London, and extends roughly from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Roehampton in the West to Plumstead in the East. Each station is connected by telephone with at least one other station of the brigade, and each superintendent's police station is in telephonic communication with a fire station. In addition several fire stations are connected with exchanges of

the National Telephone Company and the General Post Office, and a large number of public buildings and business premises have by the Council's permission been placed in direct telephonic communication with the nearest fire station in each case. Every land station has a system of fire alarms fixed in the public thoroughfares, and the total number of these alarms is about 1078. The cost of maintaining the brigade during the financial year 1904-5 was £239,436 12s. 3d. Of this sum the fire insurance companies contributed £35,076, the Government £10,000, and the ratepayers £184,974 3s. 10d. The balance was made up by miscellaneous receipts. The report of the chief officer of the brigade for the year 1904 shows an increase in the number of fires of 216 as compared with those in 1903. The number of calls for fires, or supposed fires, received during the year was 4778. Of these 874 were false alarms. There were 288 calls for chimneys on fire. Chief Officer, Captain J. De C. Hamilton, R.N. (Retd.); Divisional Officers, Mr. Sidney G. Gamble, C.E., and Lieut. S. Sladen, R.N.; Assistant Divisional Officer, A. R. Dyer. Headquarters, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

Statistics.

The assessable value of the County was in 1904 £41,078,058, a penny rate producing £171,158.

The revenue in 1904-5 (excluding tramways and working-class dwellings) was: ordinary £4,560,168, education £4,012,324, total £8,572,492; and the estimated revenue, 1905-6, is: ordinary £4,456,541, education £4,777,689, total £9,234,230, including £421,419, the cash balance on April 1st, 1904.

The expenditure during 1904-5 was: ordinary £4,354,165, education £3,964,429, total £8,318,594, and the estimated expenditure for 1905-6 is: ordinary £4,658,261, education £4,836,094, total £9,494,355.

The details of the estimates for 1905-6 are:—

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Interest on debt (excluding education) | £ 779,204 |
| Redemption of debt (excluding education) | 685,415 |
| Grants to Local Authorities | 630,410 |
| Establishment and Pensions | 283,695 |
| Judicial and Coroners | 71,215 |
| Main Drainage | 251,150 |
| Fire Brigade | 192,970 |
| Parks | 125,330 |
| Education | 4,047,477 |
| Education debt charges | 744,652 |
| Miscellaneous | 329,513 |

The Council's rates have been as follows:—

| | | | |
|---------|-------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| 1889-90 | 12½d. | 1899-1900 | 13½d. |
| 1890-91 | 13½d. | 1900-1 | 14½d. |
| 1891-92 | 11½d. | 1901-2 | 15d. |
| 1892-93 | 12½d. | 1902-3 | 15½d. |
| 1893-94 | 13d. | 1903-4 | 16½d. |
| 1894-95 | 14d. | 1904-5 | { Ord. 177,50d. } |
| 1895-96 | 15d. | | { Ed. 8'125d. (½ year's charge) } |
| 1896-97 | 15d. | | { Ord. 17d. } |
| 1897-98 | 14d. | 1905-6 | { Ed. 18d. } |
| 1898-99 | 14d. | | |

The gross debt was £71,587,000 on March 31st, 1905; but deducting loans due, Council properties and other assets, the net debt was £44,620,000, including Education debt of £11,549,525.

II. LONDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The Elementary Education Act of 1870 specially provided that a school board should be formed for London. The first board was accordingly elected only a few months after the passing of the Act (Nov. '70).

By the London Education Act, 1903, the Education Act 1902 was, with some modifications, applied to London; and the control of all education, primary and secondary, passed into the hands of the London County Council as the Education authority on May 1st, 1904.

The Council's Scheme.

The scheme drawn up by the Council, approved by it Jan. 26th, 1904, and approved by the Board of Education March 14th, is as follows:—

"1. The London County Council shall establish for the purposes of the Education (London) Act 1903 an Education Committee, which committee shall consist of 43 members, and shall include (a) the chairman, vice-chairman, and deputy-chairman for the time being of the Council; (b) 35 persons, who shall be members for the time being of the Council; and (c) five women selected by the Council. Persons of experience in education, and persons acquainted with the needs of the various kinds of schools in the administrative county of London, shall always be included in the Committee.

"2. In addition to the said 43 members, the Council may appoint, as members of the first Committee, members of the London School Board not exceeding five in number.

"3. The first members of the Committee, other than the chairman, vice-chairman, and deputy-chairman of the Council, shall be appointed by the Council at a meeting of the Council to be held on March 22nd, 1904, and shall hold office until the ordinary day of election of committees of the Council in the month of March in the year 1906.

"4. Except as provided by Clause 3, the members of the Committee shall retire annually, and shall hold office until the first meeting of their successors; but in the year in which the triennial retirement of county councillors takes place they shall retire on March 7th.

"5. Every member of the Committee not being a member of the Council shall, after appointment or reappointment, and before being entitled to act as a member of the Committee, sign a declaration of acceptance of office on a form to be prescribed by the Council.

"6. Any member of the Committee who shall notify in writing to the Clerk of the Council his intention to resign, or who shall (except in case of illness, or for a reason approved by the Committee) be for six successive months absent from all meetings of the Committee, or who being, when appointed, a member of the Council, shall cease to be a member thereof, or who, not being a member of the Council, shall fail for the period of three calendar months to sign the declaration of acceptance of office, or shall become bankrupt, or shall file in any court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy a declaration of inability to pay debts, shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Committee.

"7. Any casual vacancy in the Committee shall be filled up by the Council as soon as conveniently may be, the appointment being made only for the remainder of the term for which the vacating member was appointed."

The Board of Education, though approving the scheme, said they "must not be understood to accede without regret to the desire of your Council to limit the Committee so closely to members of their own body."

Members of the Committee.

The Education Committee is constituted as follows:—

Members of the Council (38—3 *ex-officio*)—

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Sir E. A. Cornwall | Hon. R. Guinness. |
| (Chairman of the Council). | T. E. Harvey. |
| Evan Spicer (Vice-Chairman of the Council). | Rev. A. W. Jephson. |
| Lieut.-Col. C. Probyn (Deputy-Chairman of the Council). | Rev. L. J. Jones. |
| A. A. Allen. | W. J. Lancaster. |
| E. Barnes. | A. L. Leon. |
| E. Bayley. | W. E. Mullins. |
| R. Bray. | John Piggott. |
| Mr. C. H. Cobb. | W. Pope. |
| E. Collins. | G. H. Radford. |
| Sir W. J. Collins. | Arthur B. Russell. |
| G. Dew. | W. S. Sanders. |
| W. H. Dickinson. | A. J. Shephard. |
| E. B. Forman. | James Stuart. |
| T. Gautrey. | C. Y. Sturge. |
| F. Goldsmith. | J. T. Taylor. |
| | A. A. Thomas. |
| | W. W. Thompson. |
| | G. Wallas. |
| | Sidney Webb. |
| | T. McKinnon Wood. |

One vacancy Nov. 30th, 1905.

Women (5)—

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Miss N. Adler. | Mrs. Homan. |
| Dr. Sophie Bryant. | Miss Susan Lawrence. |
| Miss Margaret Eve. | |

Members of the London School Board (5)—

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| G. L. Bruce. | H. W. Liversedge. |
| Sir Charles Elliott. | J. G. Ritchie. |
| Rev. J. Scott Lidgett. | |

It was decided that the Committee should conduct its business in private, and report to the Council each week.

London's Educational Progress.

The educational progress of London since '70 will be seen by the following table, and also the "rate" at the end of each triennial period:—

COUNCIL SCHOOLS.

| | Rate at end of each Triennial Period. | School places provided. | No. on the Roll. | Average attendance. |
|------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1870 | — | — | — | — |
| 1873 | .89 | 58,581 | 59,606 | 40,481 |
| 1876 | 3'0 | 146,074 | 146,031 | 114,380 |
| 1879 | 5'15 | 219,291 | 233,480 | 185,518 |
| 1882 | 6'15 | 280,275 | 295,833 | 238,205 |
| 1885 | 8'0 | 357,298 | 364,140 | 290,099 |
| 1888 | 8'37 | 407,636 | 420,914 | 328,578 |
| 1891 | 10'7 | 428,035 | 450,981 | 347,857 |
| 1894 | 10'2 | 468,300 | 488,038 | 398,812 |
| 1897 | 12'34 | 512,025 | 520,877 | 421,960 |
| 1900 | 13'37 | 546,483 | 536,019 | 439,744 |
| 1903 | 14'66 | 572,649 | 549,667 | 475,510 |
| 1904 | 15'18 | 579,030 | 550,329 | 485,343 |
| 1905 | 1'6* | 588,703 | 554,646 | 493,975 |

* The rate for 1904-5 was 1s. 4d., and for 1905-6 1s. 6d.

NON-PROVIDED SCHOOLS.

| | School places provided. | No. on the Roll. | Average attendance. |
|------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1870 | 261,158 | 221,401 | 173,406 |
| 1873 | 282,936 | 259,543 | 195,662 |
| 1876 | 287,116 | 259,436 | 199,605 |
| 1879 | 271,314 | 235,084 | 182,728 |
| 1882 | 263,617 | 223,297 | 174,723 |
| 1885 | 262,175 | 211,711 | 168,712 |
| 1888 | 262,022 | 207,387 | 162,349 |
| 1891 | 258,329 | 210,516 | 162,525 |
| 1894 | 257,652 | 226,163 | 177,579 |
| 1897 | 256,896 | 227,568 | 178,257 |
| 1900 | 220,987 | 219,921 | 174,702 |
| 1902 | 218,376 | 215,359 | 175,330 |
| 1903 | 217,088 | 213,297 | 177,974 |
| 1904 | 215,121 | 210,141 | 177,884 |
| 1905 | 213,023 | 205,323 | 175,149 |

Subjects of Instruction.

The general subjects of instruction in all schools include:

(a) English language—correct pronunciation, reading aloud, recitation, writing, oral and written composition, and grammar.

(b) Arithmetic—oral and written.

(c) Knowledge of the common phenomena of the external world—formation of the habit of intelligent and accurate observation, and its application, with simple experiments, to the daily life and surroundings of the scholars.

(d) *Geography—physical features of the earth, and specially of the British Isles and the British Dominions.

(e) *History—great persons and events in English history, and the growth of the British Empire.

(f) Drawing—from actual objects, memory and brush drawing, and hand and eye training.

(g) Singing—by note, with proper breathing.

(h) Physical exercises—according to an approved system.

(i) Plain needlework—for girls.

For older scholars.—For boys: manual instruction in woodwork and metalwork. For girls: cookery, laundry-work, household management, and cutting out garments.

One or two subjects, other than those named above, are in many cases taught to older scholars. As a rule, these extra subjects are one or more of the following: algebra, Euclid, mensuration, mechanics, chemistry, animal physiology, hygiene, botany, Latin, French, German, bookkeeping, and shorthand.

Part of the instruction for infants is given by means of appropriate and varied occupations. Bible instruction also is given.

Teachers, Defective Children, Evening Schools, etc.

Taking advantage of the Elementary Education Act, '91, which came into operation on Sept. 1st, '91, all the day-schools under the control of the School Board were made free. The number of teachers employed in L.C.C. schools at Lady-day 1905 was 12,089. There were also 2300 pupil teachers and probationers. The number of teachers (excluding pupil teachers and probationers) in non-provided schools at Lady Day 1905, was 4436. Efficient instruction is provided for blind and deaf

children; and under the powers of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, '93, arrangement have been made, where necessary, for the admission of such children into suitable homes or institutions. There are also special arrangements for the instruction of physically and mentally defective children, and for the physically defective in separate centres. The number of teachers employed in the L.C.C. schools for blind, deaf, and mentally and physically defective children at Lady-day, 1905, was 349.

Advantage has been taken of the provisions of the Industrial Schools Acts and the Education Acts relating to children wandering or not under proper control, or begging or not under proper guardianship, or persistently truanting from school, or charged with felony, etc., to send such cases to industrial schools (a) under voluntary management, or (b) under public management. There are 61 of the former schools and 10 of the latter: (1) a training-school ship on the Thames; (2) two industrial schools for boys, one at Feltham and one at Mayford; (3) an industrial school for girls at Isleworth; (4) a home for little boys at Clapham Park; (5) two truant schools for boys, one at Homerton and the other at Highbury; and (6) day industrial schools (mixed) in Drury Lane, Brunswick Road, Poplar, and Ponton Road, Nine Elms.

Evening schools are held in every part of the Metropolis. The total number of pupils admitted in the session 1904-5 was 150,897; number enrolled first week of session 1905-6, 192,366. The subjects taught are classed under the following heads: Elementary English, commercial, languages, science and art; Euclid, etc.; vocal music; cookery, laundry-work, etc.; manual training, wood-carving and metalwork. Instruction in some form of physical exercises is given in every school; in the summer months swimming is taught; and the libraries of the schools are open for the free use of the students. A small sessional fee is charged.

The expenditure on maintenance account in the financial year ending March 31st, 1905, was £3,750,422, and the revenue from Government grants, etc., amounted to £1,146,175, including in each case the non-provided schools for 11 months.

Higher Education.

The Technical Education Board of the London County Council, to which the London County Council delegated its powers under the Technical Instruction Acts, was formed in '83, and consisted of 20 members of the Council, 3 of the London School Board, 3 of the City and Guilds of London Institute, 3 of the London Trades Council, 2 of the London Parochial Charities, 1 each of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters and of the National Union of Teachers, and 2 members appointed by the Council—total, 35. The work of this Board is now entrusted to the Education Committee.

The total expenditure during the year ending March 31st, 1905, was £530,322, derived mainly from the beer and spirit duties (£264,660) and Government grants (£101,170). The expenditure accounted for:—Secondary Schools (including pupil-teacher centres and preparatory classes under regulation of the Board of Education: (a) maintained by the Council, £29,136; (b) aided, but not maintained, £62,350. Evening

* Not required in infants' schools.

Schools, Institutions for higher and technical education (not including training of teachers: (a) maintained by the Council, £220,620; (b) aided, but not maintained, £129,780. Exhibitions (including scholarships, bursaries, payment of fees, etc.), £54,518. Training of teachers, £14,363. Expenses of Administration and interest and repayment of loan, £17,835; and Board of Education Examination, £1417.

The work of the Council in regard to Higher Education may also be stated by giving a list of the institutions aided or conducted by the Council: viz., 5 University Schools; 10 Polytechnics; 13 Institutions conducted by the Council; 8 Technical Institutes conducted by separate governing bodies; 6 Schools of Art; 4 Evening Classes in Science, Art, and Technology; 49 Secondary Boys' Schools; 16 ditto Girls' Schools; 8 Mixed Schools; and 22 Domestic Economy Schools and Classes.

III. CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The Corporation of the City of London consists of the whole body of the citizens or freemen, under the style of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The small portion of this great Metropolis which is comprised within the City and its liberties is divided into 27 wards, including Bridge Without. There is an alderman for this ward, but no freemen and no common councillors. Each of the other wards, with the exception of the two wards of Cripplegate Within and Without (which return an alderman jointly), elects one alderman and a number of common councillors varying from 4 to 16, but amounting in all to a total of 232; or, in other words, 26 aldermen and 206 commoners. An alderman is elected when a vacancy occurs, and holds office for life; the councilmen are elected on St. Thomas's Day, and hold office for one year, but are of course eligible for re-election. The electors must in each case be rated householders before they can vote at a ward-mote, as a meeting of the ward is termed. A liveryman is a freeman who, by payment of a fee, has entered the livery of one of the City companies or guilds (see p. 297), and was first so called because he was entitled to wear the livery of his company. He has the right to vote at the elections of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other Corporation officers, and also for M.P.'s for the City.

The Lord Mayor is elected on Sept. 29th by the liverymen of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and as it is termed in Common Hall; to be eligible he must have served as Sheriff of London. The Livery may select any alderman thus qualified, but they almost invariably accept the names of the two senior aldermen who have not passed the civic chair. A poll, to be taken by ballot, may however be demanded, if necessary. The names of the two selected aldermen are then submitted to the general body of the aldermen, who choose usually the first, but sometimes, for a special reason, prefer the second. The Lord Mayor elect is presented to the Lord Chancellor to receive the assent of the Crown to the election; he is sworn before the retiring Lord Mayor and aldermen on Nov. 8th, and on Nov. 9th he is escorted by the citizens in procession to the Royal Courts of Justice to be presented to the Lord Chief Justice and again sworn. The mayoralty thus commenced lasts a year, but the same alder-

man has in rare instances been re-elected for a second, and in ancient times for even a third period of service. His public duties absorb every moment of the Lord Mayor's time, and the £10,000 annually voted by the Corporation does not anything like cover his expenses while in office. He is expected to preside during the day over meetings for public or benevolent objects, and to take part in many important ceremonies: to open schools, distribute prizes, initiate subscriptions for relief of distress; and by night to entertain eminent and distinguished personages at his official residence, or to preside at Charity Festivals. As head of the Corporation he presides at Common Hall, the Court of Aldermen, and the Court of Common Council; he presides at the justice-room of the Mansion House, and is first commissioner of the Central Criminal Court; he is a trustee of St. Paul's and a governor of the Royal Hospitals and other institutions, and of several charities. He is head of the City Lieutenancy. He is styled "right honourable," and, although not actually of the Privy Council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, the new sovereign is proclaimed; and at the Coronation he is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover.

The present Lord Mayor is Mr. Alderman Vaughan-Morgan (*q.v.*). The Lord Mayor's private secretary is Sir W. J. Soulsby, C.B., C.I.E., Mansion House.

The Sheriffs are Aldermen Henry James Smaleman and Mr. Thomas Vansittart Bowater.

The alderman of the ward, or (in his absence) the Lord Mayor, presides over the annual ward-mote for the election of common councilmen. At a bye-election during the year the deputy may preside in the absence of the alderman. Each alderman is a justice of the peace, and may preside at the Guildhall or Mansion House justice rooms. Each is a commissioner of the Central Criminal Court.

The Aldermen are the bench of magistrates for the City, the visiting justices to the prisons; they admit freemen, and decide disputes at ward elections. When a vacancy in the aldermanic representation of the ward of Bridge Without occurs, they choose one of their number, usually the senior alderman, to fill it, whose successor in the ward he retires from is elected in the usual manner. They sit in the Court of Common Council, the full title of which is "Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled," and no business can be done unless some of each body be present.

The Common Council manages the financial and general affairs of the Corporation, has charge of its own police, lets its lands, has full power over its funds, and has charge of certain of the Thames bridges. The work until then done by the Commission of Sewers was given to the Corporation in '98, the Commission being dissolved. To cope with this new work a Public Health Department was formed by the Corporation.

The Recorder (Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C., salary £4000, and £57 as steward of Southwark) presents the Lord Mayor elect to the Lord Chancellor and to the Lord Chief Justice, is principal adviser of the Lord Mayor, and attends him on all occasions of State ceremony. He tries cases in the Lord Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Central Criminal Court, and is chairman of quarter sessions for the

City. This officer is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen, but he may not exercise any judicial functions unless he is appointed by His Majesty to exercise such functions. The necessary confirmation was of course given by the Crown in the case of Sir F. Fulton, who was appointed in 1900.

The **Chamberlain** (the Right Hon. Sir J. C. Dimsdale, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.P., who was Lord Mayor in 1902, salary £2500) is elected by the Livery on Midsummer Day, and comes up annually for re-election. He receives the revenues of the Corporation or City cash, pays all salaries, charges, and outgoings, and has the custody of accounts, admits all duly qualified persons to the freedom, and is custodian of the records relating to freemen. He has also jurisdiction to punish refractory City apprentices, whom he sometimes commits to Bridewell.

The **Common Serjeant** (Mr. Bosanquet, K.C., salary £2500) is now appointed by the Crown; he attends the Lord Mayor on all state occasions, and is present at meetings of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council; he is a legal adviser of the Corporation, one of the commissioners at the Central Criminal Court, a judge of the Mayor's Court, and acts on certain occasions as Deputy Recorder.

The **Town Clerk** or Common Clerk (Mr. James Bell, salary £2000) keeps the charters and records of the City, and attends all courts held before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. He has the special privilege of signing documents with his surname only.

The **Remembrancer** (Mr. Adrian Pollock, salary £1500) is the Ceremonial Officer of the Corporation, attends the Parliament House during session, and watches the interests of the Corporation in all legislative matters.

The **Sword Bearer** (Mr. Winzar) carries the sword, being the emblem of justice, before the Lord Mayor. The last three are appointed by the Common Council. There are a number of other officers—legal, ceremonial, and official.

London Livery Companies.

There have been 109 companies founded, but the latest return of the liverymen entitled to vote in elections in Common-hall only gives a total of 77. The liverymen of the Guilds who reside within twenty-five miles of the City borders have a vote in the parliamentary elections for the City. An asterisk is prefixed to the names of the twelve principal companies. In '80 it was estimated that the trust and corporate income of the companies was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000. The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about £300,000. The total rent of the real property is about £600,000, and there is a further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from investments.

On May 28th, '84, a Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into the foundations and objects of the companies, issued a report, in which it recommended that the companies should be placed by Act of Parliament under such restrictions as regards the alienation of their real and personal estate as would remove all danger of the loss of any portion of their property; that the accounts of the companies should be open to public inspection; that no future admission to the livery of a company should confer the parliamentary franchise; the appointment of commission which should

undertake the allocation of a portion of the corporate incomes of the companies to objects of acknowledged public utility, the better application of the trust incomes, and, should it prove practicable, the reorganisation of the constitution of the companies. A dissenting report was, however, issued by three members of the Commission. No action has since been taken on this report.

The following is a list of the Companies, with the number of members, income where it is known, Clerk and Hall or Office:—

Apothecaries, 150; A. Mowbray Upton, Water Lane, E.C.

Armourers and Brasiers, 93, £8,000; Marshall Pontifex, 81, Coleman Street, E.C.

Bakers, 144; F. C. Lingard, 16, Harp Lane, E.C.

Barbers, 120; F. C. Lingard, Monkwell Street, E.C.

Basketmakers, 56; J. G. White, 91, Cannon Street, E.C.

Blacksmiths, 89; W. H. Garrett, 6, St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.

Bowyers, 27, £660; H. E. Griffith, 11, St. Bride's Avenue, Fleet Street, E.C.

Brewers, 54, £2500; William Higgins, Addle Street, E.C.

Broderers, 33; George William Barber, J.P., 13, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.

Butchers, 148; H. J. V. Philpott, Bartholomew Close, E.C.

Carmen, 32, £70; H. W. Capper, Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.

Carpenters, 150, £11,638; J. Hutton Freeman Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

Clockmakers, 74; H. C. Overall, Guildhall, E.C.

***Clothworkers**, 179, £69,000; Sir Owen Roberts, M.A., D.C.L., 41, Mincing Lane, E.C.

Coachmakers, 96, £960; Thos. Henry Gardiner, Noble Street, Falcon Square, E.C.

Cooks, 76; G. C. Sherrard, 34-36, Gresham Street, E.C.

Coopers, 187; H. P. Boyer, 71, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Cordwainers, 111; C. H. W. Mander, 7, Cannon Street, E.C.

Curriers, 74; E. H. Burkitt, 6, London Wall.

Cutlers, 105; W. C. Beaumont, 4, Warwick Lane, E.C.

Distillers, 37; T. G. Vickery, Guildhall, E.C.

***Drapers**, 260; Sir William Sawyer, Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton Street.

Dyers, 85; G. F. Sutton, 10, Dowgate Hill, E.C.

Fanmakers, 90, £450; Col. T. Davies Sewell, F.R.A.S., 11, Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.

Farriers, 97; W. E. Baxter, 9, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.

Felt-makers, 65; A. Peachey, 17, Salisbury Square, E.C.

***Fishmongers**, 350, £58,692; J. Wrench Towse, Fishmongers' Hall.

Fletchers, 18, £100; Beaumont Shephard, 6, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Founders, 90, £1,830; Arthur Hughes, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.

Framework Knitters, 95, £100; John Woodhouse, J.P., 45, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Fruiterers, 90; John Eagleton, 40, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Gardeners, 41, £43 19s. 4d.; E. A. Ebbelwhite, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Girdlers, 90, £4,300; W. D. Smythe, 39, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Glass-sellers, 34; R. H. Evans, 58, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
 Glaziers, 80; W. J. B. Tippetts, C.C., 11, Maiden Lane, E.C.
 Glovers, 66; A. W. Burn, 2, Moorgate Street Buildings, E.C.
 Gold and Silver Wire-drawers, 103; W. E. Baxter, 9, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
 *Goldsmiths, 150; Sir Walter S. Prideaux, Goldsmiths' Hall.
 *Grocers, 287; R. V. Somers-Smith, Princes Street, E.C.
 Gunmakers, 25; F. T. Aston, 46, Commercial Road East, E.
 *Haberdashers, 341, £58,000; J. Hamilton Townend, Gresham Street, E.C.
 Horners, 60, £100; T. Howard Deighton, C.C., 44, King William Street, E.C.
 Innholders, 80; J. A. Druce, College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
 *Ironmongers, 37; R. C. Adam Beck, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
 Joiners, 93; H. L. Bedford, St. Sepulchre's Church, E.C.
 Leather-sellers, 152, £23,000; W. Arnold Hepburn, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
 Loriners, 415; C. F. J. Jennings, 27, Walbrook, E.C.
 Masons, 31; R. L. Hunter, 9, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
 *Mercers, 197; Sir J. Watney, 4, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.
 *Merchant Taylors, 304; E. Nash, 30, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
 Musicians, 85, £400; T. C. Fenwick, 16, Berners Street, W.
 Needlemakers, 62; J. K. Farlow, 1, Church Court, E.C.
 Painters, 148; H. & T. Pritchard, Little Trinity Lane, E.C.
 Pattenmakers, 40, £71; Charles Fitch, Guildhall, E.C.
 Paviers, 16; W. P. Neal, Pinners' Hall, Old Broad Street, E.C.
 Pewterers, 108; C. W. Sawbridge, 15, Lime Street, E.C.
 Plasterers, 53; A. F. Mott, 22, Bedford Row, W.C.
 Playing-card Makers, 100; W. Hayes, Guildhall, E.C.
 Plumbers, 40; W. R. E. Coles, 1, Adelaide Buildings, London Bridge, E.C.
 Poulterers, 117, £1,300; H. W. Liversidge, Library Chambers, Temple, E.C.
 Saddlers, 99; John W. Sherwell, 141, Cheap-side, E.C.
 *Salters, 178; S. W. Luard, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
 Scriveners, 51; J. C. Wootton, 2, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
 Shipwrights, 200, £450; Col. T. Davies Sewell, F.R.A.S., 11, Temple House, E.C.
 *Skinners, 228, £44,000; E. H. Draper, B.A., Dowgate Hill, E.C.
 Spectacle-makers, 300, £1,000; Col. T. Davies Sewell, F.R.A.S., 11, Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.
 Stationers, 274; C. R. Rivington, Stationers' Hall, E.C.
 Tallow-chandlers, 112; M. F. Monier-Williams, 4, Dowgate Hill, E.C.

Tinplate-workers, 105, £17 15s. 4d.; E. A. Ebbelwhite, 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
 Turners, 176; W. M. Shirreff, 53, Gresham House, E.C.
 Tylers and Bricklayers, 75; Mr. Arthur Bird, 6, Bedford Row, W.C.
 Upholders, 32; H. C. Crump, 17, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
 *Vintners, 211; Charles Lomas, Upper Thames Street, E.C.
 Wax-chandlers, 37; A. J. Wood, Gresham Street, E.C.
 Weavers, 95, £1,180; Charles A. Bannister, 70, Basinghall Street, E.C.
 Wheelwrights, 154; J. B. Scott, 32, Coal Exchange, E.C.
 Woolmen, 25; P. C. C. Francis, M.A., 19, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

City of London Police.

This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who is appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, subject to the approval of His Majesty the King. The total strength of the force now (1905), is 1056, consisting of 1 Assistant-Commissioner, 1 superintendent Executive Department, 1 superintendent Detective Department, 3 chief inspectors of districts, 1 chief detective inspector, 15 district inspectors, 20 station inspectors, 9 detective inspectors, 74 sergeants, 12 detective sergeants, and 865 constables.

The detective department consists of 1 superintendent, 1 chief inspector, 9 inspectors, 12 sergeants, 33 constables, and 24 plain-clothes patrols. In addition to the above, 50 constables and 1 sergeant are employed on private service duty at the expense of persons engaging their services, the charge being at the rate of £135 per annum for each man. The force has also a surgeon, receiver, chief clerk, and several assistant clerks.

The Police area is divided into three districts, each containing two divisions (exclusive of the chief and detective offices) and under the immediate charge of a chief inspector, assisted by five district inspectors and six station inspectors.

The total cost of the force is about £155,000 per annum, one-fourth of which is paid from the City's cash, the remainder by a rate of 6d. on the assessable rental of the City. The City Police, unlike the Metropolitan Police Force, is supported entirely by the citizens, without Imperial aid. The pay of the force is considerably in advance of any other similar body in the United Kingdom.

Chief Clerk and Superintendent, Mr. Frank Francis.

Headquarters, Old Jewry, Cheapside.

IV. LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The London Government Act, '99, divided the administrative county of London (with the exception of the City), which had formerly been under the rule of over 120 local authorities, including Vestries, District Boards, Burial Boards, etc., into 28 Municipal Boroughs, each under a Municipal Council. A detailed summary of its provisions will be found in Session, sect. 70, ed. 1900.

The following is a list of the boroughs, with the number of aldermen and councillors assigned to each:—

| Boroughs. | Aldermen. | Councillors. |
|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Battersea | 9 | 54 |
| Bermondsey | 9 | 54 |
| Bethnal Green | 5 | 30 |
| Camberwell | 10 | 60 |
| Chelsea | 6 | 36 |
| Deptford | 6 | 36 |
| Finsbury | 9 | 54 |
| Fulham | 6 | 36 |
| Greenwich | 5 | 30 |
| Hackney | 10 | 60 |
| Hammersmith | 6 | 36 |
| Hampstead | 7 | 42 |
| Holborn | 7 | 42 |
| Islington | 10 | 60 |
| Kensington | 10 | 60 |
| Lambeth | 10 | 60 |
| Lewisham | 7 | 42 |
| Paddington | 10 | 60 |
| Poplar | 7 | 42 |
| St. Marylebone | 10 | 60 |
| St. Pancras | 10 | 60 |
| Shoreditch | 7 | 42 |
| Southwark | 10 | 60 |
| Stepney | 10 | 60 |
| Stoke Newington | 5 | 30 |
| Wandsworth | 10 | 60 |
| Westminster | 10 | 60 |
| Woolwich | 6 | 36 |

The first election of councillors took place on Nov. 1st, 1900, and of mayors and aldermen on Nov. 9th.

The second election took place on Monday, Nov. 2nd, 1903, and considerable changes took place in the constitution of the Councils. Of the 28 Boroughs there were before the election 17 or 18 with Moderate (or Conservative) majorities, 8 with Progressive majorities, and 2 or 3 which were regarded as non-party. After the election there were 14 Councils with Progressive majorities, 12 with Moderate (or Conservative) majorities, and 2 were still non-party, as follows:—

Progressive.

1. Battersea.
2. Bethnal Green.
3. Camberwell.
4. Deptford.
5. Finsbury.
6. Fulham.
7. Hackney.
8. Islington.
9. Lewisham.
10. Poplar.
11. St. Pancras.
12. Southwark.
13. Stepney.
14. Woolwich.

Moderate or Conservative.

1. Bermondsey.
2. Chelsea.
3. Greenwich.
4. Hammersmith.
5. Holborn.
6. Kensington.
7. Lambeth.
8. Paddington.
9. St. Marylebone.
10. Shoreditch.
11. Wandsworth.
12. Westminster.

Non-Party.

1. Hampstead.
2. Stoke Newington.

The members of the Councils number in all 1362, and the following is an analysis of the strength of parties:—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Progressives | 616 |
| Conservatives (Moderates) | 594 |
| Independent Conservatives | 9 |
| Labour | 40 |
| Independents | 31 |
| Non-Politicals | 72 |

1362

There were 705,725 electors on the register, of whom 49,375 could not vote because there was no contest in their district. The possible number of voters therefore was 656,350, of whom 310,513 or 47·3 per cent. voted.

Qualifications of Electors.

The elections of borough councillors in London are conducted by ballot in the same way as Parliamentary elections, and are regulated by rules issued by the Local Government Board. The persons qualified to vote at the election of Borough Councils are the "parochial electors," that is to say, the persons on the register "for the purpose of borough elections." All persons qualified to vote at a Parliamentary and County Council election in London can vote at an election of borough councillors, with certain "separate list" voters in addition. Women, if otherwise qualified, may vote. This franchise is the same as that in the case of the elections of guardians and vestries since '94. A woman is not eligible for the office of councillor. The Mayor of a London Borough is by virtue of his office a justice of the peace for the County of London; he is not disqualified by reason of being a solicitor practising or carrying on business in the County of London or the City, but he is not to practise as a solicitor before any justices of the County of London.

Rates and Accounts.

One important change effected by the '99 Act was the abolition of overseers of the poor throughout the whole of London except the City. The Council of each borough are the overseers of every parish within their borough (sect. 11), and their powers and duties are exercised by the borough councils. The principal duties of overseers related to the making and collection of the poor rates and the preparation of the valuation lists, and these duties are now performed by the councils. The town clerks have the powers and duties of the overseers as regards the preparation of lists of voters and jury lists. The Council levy but one rate to meet all central and local expenses—the general rate—but this is likely to vary in every parish within a borough, by reason of the parish remaining the final unit of rating. The general rate includes the poor rate, and is assessed, collected, and levied as if it were the poor rate. Precepts for money issued by any authority in London must be sent to the borough council at their office. The rates collected in a London borough are levied in one demand note, which is to show the rateable value of the premises, the rate in the pound, the period for which the rate is made, the purposes for which it is levied, and the amount required for each purpose. The accounts of every borough council, and of any committee appointed by them, and of their officers, are audited by district auditors appointed by the Local Government Board. The auditor has power to disallow items in the accounts, or make a surcharge on the councillors who authorised any illegal payment. Sums disallowed or surcharged must be paid over to the borough treasurer, unless an appeal be made to the Local Government Board against the auditor's decision. The Board has power to remit any disallowance or surcharge. The accounts are audited yearly for the period ended March 31st. The form in which the

various accounts of the council are kept is prescribed by the Local Government Board. Where the whole of a Poor Law Union is within one borough, or where the borough comprises the whole of two or more unions, the council appoints the Assessment Committee, and the town clerk is the clerk to that committee.

V. METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.

Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely intrusted to the then newly appointed force. The Metropolitan police area is 699·42 sq. miles, and embraces all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London, which has its own police. The Metropolitan police have jurisdiction on the river Thames. The Thames police are selected from sailors, and patrol in boats and steam launches. The Metropolitan police are also employed in H.M. dockyards, and in the principal military stations of the War Department.

The strength of the force for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1904, latest returns, is 16,846, consisting of 30 superintendents, 539 inspectors, 2148 sergeants, and 14,129 constables.

The supreme government of the Metropolitan police is vested in the Commissioner appointed by and acting under the control of the Home Secretary.

Commissioner, E.R. Henry, Esq., C.V.O., C.S.I. Assistant Commissioners, Sir A. C. Bruce, Major E. F. Wodehouse, and M. L. Macnaghten, Esq.; and five Chief Constables.

The Metropolitan Police Force is divided into two groups. The uniform branch is responsible for the general policing of the Metropolis, the preservation of order, and the prevention of crime. The Criminal Investigation Department is more immediately responsible for the detection of crime.

The staff of the latter is distributed between a central office at New Scotland Yard and the divisions, where the work is carried on under the charge of a local inspector immediately responsible to the divisional superintendent.

The Convict Supervision Office registers the names and particulars of discharged convicts on licence, and other criminals under police supervision in England, and retains photographs and marks of these persons, under the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act of '71. This office is in a position to do much practical good by assisting, in co-operation with various recognised private organisations, for the benefit of discharged prisoners who are desirous of leading an honest life.

The Criminal Identification Department maintains registers, available to all police forces, containing information as to the antecedents of all the more troublesome criminals released from prison. The means of identification adopted is the Finger Print system, which in July 1902 superseded the less accurate Bertillon method of identifying by corporal measurements. The Finger Print system of identification has answered every expectation, and it is being rapidly adopted on the Continent, in America, and in the Colonies.

Among other departments of the Metropolitan police are the Executive Branch, and the Public Carriage and Lost Property Branch.

The financial administration is under the

control of the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, A. R. Pennefather, Esq., C.B., who is appointed by the Crown, and has the direction of contracts of every description, the management of all police buildings, buys the sites of and erects new buildings, and all the property of the police force is vested in him. He is also the receiver for the Metropolitan police courts, and the police court buildings are vested in him. The income of the force for the year 1904-5 was £2,233,333, and of the pension fund £256,507.

The rateable value of the Metropolitan area for 1904-5 was £49,766,156. The police rate is now fixed at 9d. in the £, of which 4d. in the £ is payable out of the Local Taxation Account under the Local Government Act of '88. The pay of the Metropolitan Police force for 1904-5 was £1,450,219.

VI. METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

The Metropolis Water Act, 1902, constituted a Water Board, called the "Metropolitan Water Board," for the purpose of purchasing and carrying on the undertakings of the eight Metropolitan water companies—viz., the New River, East London, Southwark and Vauxhall, West Middlesex, Lambeth, Chelsea, Grand Junction, and Kent.

The Water Board consists of 66 members appointed by the county councils and other authorities within the water area, as follows: London County Council, 14; City of London, 2; Westminster, 2; the other Metropolitan boroughs (27), one each; West Ham, 2; the county councils of Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey, 1 each; the urban districts of East Ham (now a borough), Leyton, and Walthamstow, 1 each; the combined urban districts of Buckhurst Hill, Chingford, Loughton, Waltham Holy Cross, Wanstead and Woodford, 1; the combined urban districts of Beckenham, Bromley, Chislehurst, Penge, Bexley, Dartford, Erith, and Footscray, 1; the urban districts of Tottenham and Willesden, 1 each; the borough of Ealing and the urban districts of Acton and Chiswick, 1; the urban districts of Brentford, Hampton, Hampton Wick, Hanwell, Heston and Isleworth, Sunbury, Teddington, and Twickenham, 1; the urban districts of Edmonston, Enfield, and Southgate, 1; the urban districts of Hornsey and Wood Green, 1; the boroughs of Kingston and Wimbledon, and the urban districts of East and West Molesey, Esher and the Dittons, Ham, Surbiton, Barnes, the Maldens and Coombe, 1; the Thames Conservators and the Lea Conservancy Board, 1 each. The chairman and vice-chairman are elected by the Water Board, either from the members, or from outside the Board, and are unpaid.

The first election of the Water Board took place early in 1903, under regulations issued by the Local Government Board, and the members then elected held office till June, 1907.

Chairman, Sir R. Melville Beachcroft.

Vice-Chairman, Mr. John Glass.

Clerk, Mr. A. B. Pilling.

Comptroller, Mr. F. E. Harris.

Chief Engineer, Mr. W. B. Bryan.

Director of Water Examinations, Dr. A. C. Houston.

District Officers: (Chelsea) W. H. Turner, 41 and 43, Commercial Road, S.W.; (East London) A. E. Pinnell, 15A, St. Helen's Place, E.C.;

(Grand Junction) J. Wilson, 65, South Molton Street, S.W.; (Kent) A. Smith, Brookmill Road, Deptford, S.E.; (Lambeth) H. V. Hedderley, Brixton Hill, S.W.; (New River) H. J. Sheppard, 173, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.; (Southwark and Vauxhall) F. Budge, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.; (West Middlesex) T. H. Barnett, 19, Marylebone Road, N.W.

Offices, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.

On June 24th, 1904, the undertakings of the Companies, with the exception of the New River Company, passed to and vested in the Water Board, who also took over all the debts and liabilities of the Companies, including their debenture stock. The appointed day in regard to the New River Company was postponed until July 25th by the Local Government Board.

A Court of Arbitration to decide the amount of the purchase-money and various other questions arising between the Water Board and the Companies, was appointed by the Act, and consisted of the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, Sir Hugh Owen, G.C.B., and Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B. The Court commenced their sittings for hearing the claims of the Water Companies in October 1903. The Companies claimed sums amounting to about £60,000,000, including the debenture stocks transferred.

The Arbitration Committee of the Board reported, Dec. 9th, 1904, that the total of the award in cash payable to the Companies under the awards of the Court of Arbitration would amount to £30,662,323, representing, on the respective bases on which the stock had been issued, £33,564,281 in 3 per cent. water stock.

The amount of Metropolitan Water (B) Stock issued up to March 31st, 1905, was:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-------------|----|----|
| 1st Issue, created July 22nd, 1904 | 26,284,639 | 5 | 4 |
| 2nd Issue, created Oct. 21st, 1904 | 1,500,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 3rd Issue, created Jan. 20th, 1905 | 6,534,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | £34,318,609 | 5 | 4 |

From this should be deducted £190,480 18s. 5d. Water Stock issued by the companies to the Chamberlain of London, as Trustee of the Metropolitan Water Companies' Sinking Fund.

The awards to the several companies were:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| East London | £3,900,000 |
| New River | 5,967,123 |
| Grand Junction | 3,349,500 |
| West Middlesex | 3,524,000 |
| Lambeth | 4,301,000 |
| Southwark and Vauxhall | 3,603,000 |
| Chelsea | 3,305,700 |
| Kent | 2,712,000 |
| Staines Reservoirs Joint Committee | — |
| | £30,662,323 |

The Finance Committee (July 21st, 1905) estimated the revenue for the year ending March 31st, 1906, at £2,758,500; and the expenditure at £2,722,335.

The total average daily supply given in all the districts under the Board in Sept. 1905 was 224,353,000 gallons. The number of houses supplied was 1,035,827, and the estimated population 6,749,254, giving a mean supply of 33.25 gallons per head per day.

LONDON CITY AND GUILDS INSTITUTE.

The City and Guilds of London Institute was established in 1878 by the Corporation and Livery Companies of the City of London to promote the applications of science and art to productive industry, and received the grant of a Royal Charter from H.M. the late Queen Victoria. The Institute consists of Members elected by the contributing bodies in proportion to their subscriptions, a Council, and an Executive Committee. Patron and Visitor, His Majesty the King; Chairman of Council, The Right Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, Lord Chancellor; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B.; Treasurer, S. S. Gladstone, Esq.; Hon. Sec., Sir John Watney; Assist. Sec., Mr. A. L. Soper. Head Office, Gresham College, E.C. The total income amounts to about £40,000 a year. The operations of the Institute are divided under the following heads:—(1) The City and Guilds' Central Technical College at South Kensington, the object of which is to give London a college for higher technical education in which advanced instruction is provided in those kinds of knowledge which bear upon the different branches of industry. It is a "School of the University of London," and the main purpose of the instruction given is to qualify students to become mechanical, civil, electrical and chemical engineers, technical teachers, principals, superintendents, and managers of chemical and other manufacturing works. The building and equipment cost £140,000, and it was opened in '84. (2) The City and Guilds' Technical College, Finsbury, is an intermediate college, with which have been incorporated the provisional classes started in the Cowper Street Schools in '79, and the City School of Art. The college includes day classes for those who are able to devote two or three years to systematic technical education, and evening classes for those engaged in industrial or commercial occupations in the daytime, and who desire to receive supplementary technical instruction in the evening. It fulfils the functions of a finishing technical school for those entering industrial life at a comparatively early age; of a supplementary school for those who are already engaged in workshops; and of a preparatory school for the City and Guilds' Central Technical College. It was opened in '83; the building and equipment has cost about £60,000. (3) The South London School of Technical Art, Kennington Park Road, provides instruction in modelling, drawing and painting from the life, and house decoration. (4) The Department of Technology, the object of which is to encourage the formation of technical classes throughout the country, and, by the publication of carefully prepared syllabuses for the guidance of the committees and teachers of these classes, by annual examinations, and also by an organised system of inspection, to place the teaching on a sound educational basis. The examinations are held during the month of May in over sixty different subjects. (5) The Leather Trades' School, in Bethnal Green Road, is entirely an evening school for apprentices and others engaged in boot and shoe manufacture. The school is conducted by a joint committee of the Institute, the Leathersellers' and Cordwainers' Companies, and the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association.

London Court of Arbitration. for the settlement of trade and commercial difficulties (established '92.) The procedure is as follows:—An agreement of reference is signed, on payment of a fee of £1 rs. at the London Chamber of Commerce by those wishing to settle any commercial dispute. Option is then given to the parties either to refer the case to a single arbitrator, to three arbitrators with a majority vote, or to two arbitrators and an umpire; or, if desired, the Court of Arbitration will nominate an arbitrator, or arbitrators, to deal with the question in dispute. The arbitrator, or arbitrators, or umpire, has power to examine witnesses on oath, and to call for any documents necessary. Any party to an arbitration who so desires may be represented by a barrister or solicitor. The Court has prepared a model clause for insertion in trade contracts providing for the submission of disputes arising in connection with such contracts to the Chamber. A moderate scale of fees to be charged for arbitrators and umpires is arranged, yet high enough to secure the services of the best experts in the City. In ordinary cases the minimum is put at £2 2s. for the first hour and £1 rs. per hour subsequently. The Office of the Court, where all information can be obtained, is at the London Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated), Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON ELECTRIC LINES.

The report of the London Traffic Commission, p. 305, was not issued till late in the session of 1905, and therefore several "tube" schemes which had been postponed for its appearance could not be proceeded with. A feature of the year was the progress of the electrification of the Metropolitan and the Metropolitan District systems, which was to all intents and purposes completed in the late autumn. On March 7th the Hammersmith, City, and North-East London Railway Bill came before the Commons Standing Orders' Committee. The proposal was to construct a "tube" from Hammersmith to the City, whence branches would communicate with Palmer's Green and Walthamstow; the line would be about 20 miles long, and the cost was estimated at £6,000,000. The Examiner reported instances in which there had been non-compliance with standing orders, and as the committee refused a dispensation, the Bill was not proceeded with for the session. Some details of the progress of the "tube" railways in course of construction are given below.

Central London.—The line is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, starting at Shepherd's Bush, and proceeding under Uxbridge Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, and Cheapside, to the Bank. Lifts and staircases are used from the street level, and the cars are models of comfort. The fare is 2d. any distance, and 2d. return for workmen in the early morning. There are 13 stations on the route. At the half-yearly meeting of the company on Feb. 8th, 1905, Sir Henry Oakley, chairman, presiding, dividends were declared at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. There had been 131,300 more passengers. For the half-year ending June the same dividends were declared; the passenger increase was 90,000, but workmen's tickets had fallen off by 30,000. It was also stated that a bill of the G.W.R., which included a new suburban

station, adjoining this Company's Shepherd's Bush station, had received the Royal assent.

City and South London.—At the meeting on Jan. 31st, 1905, the dividend declared for the half-year was at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, against 2 per cent. For the half-year ending June the dividend was at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, against 2½. The report, which referred to the competition offered by tramway traffic, stated that the contract had been let for the Euston extension, which, it is expected, will be opened before the end of 1906. The new line, which will be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, will have stations at both King's Cross and Euston.

Great Northern and City.—This line, which was opened on Feb. 14th, 1904, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and runs from Finsbury Park to Moor-gate Street, with intermediate stations at Drayton Park, Highbury, Essex Road, and Old Street. The tunnels differ from the usual electric railway tunnel in that they are about 16 ft. in diameter, large enough to take the heaviest G.N. suburban trains, and of course widen out at the stations, where there are lifts. The whole-distance fare is 2d., with intermediate 1d. fares. During the half-year ending December 1904 there were 5,227,595 passengers, against 2,711,152 in the preceding four and a half months; and at the meeting on Feb. 6th, 1905, traffic was said to be improving. In the half-year ending June the number had risen to 6,391,574. The receipts came to £46,239, against £36,509 in the previous six months.

Metropolitan.—For the half-year ending Dec. 1904 the dividend on the ordinary stock was at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, as before, while that for the six months ending June 1905, was at the rate of 2½, against 3 per cent. for the corresponding period of 1904. The electrification of the system is referred to above. During the session the Company's bill for the amalgamation of the Harrow and Uxbridge Railway passed through committee unopposed.

Metropolitan District.—Notwithstanding the interruptions caused by the electrification, the number of passengers in the six months ending Dec. 1904 increased by 367,892. At the half-yearly meeting on Aug. 2nd, 1905, Mr. Perks, M.P., said they were now carrying 70,000,000 passengers per annum, and would soon be carrying at the rate of 100,000,000.

North-East London.—This is a scheme for the construction of a line, some $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and partly in "tube" and partly on the surface, from the Monument in the City to Waltham Abbey, the capital being fixed at £4,000,000. The bill, with sundry amendments, was passed by the Commons committee on July 14th, 1905.

Underground Electric Railways Co. of London.—Under this heading are grouped the various schemes in which the company is concerned besides the Metropolitan District. During the session of 1905 the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway Bill, which varied the subway works at Trafalgar Square and the Elephant and Castle, passed through committees of both Houses. At the meeting of the Company on Aug. 1st it was stated that both tunnels had been driven and the opening might be expected early in 1906. The Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead Bill, for a modification of the exit and entrance arrangements at the Charing Cross end, was also passed; a large sum has been spent on this line, which is proceeding. The Great Northern, Brompton and Piccadilly

Bill, the main proposal of which was for an extension of the authorised line to Waterloo, passing under the Thames in one tunnel, was modified by the insertion of a clause by which this portion of the railway shall not be worked until a second tunnel is constructed. At the meeting of the controlling company, on Oct. 24th, Mr. Yerkes (chairman) said that none of their estimates had been exceeded.

Waterloo and City.—The sole purpose of this line, which has no intervening stations, is to connect Waterloo Station with the City. The length of the line is given at 1 mile 4 furlongs 6'80 chains. The South-Western Co. guarantee a 3-per-cent. dividend. For the half-year ending Dec. 1904 a dividend at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum (against 3 per cent.) was declared, the working cost having come down from 46'44 per cent. to 44'64. For the half-year ending June 1905 the dividend was at the rate of 3 per cent., the same as for the corresponding period.

London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C. Principal Librarian and Sec., R. W. Frazer, LL.B.

London Mendicity Society, 9, Red Lion Square, W.C. Sec., Sir Eric A. Buchanan, Bt.

London Parochial Charities. The parochial charities of the City of London are now administered by a number of trustees, nominated by various bodies, who are as follows:—**Nominated by the Crown**, Messrs. C. J. Drummond, W. H. Fisher, M.P., the Rev. R. H. Hadden, E. Bond, M.P., and Earl of Lytton; **by the Corporation**, Sir J. Savory, Bart., Messrs. C. T. Harris, C. J. Todd, and T. H. Ellis; **by the London County Council**, Messrs. Evan Spicer, Sidney Webb, Edric Bayley, and Sir W. J. Collins; **by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners**, Messrs. C. A. Whitmore, M.P., and Sir Lees Knowles, Bart., M.P.; **by the University of London**, Sir Philip Magnus; **by University College**, Sir Richard Farrant; **by King's College**, Sir O. Roberts; **by the City and Guilds of London Institute**, Mr. L. B. Sebastian; **by the Bishops-gate Foundation**, Rev. T. Grear; **by the Cripple-gate Foundation**, Mr. H. J. Felton. During the last few years over £170,000 out of the funds of the trust have been devoted to the securing of open spaces, while about £33,000 a year is given in support of the various Polytechnics that have recently been started. The foundation is the largest for charitable purposes in the kingdom. The annual income now is £98,500. **Offices**, 3, Temple Gardens, E.C. **Clerk**, Mr. H. Howard Batten.

London Police Courts and Magistrates. **City:** Mansion House, presided over by the Lord Mayor or an Alderman. **Guildhall**, presided over by one of the Aldermen, in rotation, for a week at a time. **Metropolitan:** Bow Street, Covent Garden: Sir A. De Rutzen, R. H. B. Marsham, and E. N. F. Fenwick, Esqs. **Clerkenwell**, King's Cross Road: J. R. W. Bros and E. C. T. d'Eyncourt, Esqs. **Lambeth**, Lower Kennington Lane: A. A. Hopkins and C. K. Francis, Esqs. **Great Marlborough Street:** G. G. Kennedy and G. L. Denman, Esqs. **Marylebone**, Seymour Place: H. Curtis Bennett and A. C. Plowden, Esqs. **Southwark**, High Street, Borough: G. Paul Taylor and C. M. Chapman, Esqs. **North London**, Stoke Newington Road: E. S. Fordham, Esq. **Thames**, Arbour Square, Stepney: F. Mead and J. Dickinson, Esqs. **Westminster**, Vincent Square: Horace Smith, Esq., and Hon. John

de Grey. **Worship Street:** Haden Corser and A. R. Cluer, Esqs. **West London** (West Kensington), Vernon Street: J. Rose and R. O. B. Lane, K.C., Esqs. **South-Western**, Lavender Hill: E. W. Garrett, Esq. **Greenwich and Woolwich:** E. Baggallay and R. Kettle, Esqs. **West Ham**, West Ham Lane, Stratford: R. A. Gillespie, Esq.: and the Borough Justices. **Hours of Sitting:** Mansion House, 12 to 2; Guildhall, 10 to 4; Greenwich, 10 to 1.30; Woolwich, 2.30 to 5. All other Courts, 10 to 5.

LONDON, PORT OF.

In moving (on April 6th, 1903, in the House of Commons) "that leave be given to bring in a bill to establish a Commission for the administration of the Port of London, and for transferring to the Commission the undertakings of certain dock companies, and certain powers and duties of the Conservators of the River Thames and the Watermen's Company, and for other purposes connected therewith," Mr. Gerald Balfour explained that the measure was the outcome of the valuable and comprehensive report presented by the Royal Commission appointed in 1900 to inquire into the administration of the Port of London (see p. 375, ed. 1904). In its main outlines the bill followed the recommendations of the Commission, though with some not altogether unimportant exceptions, the nature of which he indicated in detail. Trinity House was not included in the scope of the operation of the measure, and it was left open to the new authority to retain or dispose of the dock companies' warehouses as they thought fit; the municipal financial guarantee was to be given by the London County Council alone, and the constitution of the new port authority differed very materially from that proposed by the Commission. The scheme of the bill proposed a body of 40, constituted as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Appointed Commissioners: | |
| London County Council | 8 |
| City Corporation | 2 |
| Admiralty | 1 |
| Board of Trade | 1 |
| Trinity House | 1 |
| Railway Companies | 1 |
| Elected Commissioners: | |
| Payers of dues on goods | 10 |
| Payers of dues on ships | 10 |
| Wharfingers | 4 |
| Owners of river craft | 2 |
| Total | 40 |

With a view to the protection of the ratepayers, it was provided that if at any time the revenues of the port are insufficient to meet its obligations and the interest upon the port stock, and recourse has to be had to that guarantee, the London County Council should then be entitled to move the Board of Trade, and the Board of Trade should have power to make an order upon the dock authority fixing the dues upon goods and ships at such a rate as will make good any deficiency that may have arisen. The bill was then brought in and read a first time.

On the second reading (May 13th, 1903), the rejection of the measure was moved by Sir J. Dixon-Hartland, chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board, and seconded by Mr. D. Morgan, chairman of the Surrey Commercial Docks Co. The amendment was eventually withdrawn, and the second reading agreed to,

the bill being then referred to a joint committee of the two Houses.

This committee met late in June, 1903, to proceed with what was necessarily to be a prolonged inquiry, having regard to the magnitude and variety of the interests involved. Viscount Cross was chosen chairman. The committee ultimately decided that the Commission should be constituted as follows:—

Appointed Commissioners:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| London County Council | 9 |
| City Corporation | 1 |
| Admiralty | 1 |
| Board of Trade | 1 |
| Trinity House | 1 |
| Railway Companies | 1 |

Elected Commissioners:

| | |
|--|---|
| Payers of dues on ships trading to the docks | 7 |
| Payers of dues on ships trading to the river | 3 |
| By traders | 8 |
| Waterside manufacturers | 2 |
| Wharfingers | 4 |
| Owners of river craft | 2 |

Total 40

Sir J. Banbury, M.P., a trustee and manager of the Stock Exchange, urged on behalf of the promoters the payment of the dock companies in stock instead of cash, but the committee accepted an amendment of the London County Council enabling the Council to pay the companies in cash instead of stock. It was also settled that when the arbitrators—who were to be Lord Allerton, Sir Francis Mowatt, G.C.B., and Mr. A. T. Lawrence, K.C. (now Sir A. T. Lawrence)—should have found the full value of the stock, they were not to make any allowance for compulsory sale. The provisions as to arbitration were stated to be almost identical with those settled in the Water Act of last year. A clause was added providing that, in the event of any part of the interest on the guaranteed stock having to be met by the London County Council during three successive years, the number of Commissioners to be appointed by the Council should be increased to eighteen. It was also arranged that there should be a **statutory Warehouse Committee**, a third of the representation of which would be given to the wharfingers.

After thirteen sittings the Committee reported the bill as amended on July 13th. But the measure had still to be considered in Committee of the whole House, and as many points were to be brought forward therein the Prime Minister eventually proposed a resolution, which was agreed to, under which the further proceedings on the measure stood suspended until the 1904 Session. During that and the 1905 Sessions nothing was done.

London County Council Action.

The London County Council resolved, on Nov. 8th, 1904, to promote a Bill during the 1905 Session, "for and relative to the transfer to a public authority to be constituted by the Bill of the undertakings of the London and India Docks Company, the Surrey Commercial Dock Company, and the Millwall Dock Company, and of the powers, rights, duties, property and liabilities, or some of them, of the Conservators of the River Thames, and of the Master Wardens and Commonalty of Watermen and

Lightermen of the River Thames, commonly called the Watermen's Company, and of the Court of Master Wardens and Assistants of the Watermen's Company, and for conferring on such public authority various rights and powers for the management of the undertakings proposed to be transferred, and of the Port and Docks of London and any other matters proposed to be transferred or vested in such public authority under the Bill, and for making the necessary financial provisions in connection therewith, and for defining the Port of London for the purposes of the Bill."

The Bill proposed to establish a Port Commission consisting of 40 members, 24 to be appointed by the Council, 4 by the City Corporation and Government departments, and 12 by trade and shipping interests. It was, however, thrown out. See Session, sect. 48.

The Rivers Committee of the London County Council submitted a report as to the administration of the Port of London (Nov. 21st, 1905), and drew attention to the great disadvantage at which London was placed having regard to the failure of the Government to secure the reforms and the improvements in administration and accommodation which were urgently required. They urged that the authority obtained by the Thames Conservancy Board to deepen the river from the Nore to Gravesend, so as to provide a channel 30 ft. deep and 1000 ft. wide, was only a comparatively small section of the improvements recommended by the Royal Commission, and it was doubtful whether the carrying out of this dredging work would prove of any great benefit to the Port so long as no steps were taken to extend and improve the existing dock accommodation, which the Royal Commission pronounced to be inadequate to meet the increased and increasing demands of modern commerce. In fact, deepening the river as far as Gravesend without carrying out the other improvements of the river and docks, which are a necessary corollary, might result in greater congestion at or near the entrances to the docks. They recommended the Council to pass the following resolution: "That this Council regrets that, owing to the action of the Government, no great reform of the Port of London has been carried out during the present Parliament, and again emphasises its opinion that, in the general interest of London, it is of urgent importance that an immediate reform of the control of the Port of London should take place."

London Reform Union. Inaugurated Oct. '92. A non-party organisation having branches in many of the Metropolitan parliamentary constituencies. Its object is to improve the municipal government of London, the administration of its public affairs, and the collective organisation of its civic life. The Union is in general agreement with the progressive policy of the London County Council. It has instituted an annual "Citizen Sunday" in London, and does much educational work. **Chairman** Mr. F. W. Maude, J.P.; **Treasurer** Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P.; **Sec. Mr. F. W. Galton.** **Offices,** Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, W.C.

London Salvage Corps. This corps was first established in 1866 by the Fire Insurance Companies on the transfer of the London Fire Establishment to the Metropolitan Board of Works, when the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was organised. The Corps is maintained by

contributions from the principal Insurance Companies. There are five stations, all in connection by telephone, and also in communication with the Fire Brigade, in various parts of the Metropolis, and the men and plant are highly efficient. The number of fires attended by the Corps during 1904 was as follows: Inside the Metropolitan area, 2777; outside, 139; total, 2916. At nearly all of these, services of a valuable character were rendered on behalf of the Offices interested. The staff of the Corps consists of 1 chief officer, 5 superintendents, 11 foremen, 20 1st-class men, 21 2nd-class men, 50 3rd-class men, and 8 coachmen. Only men of the Royal Navy are taken. The following is a list of the stations: Commercial Road, E., Supt. Pennock; Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., Supt. Cahill; Shaftesbury Avenue, W., Supt. Allen; Upper Street, Islington, Supt. Paskins; and Watling Street, City. The Headquarters of the Corps are (during the rebuilding of the Watling Street station) at 34, Queen Street, E.C., Supt. Allison being in charge, and the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. Fox, resides there.

LONDON TRAFFIC: ROYAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

A Royal Commission, consisting of Sir David M. Barbour, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G. (Chairman), Earl Cawdor, Viscount Cobham, Lord Ribblesdale, Sir J. C. Dimsdale, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.P., Sir J. P. Dickson-Poynder, Bart., D.S.O., M.P., Sir R. T. Reid, G.C.M.G., M.P., Sir Francis Hopwood, K.C.B., C.M.G., Sir J. Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S., Sir G. C. T. Bartley, K.C.B., M.P., Charles S. Murdoch, Esq., C.B., Felix Schuster, Esq., and George Gibb, Esq., with Mr. L. L. Macassey, B.A., B.Sc., as Secretary, was appointed in February 1903 to inquire into the means of locomotion and transport in London, and to report (a) As to the measures which they deem most effectual for the improvement of the same by the development and inter-connection of railways and tramways on or below the surface, by increasing the facilities for other forms of mechanical locomotion, by better provision for the organisation and regulation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic, or otherwise; and (b) As to the desirability of establishing some authority or tribunal to which all schemes of railway or tramway construction of a local character should be referred, and the powers which it would be advisable to confer upon such a body.

The first of the eight volumes containing the Report of the Royal Commission on London Traffic was issued in July 1905. The area dealt with by the Commissioners is that of "Greater London," comprised within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross, and embracing a present population of 6,581,000, expected to increase to 11,000,000 by 1931, at the present rate of progression. In the City of London the night population in 1901 was 27,000; but the number of people who spend the day there in work or business is 360,000, while the number entering and leaving the City daily is 1,250,000. The number of vehicles passing the Bank between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. is 27,523 (2699 in the busiest hour). At Marble Arch the corresponding number is 29,320 (3069 in the busiest hour).

Then in the congested areas of Central London there are 148 people to the acre; but the rehousing of the working classes there at

economic rents is not practicable, and, inasmuch as a large number of them do not require to live near their work, and would—judging from past experience—avail themselves of increased facilities to live outside London, the Commissioners think that "in order to relieve overcrowding means must be provided for taking the population into and out of London, not in one or two, but in many directions, at rapid speed, frequent intervals, and cheap rates."

Much interesting information is given in the report as to the nature and the gravity of the problem offered by the present conditions of traffic within Greater London. As regards the possibilities of improving those conditions, the Commissioners say the chief difficulty arises from the narrowness of the streets, and the fact that they were not originally laid out on any general plan. If considerations of money could be disregarded, it would be easy to apply at once the remedy for evils of congestion, etc., which are becoming more serious every year, by taking in hand a vast scheme for remodeling the congested parts of the Metropolis. But considerations of finance must be carefully weighed.

Main Avenues through London.

Various recommendations as to Street Improvements, made to the Commissioners by the Advisory Board of Engineers they appointed, are next given in the report. New streets or widened streets should be laid out according to the following standard of widths from house to house: Main avenues, 140 ft.; first-class arterial streets, 100 ft.; second-class streets, 80 ft.; third-class, 60 ft.; fourth-class, 40 or 50 ft. Two main avenues through London are proposed—one of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from West to East, to connect Bayswater Road with Whitechapel; and one of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from North to South, to connect Holloway with the Elephant and Castle. Each would be 140 ft. wide from house to house, with subways for water mains, etc., and each should have four lines of electric tramway on the surface and four lines of electric railway a few feet below the surface (so as to permit of express and stopping trains on different lines), connecting with existing railway systems. The cost of the West to East avenue, including subways, railways, and tramways, is put at £15,550,000; that of the North to South avenue, £8,550,000—a total of £24,100,000. Other estimates are said to place the probable net cost considerably higher. In return for the outlay the municipality would own 9 route and 36 miles of tramway, and the same of railway, each a source of revenue, "putting aside the immense advantages of the two thoroughfares." The Advisory Board of Engineers do not put forward the scheme as one for immediate accomplishment; they desire, however, that it should find a place in a general plan for the future development of London as means and opportunity offer; while the Commissioners say: "We recognise its utility to the full, and agree that it should find a place in the general plan, if further careful study of the project, from all points of view, show that it is financially practicable."

Other Improvements suggested.

(1) A viaduct from Blackfriars Bridge, along New Bridge Street, to Farringdon Street, to relieve the congestion at Ludgate Circus, and

between the Victoria Embankment and Queen Victoria Street, and to connect the southern with the northern tramways. Estimated cost, £700,000.

(2) **A bridge across the Strand** from the hill of Wellington Street to Waterloo Bridge, to relieve the congestion at the junction of Wellington Street and the Strand. Estimated net cost, after recoupment, £325,000.

(3) **A sunken road under Piccadilly**, to relieve the congestion where the traffic along that road is crossed by the north and south traffic from Berkeley Street and St. James's Street. Cost not stated.

Tramway Accommodation and Recommendations.

On the subject of Tramways, the Commissioners say the figures as to existing tramways in Greater London compare very unfavourably with those of other towns in England and Wales, and especially with towns in the United States of America and on the Continent of Europe; while in respect to sections with no connections, dead-end terminals, etc., tramway accommodation in London is "glaringly defective." As regards the competition of motor omnibuses, they say: "We think that on routes suitable for tramways, where there is a large traffic, tramways will continue to be the most efficient and the cheapest means of street conveyance, and we cannot recommend the postponement of tramway extension in London on the ground of any visible supersession of tramways by motor omnibuses."

The Commissioners give a list of 23 new tramway routes (in addition to those along the new avenues referred to above) which are recommended by the Advisory Board. These 23 new schemes involve 7 miles of tunnels or subways, chiefly under roads. Without committing themselves to all these schemes, the Commissioners recommend "a large extension of tramways in London and the suburbs; that immediate attention be given to providing through communication between the different tramway systems within the Administrative County of London; across the Thames by the Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges; and that provision be made for through running inside and outside the Administrative County of London."

The question of changes in tramway law is next dealt with, the Commissioners recommending that the "veto" possessed by local and road authorities in respect to new schemes should be abolished altogether, though in Greater London the county council and the Corporation of the City of London should have a preferential right to construct any tramways within their districts, if they were prepared to do so. The frontagers' veto should also be abolished, those who now possess it having a *locus standi* upon any tramway scheme affecting their property.

Railway Facilities.

Passing on to deal with urban railways, the Commissioners say they have come to the conclusion that, when the "tube" railways already authorised have been completed, with the addition of a line from Victoria to Marble Arch which they suggest, the most pressing requirements of railway communication within the central area, as distinguished from the suburbs, will have been supplied; though they

think that greater attention should be paid to providing interchange stations, wherever lines running north and south intersect those running east and west, and that, wherever it is possible, this accommodation for the public should be provided. In regard to both the suburban and central railway systems, there should be better connection with the north-east of London, and better connection between the suburban systems on the east and the suburban systems on the west, with the object of improving central urban communication.

In regard to the construction of further underground railways in London, the Commissioners think, in view of the schemes now on hand, that there is no need as yet to make an alteration in the present system of private promotion in the direction of looking to public sources for any part of the funds required for railway enterprise, "unless undue financial obligations are thrown upon the railway undertakings, either in respect of works or compensation, or in regard to the carriage of passengers at unremunerative fares, or otherwise. All that in our judgment is necessary" (they continue), "is to see that no discouragement shall be created for private enterprise by the system of procedure under which railway undertakings are authorised, or by the imposition of undue burdens on, or exaction of impossible conditions from, promoters." Great care should be taken not to impose on new railway undertakings burdens not directly related to the works concerned, and railway companies should be empowered to buy land in new districts to be served by them, so that they may share in the increased values which invariably follow the making of a railway. The Commissioners further think that all large systems of mechanical traction can be worked most economically, and with the greatest advantage to the public, when they are under one and the same management.

The recommendations which are made in respect to the regulation of traffic deal with such matters as the standing of vehicles at the sides of streets; loading and unloading of certain articles; routes; omnibus traffic; breaking up of streets; use of streets by costermongers and itinerant vendors; "crawling" cabs, etc.

A Traffic Board Recommended.

The final recommendation of the Commissioners relates to the creation of a Traffic Board. They think it desirable there should be a permanent authority, possessed of special knowledge and experience, and giving continuous attention to all questions affecting locomotion and transport in London. Discharging definite and practical duties, the Board should make a yearly report to Parliament on all questions affecting locomotion in Greater London. It would also deal with street improvements, the construction of new streets, the regulation of cross traffic, etc.; but its most important function would be the preliminary examination, before consideration by Parliament, of bills seeking statutory powers for the construction or extension of works affecting the means of locomotion and transport in Greater London, the Board (which would sit continuously, subject to reasonable conditions of holiday) being empowered to make suggestions for the improvement of bills and to settle clauses for the protection of public or private interests. It would also facilitate

amalgamation or joint working of railways and tramways under suitable conditions. The Board should consist of a small number of specially qualified persons—preferably a chairman and two others—who should be paid such salaries as are sufficient to secure thoroughly competent men.

The Report of the Advisory Board of Engineers, amplifying the recommendations indicated above, was issued in October. It represents a Blue Book of over 160 pages, and includes a large collection of plans, plates, diagrams, tables, etc., the published price of this one volume alone being no less than 16s. Two further volumes followed in November. Of these, one (1315 pages) contained the London evidence, and the other (1062 pages) comprised appendices, tables and statistics relating thereto.

A Bill announced for 1906.

Sir Francis Hopwood, President of the Board of Trade, in a letter to the chairman of the Central London Railway, dated Nov. 13th, 1905, said he was authorised to state that H.M. Government had sanctioned the preparation of a Bill relating to London traffic and involving the establishment of a Traffic Board as recommended by the Royal Commission.

Lord Chamberlain. The Lord Chamberlain of England has the control of the establishment attached to the chapels royal; of officers and servants attached to the royal chambers, except of those of the bedchamber; and over the medical men of the Household. The royal tradesmen are appointed by him. He directs all great royal ceremonies, receives all applications to attend levees and drawing-rooms, superintends the royal wardrobe and the jewel house at the Tower, and licenses theatres and plays, his power extending to the cities of London and Westminster, and certain other parts of the Metropolis, as well as to those places within which the sovereign may reside occasionally. The power of licensing theatres elsewhere belongs to the justices. Theatres licensed by letters patent from the Crown do not, even in the foregoing places, require the Lord Chamberlain's licence. One copy of every new play, prologue, or epilogue,—or new addition to an old play, prologue, or epilogue,—intended to be produced at any theatre in Great Britain, must be sent to the Lord Chamberlain at least seven days before it is first acted or produced. An account of the theatre where, and the time when, it is to be acted or produced, must be signed by the manager. In the event of its being disallowed by the Lord Chamberlain, either before or after the expiry of the seven days, it must not be presented. It is lawful for the Lord Chamberlain to disallow it, if he considers it fitting for him so to do, "for the preservation of good manners, decorum, or the public peace."

A fine of £50 may be levied on any person who presents a piece either before it has been allowed, or subsequent to its being disallowed, while the licence of the theatre where it was presented becomes void. The Examiner of Stage Plays is Mr. George Alexander Redford.

Lord Great Chamberlain. A State office of great antiquity entirely distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household. The Lord Great Chamberlain assists, with the Earl Marshal, at the ceremony of the introduction of new peers; he issues tickets for the opening

and prorogation of Parliament, and orders of admission for viewing the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting. He arranges the preparation of Westminster Hall for a coronation, the trial of a peer, or for any other ceremony taking place therein. He walks on the right of His Majesty when he opens Parliament in person. The office is hereditary, and at present is held by Lord Cholmondeley.

Lord's Day Observance Society, 20 Bedford Street, W.C. Sec., Rev. Frederic Peake, LL.D.

LUNACY STATISTICS, UNITED KINGDOM.

The figures given below are taken from the last published reports of His Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy for England and Wales, and for Scotland, and His Majesty's Inspectors of Lunatics in Ireland.

The number of lunatics, and the proportion per 10,000 of the population in the three kingdoms, were as shown in the following table for the years named:

| Year. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
|-------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1859 | 36,762 18'67 | 6,015 19'8 | — |
| 1869 | 53,177 23'93 | 18,695 21'5 | — |
| 1879 | 69,885 27'54 | 18,878 24'3 | 12,982 25'0 |
| 1889 | 84,340 29'65 | 11,654 29'5 | 16,026 33'7 |
| 1899 | 105,086 32'96 | 14,979 34'5 | 20,863 46'3 |
| 1904 | 117,199 34'71 | 16,415 35'9 | 22,794 51'6 |
| 1905 | 119,829 35'09 | 17,241 36'3 | — |

* Average 1866-70. † Average 1876-80. ‡ 1880.

As to sex, the following figures for the last year available may be given:

| | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
|----------|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Males .. | 55,169 | 8,327 | 11,803 |
| Females | 64,660 | 8,914 | 10,991 |
| | 119,829 | 17,241 | 22,794 |

There are three classes into which the insane may be divided, particulars of which are given below:

| | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
|----------|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Private | 9,640 | 2,379 | 887 |
| Pauper | 109,277 | 14,404 | 21,754 |
| Criminal | 912 | 458 | 153 |
| | 119,829 | 17,241 | 22,794 |

As to forms of insanity, the statistics (in England and Wales) of institutions other than idiot establishments, show that on the average of the five years 1899-1903 there were of the total admissions—

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 5'4 per cent. | suffering from congenital insanity, |
| 41'4 " | " " mania (all forms), |
| 30'0 " | " " melancholia |
| | (all forms), |
| 4'0 " | " " delusional insanity, |
| 6'4 " | " " general paralysis, |
| 12'8 " | " " dementia (all forms). |

While the determination of the causes of

insanity is always difficult, the Commissioners attributed to hereditary influence and congenital defects a large proportion of the cases coming before them; and 23·6 per cent. of the cases amongst males, and 9·6 per cent. amongst females were put down to alcoholic intemperance. They pointed out that "such intemperance is frequently as much an effect of brain weakness as a cause, and the intermingling of these renders it impossible to arrive at precise conclusions." They found, however, that the counties where cases of insanity are numerous are mainly those in which, from the Criminal Statistics, crimes associated with drunkenness prevail.

A Royal Commission was appointed in August 1904 to consider the existing methods of dealing with idiots and epileptics, and with imbecile, feeble-minded, or defective persons not certified under the Lunacy Laws; and, in view of the hardship or danger resulting to such persons and the community from insufficient provision for their care, training, and control, to report as to the amendments in the law or other measures which should be adopted in the matter, due regard being had to the expense involved in any such proposals and to the best means of securing economy therein. The Commission consists of the Marquis of Bath (Chairman), Mr. W. P. Byrne, C.B., Mr. Charles Hobhouse, M.P., Mr. Frederick Needham, M.D., Mr. H. D. Greene, K.C., M.P., Mr. C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, K.C., the Rev. H. N. Burden, Mr. W. H. Dickinson, Mr. C. S. Loch, and Mrs. Pinsent.

LUXEMBURG.

The reigning Grand Duke is Wilhelm, b. April 22nd, '52, who married in '93 Marie Anne, daughter of the Duke of Braganza, and succeeded Nov. 17th, 1905. He has six daughters but no son. By the Treaty of London, '67, Luxemburg is declared neutral territory, and since '73 forms a Catholic Bishopric. For commercial purposes the Grand Duchy is included in the German Zollverein. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 45 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years (half retiring every three years). Area, 998 sq. m.; pop. 236,543 (with the exception of about 3500 individuals all Roman Catholic). Capital, Luxemburg, pop. 21,000. Revenue, 1904, £543,200; expenditure, 1905, £553,200; public

debt, 1905, £445,360; industries, chiefly mining (iron and steel) and agriculture. There is also a province of Luxemburg, belonging to Belgium, of which it forms the south-eastern corner; capital, Arlon.

Minister of State, P. Eyschen.

British Minister, Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B. (residing at the British Legation at The Hague, Netherlands).

Luzzatti, Signor, is a politician who has long held a prominent position in the Italian Parliament. He was Minister of the Treasury in 1891 in the first Rudini Cabinet, and again in '96, and held the same portfolio from Nov. 2nd, 1903, till March 28th, 1905. He is an admirer of the English school in economics, and has written largely on economic subjects in the Italian press; while his contributions to the reviews have made his name known far and wide as an authority on financial and economic subjects. He was the founder in '66 of the "People's Bank of Milan," which originated that great movement in Italy (see p. 33). Signor Luzzatti is a member of the Right. See ITALY.

Lyttelton, Lt.-Gen., the Hon. Sir Neville Gerald, K.C.B., Chief of the General Staff and First Military Member of the Army Council, was b. in 1845, educated at Eton, entered the Rifle Brigade in '65, and served with it in the repulse of the Fenian raid on Canada in '66, in the Jowaki campaign in India, and in the Egyptian campaign of '82. He was A.D.C. to Lord Spencer in Ireland, '68-73; Military Secretary to Sir J. Aclay at Gibraltar, and to Lord Reay at Bombay, '83-90; Assistant Adjutant-Gen., '95-7, and Assistant Military Secretary at the War Office, '97-8. He commanded the 2nd British Brigade in the Soudan campaign of '98, and was promoted to the rank of major-general for his distinguished service. After a short interval at Aldershot, he went out to South Africa, and took a prominent part in the operations in Natal, first as brigadier and subsequently as General commanding a Division. In February and March 1901 he organised the pursuit of De Wet in Cape Colony and the Orange River Colony, and then took over the command of the forces in Natal and South-Eastern Transvaal. When Lord Kitchener left South Africa on the conclusion of peace he was appointed to succeed him, and in Feb. 1904 he was given his present appointment. 12, Manchester Square, W.

M

MacDonald, Sir Claude M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., British Ambassador to Japan, is the son of Major-Gen. J. O. MacDonald, and was b. in 1852. He was ed. at Uppingham and Sandhurst. Entering the 74th Highlanders in '72, he served through the Egyptian campaign of '82, and in the Soudan of '84, attaining the rank of major. His first active diplomatic work was done at Zanzibar as Agent and Consul-General there in '87. In '88 he was appointed H.M. Commissioner on the West Coast of Africa, and afterwards became Commissioner and Consul-General in the Oil Rivers Protectorate. In Jan. '96 he was appointed H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at

Peking, and in 1900 had to undergo a terrible siege during the Boxer outbreak, after which he was transferred to Japan. The Legation at Tokio was made an Embassy in Nov. 1905.

Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Campbell, Mus.D. St. Andrews, Cambridge and Edinburgh, LL.D. Glasgow, and D.C.L. McGill Univ. Canada, was b. at Edinburgh 1847. He studied as violinist in Germany from '57 to '62, and then became King's Scholar at the Royal Academy of Music, London. His compositions are numerous. Of his works for the violin perhaps the best known are his "Pibroch," composed for Sarasate, his "Benedictus," a set of Scottish pieces entitled "From the North,"

and a violin concerto, brought out at the Birmingham festival of '85. Among his other compositions may be mentioned three operas, "Colomba," "The Troubadour," and "His Majesty"; three cantatas, "The Story of Sayid," "Jason," and "The Dream of Jubal"; two oratorios, "The Rose of Sharon," and "Bethlehem"; "Veni, Creator Spiritus," first given at Birmingham in '91; a "Scottish Concerto" for the pianoforte; an opera, "The Cricket on the Hearth"; "London Day by Day," an orchestral suite for the Norwich Festival of 1902, and the "Coronation March." Sir A. C. Mackenzie was elected Principal of the Royal Academy of Music in Feb. '88, and in '92 was appointed conductor of the Philharmonic Society's concerts. Knighted '95. Clubs: Athenæum, Garrick, Arts. Address: R.A.M., 4, Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.

Maeterlinck, Maurice, the Belgian author, was b. in 1862. The following is a list of his works, some of which have been translated into English and have attracted considerable attention in this country:—"La Princesse Maleine," published in '92; "Pelléas et Mélisande" (which has been dramatised and represented in London), '94; "Alladine et Palomides," '94; "Aglavaine et Selysette," '97; "Douze Chansons," '96; "Le Trésor des Humbles," '97; "La Mort de Tintagiles"; "La Intruse," and "La Sagesse et la Destinée" (all '98). M. Maeterlinck has published translations of other authors' works and written prefaces to them. He is also the author of the dramas "Ariane und Barbebleue" and "Sœur Béatrice," published in German in '90, "Monna Vanna," (prohibited in 1902, but the London Maeterlinck Society gave private performances of it), and of "Joyzelle," produced at Paris in 1903.

Manchester College, founded in Manchester 1786, now at Oxford, "exists for the purpose of promoting the study of Philosophy, Theology, and Religion, without insisting upon the adoption of particular doctrines." No subscription or doctrinal statement is required either of trustees, professors, or students. Exhibitions and free admission to lectures and classes are given to students for the ministry, without restriction as to the sect in which they will minister. The lectures are open to all members of Oxford University without payment of fees. The new buildings at Oxford, which have cost £55,000 in all, were opened by the President, Mr. H. R. Greg, in Oct. '93. Principal, Rev. James Drummond, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.D., D.Litt. (Dublin), D.D. (Tuft).

Marconi, Guglielmo, LL.D., D.Sc., electrical engineer and pioneer of wireless telegraphy, was b. at Griffone, near Bologna, in '74. His father was an Italian, his mother an Irishwoman. He was ed. at Leghorn and Bologna Univ. It was at Bologna that his system of wireless telegraphy first attracted attention. In '96 he visited England, and with his invention sent messages across the Bristol Channel from Penarth, near Cardiff, to Weston-super-Mare. He afterwards set up installations of wireless telegraphy between the South Foreland and the East Goodwin light-vessel, the South Foreland and Wimereux in France, Harwich and Chelmsford. His system was definitely adopted by the Admiralty in 1900. In Dec. 1901 Mr. Marconi succeeded in communicating across the Atlantic Ocean, receiving at St. John's,

Newfoundland, wireless messages despatched from Poldhu, Cornwall. In 1902 he set up a station at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, and on Dec. 21st succeeded in sending through messages to King Edward VII., the King of Italy, and the *Times*. He received the Cross of the Italian Order of the Crown from the King of Italy in Sept. 1902, the thanks of the Italian Chamber of Deputies in Jan. 1903, and the freedom of the City of Rome in the following May. Inaugurated regular daily news service on board ship by wireless telegraphy June 1904. Hon. D.Sc. Oxford and Hon. LL.D. Glasgow 1904. See WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

MARRIAGE LAW AND REGULATIONS.

To make a marriage valid, it must not be bigamous; nor may the parties be within the prohibited degrees of relationship. Their genuine consent is necessary; and likewise absence of insanity and of incurable impotence. The due formalities in connection with the ceremony have also to be observed. On either of these grounds the Court may nullify a marriage, if application is made within a reasonable time. If either party is a minor, the consent of a parent or guardian is, by English Law, required as a preliminary; but a marriage would not be nullified simply because such consent had not been obtained.

Marriage Regulations.

In Great Britain marriage can be had in four ways—by special licence, by common licence, by publication of banns, and before a registrar or some other "authorised person." In the case of a licence, one of the parties must have resided at least fifteen days in the parish or district where the ceremony is to be performed.

(1) The common licence can be obtained at the registry office of the bishop of the diocese, or from any surrogate of such bishop, or at the Faculty Office, or the Vicar-General's Office, Doctors' Commons, London, E.C. One of the parties must personally apply for the licence, and make affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. The fees amount to from £2 2s. 6d. to £3 3s. The common licence fixes the time and place of the ceremony.

(2) The special licence can only be obtained by one of the parties attending at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons. The granting of special licences rests solely with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who considers each application on its merits. On an average about 40 per annum are issued. The fees amount to about £30, and the licence empowers the parties to be married at any time, in any place, and without previous residence in that place.

(3) In the case of banns, they must be published in the church of the parish in which both parties or each of them reside for three separate Sundays, and the ceremony must be performed within three months of the final publication in one of the two churches, a certificate of the publication in the other church being given to the minister performing the ceremony. After three months the banns become useless. Marriages can also be solemnised in church within three months of the

issue of a registrar's certificate, as explained below.

(4) If the marriage is to be before a registrar, or some other authorised person, one of the parties must give notice to the registrar of the district, in which he must have dwelt for seven days. If the parties are in two districts, notice must be given to the registrar of each district. Notice will then be placed on the notice board of the office for twenty-one days, after which the certificate issues and the marriage may be celebrated (a) at the superintendent registrar's office without a religious ceremony, or (b) in any building registered for marriage in presence of the district registrar. The fees for the marriage are 2s. to the superintendent registrar, and 5s. to the registrar before whom the marriage is solemnised, and 2s. 7d. is charged for each certificate of marriage. If desired, the presence of the registrar may be dispensed with in registered buildings, other than Church of England churches, certified to the Registrar-General as places of religious worship, and for him may be substituted any "authorised person." In such a case a fee of 4s. is to be paid to the superintendent registrar on the issue of a certificate for a marriage, or if the marriage is by licence an additional fee of 6s. 6d. The registrar may also issue a licence which dispenses with some of the above formalities. The fees are, for the licence, £2 4s. 6d. to the superintendent registrar, and 10s. to the registrar.

All marriages, except those by special licence, must be performed between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. All marriages must be registered, if performed by a clergyman of the Church of England, by the clergyman, who transmits a copy to the superintendent registrar; in other cases by the district registrar, or the registering officer of the Friends, or the secretary of the synagogue among the Jews.

In Scotland the regulations for a Regular Marriage are very much the same as in England. Banns are proclaimed in the parish church (Established) or the Episcopal church, and the certificate of such proclamation being produced is sufficient authority to a minister to celebrate the marriage. Application to a registrar can also be made, and a certificate of publication of notice of marriage is equivalent to a certificate of banns. The verbal or written expression, in the presence of two witnesses, of mutual consent to take each other for husband and wife also constitutes marriage, if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days immediately preceding.

A marriage between British subjects may legally be solemnised on an English man-of-war at a foreign station by a clergyman of the Established Church, though no banns be published, or any licence or certificate obtained. The Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, provides that all marriages abroad, where a British Embassy, Legation, or Consulate exists, between parties one of whom is a British subject, solemnised in the way prescribed by the Act, shall be valid. Marriages in England between British and Foreign subjects may be declared invalid abroad, although valid in England, unless all the legal requirements of the foreign country have been complied with, and inquiry as to these should be made of a consul of the country in question.

Statistics United Kingdom, 1890—1904.

| Year. | Marriages. | | Year. | Marriages. | |
|-------|--------------------|----------------|-------|--------------------|----------------|
| | Number Registered. | Rate per 1000. | | Number Registered. | Rate per 1000. |
| 1890 | 271,487 | 14.5 | 1898 | 310,071 | 15.4 |
| 1891 | 275,970 | 14.6 | 1899 | 317,623 | 15.6 |
| 1892 | 277,335 | 14.5 | 1900 | 311,254 | 15.1 |
| 1893 | 267,548 | 13.9 | 1901 | 313,351 | 15.1 |
| 1894 | 275,655 | 14.2 | 1902 | 316,612 | 15.1 |
| 1895 | 279,746 | 14.3 | 1903 | 316,415 | 14.9 |
| 1896 | 296,089 | 15.0 | 1904 | 312,532 | 14.6 |
| 1897 | 303,086 | 15.2 | | | |

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.

Before 1533 marriages of consanguinity and affinity were wholly governed by Canon Law. Such marriages were voidable (1533—1835). In the latter year Lord Lyndhurst's Act made past marriages of affinity valid, future marriages void. The House of Commons rejected the prohibitory clause as regards marriage with a deceased wife's sister, but afterwards were persuaded to accept it temporarily. In 1847 a Royal Commission was appointed to examine the marriage laws, and from '49 up to the present day, a period of more than fifty years, attempts have been made, both in the Lords and the Commons, to carry the Bill making marriage with a deceased wife's sister legal, but eventually they have always failed. As a rule, the Commons have carried the Bill by a large majority, but it has been thrown out in the Lords. In '96, however, the Bill was carried by the House of Lords, but went no further. The Colonial Bill, often passed in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords, to make marriages of this class legally contracted in the colonies legal also in England, and the Scotch Bill, having a similar object, have also never been carried, though there are not wanting high authorities who pronounce such marriages legal in Scotland even now, without further enactment. It may be added that marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been specially legalised under the sanction of the Crown in all the Australian colonies, in Canada, Barbados, Ceylon, Mauritius, New Zealand, South Africa, Orange River, Natal, and Jersey. Under the initiative of Imperial Ministers such marriages are also recognised in some of the Crown Colonies. Throughout the British Empire, the United Kingdom excluded, they become everywhere valid, and the offspring legitimate, on the death of either of the parties. They are legal in every Christian country in the world, again excepting the United Kingdom.

The headquarters of those opposed to the existing law are the offices of the Marriage Reform Association (Secretary, Mr. T. Paynter Allen), 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Defending the law as it stands is the Marriage Law Defence Union (Secretary, Mr. E. H. Blackett-Ord), Church House, Westminster.

Husband and Wife.

"Husband and wife are one, and that one the husband" is a quaint generalisation which, if never literally applicable, does approximately describe the effect of the Common Law as

unmodified by Equity and, later, by legislation. For the old law—which is still in force as regards those who are not affected by the Married Women's Property Acts, see 1902 ed.

The **Married Women's Property Act, 1882** (which does not extend to Scotland, where, however, Acts of a similar character are in force) applies, for the most part, to women (a) married on or after Jan. 1st, '83, or (b) married before, but coming into possession of property, or rights to property, after that date. The general effect of this Act (as amended by the Act of '93) is that a married woman has become capable of acquiring, holding, and disposing of, by will or otherwise, any property as if she were unmarried. She can make contracts in respect of and to the extent of her separate property, present or future; and may sue or be sued thereon accordingly. Every contract entered into by her, otherwise than as an agent, is deemed to be binding upon her separate property, whether she has or has not any such property at the time of contracting. On the same principle, she may sue or be sued for wrongs, either alone, or jointly with her husband. To the extent of her separate property, she is also liable for her antenuptial debts and wrongs; and in this matter her husband is no longer liable beyond the value of any property which he may have acquired or become entitled to through her. And again, should her husband become unable to maintain himself and the children, and (if necessary) the grandchildren, her separate property must be utilised for this purpose.

The only portion of her property which a married woman cannot bind and cannot dispose of is that which she is restrained from anticipating. The income of any such property, which is actually in her possession, can be attached under a judgment of the Court, but not future income. But no restraint against anticipation in a settlement made by a woman herself is valid against her debts contracted before marriage; and no settlement by a woman is more valid against her creditors than a like settlement by a man—that is, it will be worthless if based on fraud whether actual or implied. Likewise, any investment by a husband in his wife's name is invalid against creditors, if it is proved to be fraudulent. And a gift or assignment by a husband to his wife of property which still continues in his disposition, or in his reputed ownership, would also be void against creditors, quite apart from fraud, unless registered as a Bill of Sale. But even since these Acts, husband and wife are treated as one person, with reference to any claim to exemption from Income Tax. In estimating the total amount, their separate incomes must be added together, unless that of the wife is actually earned by her, and, at the same time, their joint income does not exceed £500.

Marriage does not necessarily make the wife an agent of her husband for the purpose of entering into contracts, even though she has no separate property. He is only bound when he has given her authority, express or implied, to pledge his credit. If they are living together the husband is obliged to pay his wife's debts incurred for "necessaries" (things suitable to her position as his wife and required at the time of purchase) unless he proves that he has already sufficiently provided for her maintenance. If they are living separate, the burden of proof is on the creditors to show that the

husband remains liable—as he would do if his wife, having left him with his consent or for some reasonable cause, receives no adequate allowance; always supposing that her right to it has not been forfeited by unchastity which he has neither connived at nor condoned.

The father is, as a rule, entitled to the custody and control of the children. But on the application of the mother the court has power to arrange for the custody of any child, having regard to the welfare of the child and the wishes and conduct of both parents. After the father's death the mother becomes guardian of the children, either alone or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

Restitution of Conjugal Rights.

A suit may be brought for this purpose by either husband or wife, not being themselves guilty of a matrimonial offence. It must be preceded by a request to the respondent to resume cohabitation, couched in conciliatory terms. A decree for restitution results in monetary advantages to the petitioner, the respondent being compelled to settle portions of his or her property on the petitioner, but neither party can be compelled to live with the other. A failure to comply with the decree is legal desertion and ground for a judicial separation, or, coupled with adultery, for divorce.

Judicial Separation.

A decree for judicial separation may be obtained either by the husband or by the wife on the ground of adultery or cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years or upwards, or non-compliance with an order for the restitution of conjugal rights. The Court has power to order such alimony for the wife, and to make such provision for the custody of the children as it may think proper. The separation may be ended at any moment by the deliberate consent of the parties separated to a renewal of cohabitation. What is equivalent to a judicial separation can now in many cases be granted to a wife by magistrates in petty sessions or other court of summary jurisdiction, or in case of conviction on indictment, by the convicting court, by virtue of the Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act, '95. The relief may be granted to any married woman whose husband shall have been convicted summarily of an aggravated assault upon her, or whose husband shall have been convicted of an assault upon her and sentenced to pay a fine of more than £5 or to a term of imprisonment exceeding two months, or whose husband shall have deserted her, or having been guilty of persistent cruelty to her, or wilful neglect to provide reasonable maintenance for her or her infant children, shall by such cruelty or neglect have caused her to leave and live separately from him. By sect. 5 of the Licensing Act, 1902 the above Act is to extend to cases of habitual drunkenness; and not only the wife, but the husband, can apply summarily for a judicial separation on that ground.

Divorce.

Till 1858 complete dissolution of marriage, or divorce, could only be obtained by Act of Parliament (as in Ireland now). The Matrimonial Causes Act, '57 established the Divorce Court, since incorporated in the High Court of Justice (Probate, Divorce, and

Admiralty Division); and this Court has power to grant a divorce at the suit of the husband on proof of the wife's adultery, and at the suit of the wife on proof of the husband's adultery, coupled with cruelty or desertion without reasonable cause for upwards of two years, or non-compliance with an order for restitution of conjugal rights, also for certain aggravated forms of adultery, including bigamy and incestuous adultery. The House of Lords has held "cruelty" to include injury or the reasonable apprehension of injury to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental). A charge of cruelty must be supported by evidence other than the petitioner's. Desertion may be either actual or implied. Adultery is inferred from circumstantial evidence. A divorce cannot be obtained if the petitioner has connived at or condoned the offence, or if the petition is presented in collusion with the other side. The Court has a discretion where the petitioner is guilty of cruelty, acts conducing to the misconduct alleged, desertion, adultery, or unreasonable delay. The Court, in granting a divorce, has absolute discretion as regards custody of children, costs, or maintenance. The decree pronounced in the suit is called a decree nisi, and has no legal effect till it is made absolute, six months later; and during this period the King's Proctor can, and often does, intervene to show cause why the divorce should not be made absolute, on the ground of collusion between the parties, or of some material fact having been kept back from the knowledge of the Court.

Marine Engineers, Institute of, 58, Romford Road, Stratford, E. (Centre at Cardiff). President, Hon. C. A. Parsons, D.Sc., F.R.S. Hon. Sec., James Adamson.

Master and Servant, Law as to. In the case of domestic servants the hiring is subject to a month's notice (from any date), or the payment of an extra month's wages (not board wages). A governess or tutor is usually entitled to three months' notice. It may generally be taken that if a servant is paid by the day, week, or month, he is entitled to a day's, week's, or month's notice. A servant may, however, be dismissed without notice or compensation for (1) being absent without leave, (2) utter incompetency, (3) wilful disobedience to reasonable orders, or (4) gross moral misconduct. The death of the master puts an end to the hiring. A master is not bound to give a character to a servant, but if given it must be truthful, and if given *bonâ fide* it is privileged, and not actionable. A master is liable for the acts of his servant, as, for instance, where a coachman, through careless driving, causes damage to another person or their property, though he would not be liable if the servant were acting without his knowledge or authority. Apart from special arrangement, a servant cannot be compelled to pay for accidental breakages. A master is not liable for any medical attendance unless he actually authorises it.

Matsugata, Count, Japanese statesman, was b. in 1835, and springs from the Satsuma clan. After the revolution of '68 he was appointed Governor of the province of Tosa, and then became Assistant Minister of Finance. He was appointed as the representative of Japan at the Paris Exhibition of '78, and on his return home took successively the portfolios of Home

Affairs and Finance ('81). He at once entered on the arduous task of restoring the currency of the country to a healthy condition. Paper currency to an enormous amount was in circulation at a discount of over 80 per cent. as compared with the silver currency; but his vigorous measures saved the situation, and in three years the paper currency was reduced in quantity and put on a par with silver. He has twice been Prime Minister, and visited England in 1902.

Maxim, Sir Hiram S., who was knighted on Jan. 1st, 1901, is the well-known chief engineer and director of Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Ltd. He was born at Sangersville, Maine, U.S.A., in 1840, and educated at the ordinary public schools there, but principally by himself all through his strenuous and successful career. He was early employed in machine works, and became a draughtsman at Boston and New York. His inventions in regard to electric lighting and machinery are numerous, but his fame rests chiefly on the automatic system of firearms which bear his name. He has also largely interested himself in the production of smokeless powder; and some few years back his attempts to solve the problem of aerial navigation attracted much attention. Address: Thurlow Park, Norwood Road, West Norwood.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS (LONDON).

See pp. 211-12 for the report, presented in Feb. 1905, of the Committee appointed to inquire into the financial relations between Hospitals and Medical Schools. The following list comprises most of the Medical Schools in London. Particulars will be found of the number of beds, in- and out-patients treated, fees payable, etc.

Charing Cross, Chandos Street, W.C.: beds 300, in-patients 2000, out-patients 20,000; fees, 115 guineas in one sum, or 126 guineas in five instalments; for dental students 55 guineas, or 61 guineas payable in two instalments of 31 guineas and 30 guineas respectively. Dean, H. F. Waterhouse.

Guy's, London Bridge, S.E.: beds 602, in-patients 8191, out-patients 128,051; fee, 30 guineas per annum; and an entrance fee of 20 guineas to first-year students, 10 guineas to third-year students; term, 5 years. School Secretary: S. H. Croucher.

King's College Hospital, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. Beds, 220. Students have all the facilities of the extensive laboratories of King's College. In addition to the regular complete courses for the M.B. degree of the various Universities and for the diploma of the Conjoint Board, special classes are devoted to preparation for the primary and final F.R.C.S. examinations. Particulars as to scholarships, fees, courses of study, etc., on application to the Secretary, King's College, Strand, W.C.

London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E.: 927 beds, 13,536 in-patients, 206,386 out-patients; major operations, 2706; fee, 120 guineas for the full curriculum. All resident officers are provided with free board and rooms. Secretary: Munro Scott.

London School of Dental Surgery, attached to the Royal Dental Hospital, 32, Leicester Square, W.C. Fees for two years' hospital practice and lectures, £53 3s. in one instalment, or £57 13s. in two yearly instalments; for complete curriculum, including mechanical pupilage,

£175, or 175 guineas if paid in three instalments. Full particulars of the Dean.

London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.: beds (at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.), 165 beds; in-patients, 2364; out-patients, 41,701; maternity cases, 349. Fees for University of London students: Preliminary Science, £25; Medical course (4 years), £135 in one sum or £145 in four instalments. Fees for other students, £140 in one sum or £150 in four instalments. School Secretary: Miss Douie, M.B.

London School of Tropical Medicine (University of London) is connected with the Seamen's Hospital, Royal Albert Docks, and is under Government auspices. Secretary, P. Michelli.

Middlesex Hospital, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.: beds, 340. The composition fee is 135 guineas for students taking the Conjoint diploma, 145 guineas for students taking the London University degree. There are 2 entrance scholarships of £100 and £60, and one of £60 open to students of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the examinations for which are held in September. A Residential College in Cleveland Street, W., accommodates 30 students. Dean: J. Murray, F.R.C.S.

St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, E.C.: 744 beds, 7444 in-patients, 140,136 out-patients. Fees, 30 guineas entrance, and 30 guineas annually for five years. Of the 744 beds, 231 are allotted to medical cases, 335 to surgical, 25 to diseases of the eye, 32 to diseases of women, 51 to general and isolation cases. Ten house physicians and ten house surgeons are appointed annually as medical officers of the hospital, also 10 residents for special departments. Warden: Mr. W. D. Harmer, M.C. Cantab.

St. Mary's, Paddington, W.: beds 281, in-patients 3989, out-patients 23,347. Fees: Complete course, £140; clinical course, £63. Secretary: B. E. Matthews, B.A.

St. Thomas', Albert Embankment, S.E.: beds 602, in-patients 6653, out-patients 20,705; attendances 185,424; annual composition fee, 30 guineas; term 5 years. Secretary: G. Q. Roberts, M.A. Oxon.

University College, Gower Street, W.C.: beds 277, in-patients 2744, out-patients 56,547, attendances 148,992; fees, 160 guineas; term, 5 years. Principal: T. Gregory Foster, Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine: Prof. J. S. Risien Russell, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Westminster Hospital, Caxton Street, S.W.: over 200 beds; fees for University of London course, 133 guineas, or 144 guineas and 159 guineas by instalments; for that of the Conjoint Examining Board, 110 guineas in one payment, 120 guineas in two instalments, or 135 guineas in six; 50 guineas dental students; term, 5 years. Dean: E. Percy Paton, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S. Sec., W. Fryer.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

General Medical Council. The Council deals with all matters affecting the profession. There are separate Registrars for England—H. E. Allen, LL.B.; Scotland—J. Robertson, 54, George Square, Edinburgh; and Ireland—R. J. E. Roe, 35, Dawson Street, Dublin. President, Donald MacAlister, M.D. Office, 299, Oxford Street, W.

British Medical Association. The Association numbers more than 19,000 members, and

expends upwards of £1500 a year in scientific investigation, scholarships, and committees,—such as examination of the action of chloroform; and a committee on therapeutics, which recently issued a valuable report. The Association in the United Kingdom is divided into 38 branches, and there are also 26 Colonial branches, the Association extending its influence throughout Greater Britain. The annual subscription is 25s. per annum. The organ of the Association is the *British Medical Journal*. General Secretary, Guy Elliston. Offices, 429, Strand, London, W.C.

Dental Association, British, 19, Hanover Square, W. Hon. Sec., W. H. Dolamore.

Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall East. It confers the F.R.C.P., M.R.C.P. and L.R.C.P. The President is Sir R. Douglas Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D.; and the Treasurer, Sir Dyce Duckworth, M.D. Registrar, E. Liveing, M.D. Assistant Registrar, Oswald Browne, M.D. Secretary, W. Fleming.

Medical Education and Registration, General Council of, 299, Oxford Street. President, Donald MacAlister, M.D.; Registrar, Henry E. Allen, LL.B.

Medical Officers of Health, Society (Incorporated) of, 1, Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, W.C. Secretary, William A. Lawton.

Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. President, Sir R. Douglas Powell, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sec., J. Y. W. MacAlister, F.S.A.

Royal College of Surgeons of England. The Royal College of Surgeons in London was established in the year 1800. By a charter granted in '43 the name of the College was altered to that which it now bears. The nucleus of the present Museum was the celebrated Hunterian collection; this was purchased by the Government after John Hunter's death, and, under certain conditions, handed over to the College. The Library (Librarian, V. G. Plarr), which is kept up for the use of Fellows and members of the College, contains about 54,000 volumes. The examination for the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. is held conjointly with the Royal College of Physicians at the Examination Hall, on the Victoria Embankment. That for the F.R.C.S. is held by the College of Surgeons in the same building. Full particulars of all the examinations will be found in the College Calendar. Secretary, S. Forrest Cowell, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

See p. 129 as to the medical training of women.

MEDICAL SUMMARY, 1905.

An outbreak of Typhoid Fever at Lincoln in the early part of 1905 attracted widespread attention. The first case was notified on Dec. 2nd, 1904, in a house in the higher part of the town; the second occurred on Dec. 22nd, about three-quarters of a mile distant. The number of cases notified during the last week of January suddenly increased to 125, as compared with 4 for the previous week. For the week ending Feb. 4th, 268 cases were notified; while in the following week the total dropped to 154. By Feb. 24th the total number of cases amounted to 733, with 61 deaths. For the week ending March 10th the number of cases was 46, bringing the total up to 815. In the first week of April 25 cases occurred. By May 5th the weekly total had fallen to 5, and the

epidemic was practically at an end. The water supply of the city is drawn principally from the "Pike" and the "Catchwater" drains, at points close to their junctions with the river Witham, and it was admitted that these sources were liable to the danger of serious pollution. A large proportion of the later cases were "secondary"—that is, derived in various ways from infected persons, mediately or immediately, and not through the drinking of polluted water. The reader interested in the question of typhoid infection may be referred to an interesting paper in the *Lancet* for March 4th, 1905.

Recent investigations on the nature of syphilis are of the greatest interest. Some time ago it was shown by Metchnikoff and Roux that the disease can be transmitted by inoculation to anthropoid apes, amongst which the chimpanzee would appear to be peculiarly susceptible; and these results have more recently been confirmed by Fenger, of Vienna. In May 1905 Schandinn and Hoffmann, of Berlin, published a paper on the presence of a peculiar micro-organism in the lesions of the disease. It is described as long, thread-like, and spiral, with pointed extremities. It belongs to the class of Spirochetæ, and in the living condition is actively motile. At a meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine on May 16th, 1905, Metchnikoff and Roux stated that they had examined specimens forwarded to them by Schandinn and Hoffmann, and that they had found the same organisms in four out of six of the apes which had been inoculated at the Pasteur Institute. It was stated at the same meeting that the organism had also been demonstrated in the lesions of a case of the congenital variety of the disease (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, May 27th, 1905). These results have also been confirmed by Dr. Weeney, of Dublin (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, June 10th, 1905).

An epidemic of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, known also as Spotted Fever, and by other names, a disease more common in the United States and on the Continent than in this country, occurred in the early part of the year in New York, nearly 800 deaths from this cause being recorded between January and April. A still more extensive outbreak occurred about the same time in Silesia. Occasional cases are not unknown in England—a fact illustrated by a limited outbreak in the spring in the Northamptonshire village of Irthlingborough, 15 persons being attacked, with 4 deaths.

Plague continues in India. The weekly mortality at the beginning of the year was about 20,000; increasing steadily, it had reached by April 1st the unprecedented total of 57,702, and then dropped rapidly to between 4000 and 5000 at the end of June; in this mortality Burmah shared, but relatively to a slight extent, the greatest stress falling upon the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab, and the North-West Provinces. At the beginning of August the weekly mortality was only 1050 for all India, but rose by the middle of October to over 3000. A serious outbreak occurred at Aden early in the year. From Mauritius, Hong Kong, and South Africa, cases, few in number, were reported throughout the year: a few also occurred in Queensland. In South America the disease spread to some extent in Chili, and a limited number of cases occurred at Suez. A case of plague in a Lascar seaman occurred on the s.s. *Crewe Hall* in the Mersey in January:

there was no spread of the infection. In June a youth who had served as cook on a vessel sailing from Buenos Ayres to Middlesbrough, *viâ* Hamburg, was attacked by plague in Manchester; no further cases resulted. At Leith a labourer was, on May 5th, admitted to hospital for supposed enteric fever; on May 8th his daughter, a child of three years, was also admitted for the same disease. The next day it was discovered that the patients were in reality suffering from plague. On the 10th the mother and another child, a boy of six, were admitted with obvious plague symptoms. The father died, the mother and children recovered. Rats were suspected as the source of infection, but the disease was not found among them, and its origin remained undiscovered.

About the middle of August cases of cholera made their appearance in Eastern Germany, the disease having been imported by Russian raftsmen on the Vistula; by Sept. 18th 202 cases had been reported, with 75 deaths. Three cases, which occurred as far west as Hamburg, were also traced to water-traffic.

The International Congress on Tuberculosis met in Paris on Oct. 9th. The proceedings would not have caused much public interest but for a statement by Prof. Behring, the discoverer of the anti-diphtheritic serum, which found its way in a sensational form into the public press. The Professor read a paper to the Congress, in which he claimed that he had found a new remedy against tuberculosis. The curative principle was, he said, derived from the tubercle bacillus, but it acted on the living cells of the organism, and not on the serum of the blood or the fluids of the body. Time alone can prove what, if any, value is to be attached to the preparation proposed for use.

On May 10th a visit was paid to Paris by a large party of English medical men, who were entertained in the most hospitable manner by their French colleagues, the visit being in return for that made to London by representative French doctors last year. The proceedings included a reception by the University of Paris at the Sorbonne; another by the Municipal Council at the Hôtel de Ville, and the laying of a wreath on the tomb of Pasteur; and terminated officially with a great banquet, under the presidency of Prof. Bouchard.

On March 17th was celebrated the centenary of Manuel Garcia, the inventor of the laryngoscope. The son of a famous tenor and the brother of two of the most famous singers of the last century, Mesdames Malibran and Viardot, and himself a most successful teacher of singing, amongst his pupils having been Jenny Lind, yet his chief title to fame will be his discovery of the instrument whereby the action of the larynx may be observed in the living subject. Though previous attempts in this direction had been made with partial success, Garcia completely solved the problem, and thereby laid the foundation of a new branch of the healing art. A meeting, attended by many of the leading European laryngologists, which was followed by a banquet, served to demonstrate the astonishing vigour of the centenarian.

Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

In March 1902 the Royal College of Physicians and Royal College of Surgeons issued a scheme for cancer research to be carried out systematically, and an appeal for funds to carry out the

project was issued under distinguished auspices. Similar projects have also been started in Germany and the United States. The original scheme embraced the provision and equipment of laboratories to be devoted exclusively to cancer research, and the collection of statistical, dietetic and topographical information. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales became President of the **Cancer Research Fund**, and five Trustees were appointed, with Mr. Henry Morris, F.R.C.S., as Hon. Treasurer. The scope of the investigation has since been developed to cover all the scattered communities of the Empire, and in consequence His Majesty the King, as Patron, has been pleased to authorise that the research fund shall be known as the "**Imperial Cancer Research Fund**." Collaboration with investigators at home and abroad has become an important feature of the inquiry. The investigations have led to the discovery that the disease occurs in uncivilised races of men and in the lower vertebrate animals. Extensive statistical and experimental researches are being carried out, and are leading to an advance in our knowledge of the disease. All reputed remedies are scientifically treated. **Three reports on the investigations have been published:** viz., "The Zoological Distribution, the Limitations to the Transmissibility, and Comparative Cytological Characters of Malignant New Growths" (1904); "The Statistical Investigation of Cancer" (1905); and "The Growth of Cancer under Natural and Experimental Conditions" (1905), published by Taylor & Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. In these reports will be found a detailed account of the work carried out under the direction of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. E. F. Bashford is General Superintendent of Cancer Research and Director of the Laboratory. The General Secretary is Mr. F. G. Hallett. Donations to the Fund can be sent to the office, Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment.

The annual meeting of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund was held at Marlborough House on July 5th, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The Report of the General Superintendent is of great interest. In it Dr. Bashford states that it has been proved experimentally that all the features of cancer can be produced by inoculation from animal to animal, but only amongst those of the same species. The tumour increases by the continual multiplication of its own cells; the tissues of the host do not acquire cancerous properties. No analogy therefore exists between cancer and any known form of infectious or contagious disease, neither is it caused by any parasite entering the body from without. In mice it is possible to perpetuate malignant growths through successive generations; but racial differences have an important influence on the results of inoculation. The growths artificially produced flourish as well in young as in old animals, or rather better. On the other hand, sporadic tumours occur (as in man) more often in the aged. Healthy mice kept in cages with infected animals do not contract the disease. In the mouse, as in man, there are no symptoms special to the disease: "The occurrence of cancer appears to be connected with the occurrence of old age in the essential elements of the tissue of origin. In mice there is a period of relative freedom from the disease which has approximately the same relation to their normal limit of life as the period of immunity in man

to average human existence" (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, July 8th, 1905). The important statements are made that "the processes by which growing cancer cells are transferred to a new individual are easily distinguishable, and fundamentally different from all known processes of infection," and, further, that "it is probable when the full facts are known that the recorded incidence of cancer at all ages will approximate in cattle and in mice to that at all ages in the human subject." Finally, we may quote the statement that "there is nothing in the statistical investigations of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund which points to an actual increase in the death-rate from cancer."

Melba, Madame, operatic vocalist, b. in Australia, May 19th, 1855. At six sang ballads to her own accompaniment at a charitable concert. Studying under Madame Marchesi in Paris, she made her stage *début* Oct. 15th, '87, in "Rigoletto," at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels. Next year appeared as Lucia at Covent Garden. In '89 played Ophelia at Paris Grand Opera. For her Bemberg specially wrote "Elaine," produced in London in '92. She has taken a prominent part in recent opera seasons in London and New York.

Méline, Félix Jules, was b. at Remiremont, in the Vosges, 1838. After completing his studies he joined the Paris bar, and entered the Chamber in '72, being appointed Under Secretary of State for Justice in '76. He took office under M. Jules Ferry in '83 as Minister of Agriculture, and became President of the Chamber in '88. After that he was chosen chairman of the Tariff Commission, on which his strong protective opinions had great weight. He is a member of the Moderate Republican party, and after the fall of M. Bourgeois successfully undertook the task of forming a "Conciliation Cabinet" (April 28th, '96), which held together for more than two years, but fell in '98. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency on the death of President Faure in Feb. '99, and has since been the chief leader of the Opposition in the Chamber.

Meredith, George, poet and novelist, is a native of Hampshire, and was b. 1828. After studying for some time in Germany he commenced his literary career with the publication of a volume of poems in '51. This was followed by the "Shaving of Shagpat, an Arabian Entertainment" ('55), "Farina, a Legend of Cologne" ('57), "The Ordeal of Richard Feveril" ('59), "Modern Love: Poems and Ballads" ('62), "Emilia in England" ('64), "Rhoda Fleming" ('65), "Vittoria" ('66), "The Adventures of Harry Richmond" ('71), "The Egoist" ('79), "The Tragic Comedians" ('81), "Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth" ('83), "Diana of the Crossways" ('85), "One of our Conquerors" ('91), "Lord Ormont and his Aminta" ('94), "The Amazing Marriage" and a volume of short stories ('95). A selection from his poems was published in '97, and "Odes in Commemoration of the History of France" ('98). His difficult style has greatly militated against Mr. Meredith's chances of popularity, and for many years it prevented him from being even noticed. But in later years his genius has received more of the appreciation which it deserves. Appointed to Order of Merit 1905. Address: Boxhill, Surrey.

MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE WORLD.

THE WORLD'S STEAMSHIPS AND SAILING-VESSELS.
 THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING AND SHIPS LAUNCHED, 1905.
 BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.
 THE BIGGEST AND FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS.
 OCEAN SPEED RECORDS.
 SHIPS LAUNCHED AND NEW ROUTES, 1905.
 THE USE OF TURBINES.

[Much of the following information has been obtained from the Register Book and the annual Shipbuilding and Wreck Returns published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.]

The total number of steamships and sailing-vessels in the world, of 100 tons register and upwards, in 1904, was 29,756, and their estimated tonnage 36,000,893.

The number of steamships in the world was 19,153, having a gross tonnage of 29,963,392.

The number of sailing-vessels of all countries was 10,603, with a net tonnage of 6,037,501.

The World's Steamships and Sailing Vessels. 1904.

| Countries. | Steamships. | | Sailing-ships. | | Steamships and Sailing Vessels. | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | No. of Steamers | Tonnage Gross. | No. of Ships. | Tonnage Net. | No. of Ships. | Tonnage. | |
| United Kingdom . . . | 7,893 | 14,496,763 | 1,455 | 1,306,417 | 9,348 | 15,803,180 | |
| Colonies . . . | 1,136 | 912,775 | 881 | 293,765 | 2,017 | 1,205,540 | |
| Total British . . . | 9,029 | 15,409,538 | 2,336 | 1,600,182 | 11,365 | 17,009,720 | |
| American (United States) | Sea . . | 923 | 1,338,670 | 2,080 | 1,310,741 | 3,003 | 2,649,411 |
| | *Lake . . | 402 | 1,220,024 | 52 | 127,044 | 454 | 1,347,068 |
| | Total . . | 1,325 | 2,558,694 | 2,132 | 1,437,785 | 3,457 | 3,996,479 |
| Argentine . . . | 127 | 76,133 | 98 | 27,402 | 225 | 103,535 | |
| Austro-Hungarian . . . | 290 | 604,669 | 17 | 13,525 | 307 | 618,194 | |
| Belgian . . . | 113 | 156,677 | 3 | 2,351 | 116 | 159,028 | |
| Brazilian . . . | 250 | 161,462 | 92 | 23,930 | 342 | 185,392 | |
| Chilian . . . | 54 | 67,283 | 60 | 38,154 | 114 | 105,437 | |
| Chinese . . . | 44 | 57,436 | — | — | 44 | 57,436 | |
| Cuban . . . | 45 | 46,560 | 12 | 2,324 | 57 | 48,884 | |
| Danish . . . | 431 | 537,242 | 394 | 89,270 | 825 | 626,512 | |
| Dutch . . . | 405 | 659,409 | 100 | 42,345 | 505 | 701,754 | |
| French . . . | 764 | 1,260,973 | 733 | 467,065 | 1,497 | 1,728,038 | |
| German . . . | 1,556 | 3,093,702 | 440 | 471,096 | 1,996 | 3,564,798 | |
| Greek . . . | 214 | 348,763 | 176 | 49,620 | 390 | 398,383 | |
| Haytian . . . | 6 | 2,052 | — | — | 6 | 2,052 | |
| Italian . . . | 375 | 741,110 | 834 | 447,956 | 1,209 | 1,189,066 | |
| *Japanese . . . | 691 | 870,839 | 6 | 2,713 | 697 | 873,552 | |
| Mexican . . . | 40 | 23,785 | 16 | 3,528 | 56 | 27,313 | |
| Montenegrin . . . | — | — | 22 | 5,532 | 22 | 5,532 | |
| Norwegian . . . | 1,076 | 1,081,335 | 1,134 | 694,883 | 2,210 | 1,776,218 | |
| Peruvian . . . | 5 | 5,132 | 30 | 9,430 | 35 | 14,562 | |
| Philippine Islands . . . | 98 | 46,407 | 34 | 7,414 | 132 | 53,821 | |
| Portuguese . . . | 52 | 58,777 | 143 | 43,126 | 195 | 101,203 | |
| Roumanian . . . | 19 | 22,470 | 2 | 419 | 21 | 22,889 | |
| †Russian . . . | 661 | 639,062 | 704 | 223,847 | 1,365 | 862,909 | |
| Sarawak . . . | 5 | 3,715 | 1 | 669 | 6 | 4,384 | |
| Siamese . . . | 5 | 2,405 | — | — | 5 | 2,405 | |
| Spanish . . . | 450 | 693,265 | 119 | 38,316 | 569 | 731,581 | |
| Swedish . . . | 827 | 592,695 | 721 | 211,651 | 1,548 | 804,346 | |
| †Turkish . . . | 123 | 89,250 | 179 | 57,246 | 302 | 146,496 | |
| Uruguayan . . . | 24 | 25,617 | 34 | 17,466 | 58 | 43,083 | |
| Venezuelan . . . | 11 | 4,250 | 9 | 1,282 | 20 | 5,532 | |
| Zanzibar . . . | 2 | 680 | — | — | 2 | 680 | |
| Other countries . . . | 36 | 22,705 | 22 | 6,974 | 58 | 29,679 | |
| Total . . . | 19,153 | 29,963,392 | 10,603 | 6,037,501 | 29,756 | 36,000,893 | |

* Lloyd's Register Book does not include wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes.

† Japanese sailing-vessels of under 300 tons are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.

The World's Shipbuilding, 1904.

The following table shows the number of vessels (mostly over 100 tons) built in the United Kingdom and abroad at British, Colonial, and Foreign Ports during 1904:—

| | Merchant Ships. | | | | War Ships. | |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|--------------------|
| | Steamships. | | Sailing-ships. | | No. | Tons Displacement. |
| | No. of Steamers | Tonnage Gross. | No. of Ships. | Tonnage Gross. | | |
| United Kingdom . . . | 613 | 1,171,375 | 99 | 33,787 | 37 | 127,175 |
| British Colonies . . . | 33 | 21,851 | 28 | 9,114 | — | — |
| British Total . . . | 646 | 1,193,226 | 127 | 42,901 | 37 | 127,175 |
| United States . . . | *127 | 145,447 | 100 | 92,071 | 19 | 170,885 |
| Germany . . . | 124 | 196,906 | 25 | 5,291 | 11 | 44,970 |
| France . . . | 25 | 73,653 | 44 | 7,592 | 9 | 43,600 |
| Holland . . . | 74 | 46,856 | 35 | 8,780 | 5 | 5,768 |
| Sweden . . . | 21 | 6,859 | 11 | 3,408 | 1 | 108 |
| Norway . . . | 63 | 49,532 | 4 | 937 | — | — |
| Italy . . . | 10 | 24,296 | 25 | 5,720 | 8 | 28,662 |
| Japan . . . | 47 | 29,765 | 20 | 3,204 | 4 | 608 |
| Denmark . . . | 15 | 12,723 | 15 | 3,136 | — | — |
| Belgium . . . | 6 | 6,686 | — | — | — | — |
| Austria-Hungary . . . | 12 | 6,365 | 28 | 10,280 | 3 | 11,480 |
| Russia . . . | 5 | 2,315 | 18 | 4,078 | 5 | 1,750 |
| Other Countries . . . | 8 | 2,936 | 8 | 1,972 | — | — |
| Foreign Total . . . | 537 | 604,339 | 333 | 147,469 | 65 | 307,831 |
| World's Total . . . | 1,183 | 1,797,565 | 460 | 190,370 | 102 | 435,006 |

* Of the mercantile tonnage of the U.S.A., a considerable portion (16 steamers in 1904, with a tonnage of 47,164 and 3 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 1924) is built for service on the Great Lakes.

Of these world's totals it will be seen that the merchant ships (steam and sail) account for 1643 ships, with a gross tonnage of 1,987,935. They may be summarised thus:—

| | British. | | Foreign. | |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| Steam Ships . . . | 646 | 1,193,226 | 537 | 604,339 |
| Sailing „ . . . | 127 | 42,901 | 333 | 147,469 |
| Total Merchant Ships . . . | 773 | 1,236,127 | 870 | 751,808 |
| War Ships . . . | 37 | 127,175 | 65 | 307,831 |
| Total . . . | 810 | 1,363,302 | 935 | 1,059,639 |
| Grand Totals: | No. | | Tons. | |
| Merchant Vessels . . . | 1,643 | 1,987,935 | | |
| War Vessels . . . | 102 | 435,006 | | |
| | 1,745 | 2,422,941 | | |

Of the total output of the United Kingdom for 1904—viz. 749 ships of 1,332,337 tons (or, omitting warships, 712 ships of 1,205,162 tons)—there were 962,679 steam tons and 17,314 sailing tons, or 979,993 tons in all (81½ per cent.) built for registration in the United Kingdom. It may be noted in this connection that the losses of United Kingdom ships during twelve months average 258,200 tons (202,700 steam and 55,500 sail).

Sales of Ships to foreign and colonial owners for the twelve months ended Nov. 1904 reached 361,000 tons (312,000 steam and 49,000 sail). On the other hand, 5500 tons (4200 steam, 1300 sail) were built abroad for United Kingdom owners,

and purchases from foreign and colonial owners during the same period amounted to 63,000 tons (57,800 steam and 5,200 sail). The sailing tonnage of the United Kingdom thus decreased by about 76,000, while the steam tonnage increased by 505,000. The net increase of United Kingdom tonnage during 1904 was therefore about 429,000. In recent years the estimated increases were as follows: '99, 313,000 tons; 1900, 220,000 tons; 1901, 543,000 tons; 1902, 643,000 tons; and 1903, 405,000 tons.

In 1904 18½ per cent. of the total output was constructed to the order of foreign and colonial shipowners, as compared with 18 per cent. in 1903 and 1902, 23 per cent. in both 1901 and 1900, 10 per cent. in '99, 22 per cent. in '98, and 25 per cent. in '97. Norway provided the largest amount of work for British shipbuilders—viz. 17 vessels of 48,858 tons. Austria-Hungary and the British Colonies follow, with 35,561 tons and 33,542 tons respectively. Next came Germany with 23,651 tons, and Sweden with 17,017 tons.

The largest steamers launched during 1904 were the following:—

| | Tons gross. | | Tons gross. |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Caronia . . . | 20,000 | Virginian . . . | 11,000 |
| Victorian . . . | 11,000 | Caledonia . . . | 9,250 |

The total output of the world's mercantile marine in 1904 was shown above to be 1643 ships of 1,987,935 tons (1,797,565 steam and 190,370 sail). Lloyd's Register Wreck Returns estimate the mercantile tonnage totally lost, broken up, etc., in 12 months at about 721,000 tons (422,000 steam, 299,000 sail).

The net increase of the world's mercantile tonnage in 1904 was thus about 1,267,000 tons, sailing tonnage being reduced about 109,000 tons, and steam tonnage increased 1,376,000 tons.

Compared with the net increase for the world, the net increase of the United Kingdom (429,000 tons) amounted to nearly 34 per cent.

The United Kingdom's net increase of steam tonnage was 36½ per cent. of the world's net increase of steam tonnage.

Of the tonnage launched during 1904, the United Kingdom acquired over 49½ per cent., and of the new steam tonnage the United Kingdom acquired nearly 54 per cent.

Shipbuilding Returns, 1905.

At the close of the quarter ended Sept. 30th, 1905, there were 474 vessels of 1,325,328 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom, and 42 war-ships of 264,310 tons displacement. The details were:—

Steam, 446 ships; tonnage, 1,320,098.

Sail, 28 " " " 5,230.

War, 42 " " " 264,310.

Of the steamships 360 with 1,122,819 tonnage were British; of the sailing-ships 14 with 2,322 tonnage were British; of the war-ships 38 with 213,510 tonnage were British.

New Ships Launched, etc., 1905.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. launched the *Aragon*, 10,000 tons, the most luxuriantly fitted steamer on the South American route. She is to be followed by two similar ships.

The Hamburg-Amerika Line launched 25 ships in 1905. The largest was the *Amerika*, built by Harland & Wolff, gross tonnage 22,500, which made her maiden trip to New York in October. Her length over all is 687 ft., breadth 74 ft. 6 in., and depth 53 ft. A restaurant was established on board on her first voyage, so that passengers can take their meals *à la carte*. The Carlton Hotel Co. were entrusted with this development, which proved a great success. Of the rest, two (*Fürst Bismarck* and *Kronprinzessin*

Cecilie) were over 8000 tons, one, *Oceana*, 7815 tons, and five between 6000 and 7000 tons.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. launched two cargo boats, the *Euphrate* and the *Gange*, each of 7303 tons.

The Cunard Co. launched the *Carmania*, 21,150 tons, the first vessel for the Atlantic service fitted with turbine and treble screws, in Feb. 1905.

Messrs. T. & J. Brocklebank, Ltd., launched the *Mahindra*, 8000 tons, intended for the Calcutta-Liverpool service.

The Fairfield Co. in November launched the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s twin-screw steamer, *Empress of Britain*, of 14,500 tons, speed 18 knots, intended for the Atlantic service.

The P. & O. Co. launched the *Mooltan*, 9620 tons, speed 18½ knots, a replica of the *Moldavia* class with certain improvements. Four new vessels of 8000 tons, speed 16 knots, the *Delta*, *Delhi*, *Dongola*, and *Devanha*, are intended to carry on the local Bombay and China mail service. Four more vessels of 6600 tons, speed 13 knots, of the *Nore* class, have been contracted for, for the intermediate line between London, China, and Japan. The shipbuilding programme of the Company, including cargo steamers, has in three years entailed an expenditure of nearly £4,000,000 sterling.

Shipping and the Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom.

A Board of Trade Return was issued in August 1905 [295, price 8½d.] containing tables showing the progress of merchant shipping in the United Kingdom and the principal foreign countries in recent years.

The tonnage of sailing and steam vessels of different nationalities entered and cleared in the foreign trade at United Kingdom ports, with cargoes and in ballast, was:—

| | 1860. | 1870. | 1880. | 1890. | 1904. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| British Ships | 13,914,923 | 25,072,180 | 41,348,984 | 53,973,112 | 69,654,387 |
| Foreign Ships | 10,774,369 | 11,568,002 | 17,387,079 | 20,310,757 | 38,735,763 |
| German | 2,314,255 | 1,763,433 | 3,173,835 | 4,392,955 | 7,408,639 |
| American | 2,981,697 | 1,265,902 | 1,006,388 | 291,933 | 929,066 |
| Austro-Hungarian | 344,117 | 388,938 | 320,292 | 117,831 | 917,512 |
| Belgian | 132,133 | 318,952 | 533,557 | 1873,109 | 1,611,489 |
| Danish | 759,987 | 753,070 | 1,384,699 | 1,854,002 | 4,140,213 |
| Dutch | 567,390 | 531,837 | 1,170,463 | 1,900,891 | 3,836,858 |
| French | 913,336 | 1,105,951 | 1,743,042 | 1,686,974 | 2,966,884 |
| Italian | 303,414 | 935,943 | 1,125,270 | 444,187 | 1,066,528 |
| Norwegian | 1,426,764 | 2,774,348 | 4,051,768 | 5,000,801 | 6,849,587 |
| Swedish | 449,507 | 684,729 | 1,508,821 | 1,575,812 | 3,905,971 |
| Russian | 282,611 | 619,255 | 607,902 | 551,123 | 1,288,918 |
| Spanish | 142,836 | 312,446 | 635,996 | 1,276,060 | 2,842,356 |
| Other Countries. | 126,322 | 114,098 | 116,046 | 345,079 | 971,742 |
| Total British and Foreign. . . | 24,689,292 | 36,640,182 | 58,736,063 | 74,283,869 | 108,390,150 |
| Proportion per cent. of British to Total Tonnage | 56·4 | 68·4 | 70·4 | 72·7 | 64·3 |
| The similar figures for steam vessels only were:— | | | | | |
| British Ships | 4,186,620 | 13,341,058 | 30,976,037 | 49,023,775 | 68,187,788 |
| Foreign Ships | 780,853 | 1,731,273 | 6,237,905 | 12,661,234 | 34,494,500 |
| Total British and Foreign. . . | 4,967,473 | 15,072,331 | 37,213,942 | 61,685,009 | 102,682,288 |
| Proportion per cent. of British to Total Tonnage | 84·3 | 88·5 | 83·2 | 79·5 | 66·4 |

British Shipping and Foreign Trade.

From the tables giving the tonnage of sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, in the foreign trade of the undermentioned countries, we take the following figures, giving for the year named the total tonnage entered and cleared, and the proportion per cent. to the total of national, British, and other shipping.

| | Other Shipping. | | Proportion per cent. to Total. | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Year. | Total Tonnage. | National. | British. | Other. |
| | | Tons. | % | % | % |
| Russia (European) | 1903 | 22,231,355 | 7'8 | 41'8 | 50'4 |
| Norway | 1903 | 7,761,425 | 59'1 | 13'4 | 27'5 |
| Sweden | 1903 | 18,117,152 | 44'2 | 8'6 | 47'2 |
| Denmark | 1903 | 12,470,354 | 54'2 | 45'8 | |
| Germany | 1903 | 32,537,785 | 49'6 | 27'7 | 22'7 |
| Holland | 1903 | 21,036,945 | 29'5 | 34'2 | 36'4 |
| Belgium | 1904 | 22,321,088 | 12'3 | 46'0 | 41'7 |
| France | 1903 | 39,990,116 | 25'6 | 36'5 | 37'9 |
| Portugal | 1903 | 25,337,053 | 4'0 | 50'5 | 45'5 |
| Spain | 1903 | 31,527,493 | 46'1 | 24'2 | 29'7 |
| Italy | 1903 | 49,142,371 | 48'6 | 20'0 | 31'4 |
| United States | 1904 | 48,302,903 | 15'8 | 50'5 | 33'7 |
| Chili | 1902 | 7,030,712 | 8'7 | 51'2 | 40'1 |
| Argentina | 1902 | 17,195,713 | 42'3 | 23'0 | 34'7 |
| Japan | 1904 | 22,788,210* | 10'4 | 52'2 | 37'4 |
| Canada | 1904 | 15,826,705 | British and Colonial. | | Foreign. |
| Newfoundland | 1904 | 1,631,145 | 63'3 | | 36'7 |
| Cape Colony | 1904 | 10,637,448 | 64'2 | | 35'8 |
| Natal | 1904 | 4,263,990 | 86'1 | | 13'9 |
| New Zealand | 1903 | 2,215,220 | 86'9 | | 13'3 |
| Australia | 1903 | 27,152,668 | 85'0 | | 15'1 |

* Figures for 1903, 27,155,468 tons, 38'5 per cent., 35 per cent., 26'5 per cent.

Ships Lost, Condemned, etc., in 1904.

Steam and sailing vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., during 1904, of 100 tons register and upwards.

| Flag. | Total. | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| | No. | Tons. |
| British { United Kingdom | 138 | 119,495 |
| Colonies | 71 | 26,066 |
| America, United States of | 110 | 54,084 |
| Austro-Hungarian | 1 | 360 |
| Danish | 11 | 14,966 |
| Dutch | 10 | 7,645 |
| French | 33 | 22,530 |
| German | 28 | 49,534 |
| Italian | 37 | 30,037 |
| Japanese | 34 | 69,718 |
| Norwegian | 60 | 43,277 |
| Russian | 37 | 27,626 |
| Spanish | 9 | 13,266 |
| Swedish | 31 | 10,300 |
| Other European Countries | 20 | 22,301 |
| Central and South America | 14 | 10,812 |
| Other Countries | 2 | 2,651 |
| | 646 | 604,668 |

Of the 646 ships lost, 49 were abandoned at sea; 17 were broken up and condemned; 25 were burnt; 53 foundered; 45 were lost; 37 were missing; 69 were lost by collision; and 351 were wrecked.

Numbers of Seamen.

The number of persons employed in vessels (registered under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) belonging to the United Kingdom, which were returned as employed in the home and foreign shipping trade, exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and in inland navigation, was:—

| | 1890. | 1900. | 1903. | 1904. |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| British | 186,147 | 174,532 | 176,520 | 176,975 |
| Lascars and Asiatics | 22,734 | 36,023 | 41,021 | 42,682 |
| Foreigners | 27,227 | 36,893 | 40,396 | 39,832 |
| Total | 236,108 | 247,448 | 257,937 | 259,489 |

The number employed in registered sailing vessels under 300 tons was in 1890, 42,721; in 1900, 25,056; in 1903, 21,452; and in 1904, 20,915.

During the last ten years the number of British seamen employed in British ships has seriously diminished. Their maximum number was reached in '93 with 186,628 men.

The World's Big Merchant Steamers

The following table, compiled from the Appendix to Lloyd's Register Book, gives a good idea of the great increase which has taken

place during recent years in the size of large steamers. Here again steamers flying the British flag are in a great majority, comprising nearly 60 per cent. of the total number of ocean-going vessels of 5000 tons and above.

| Flag. | 20,000 and above. | 15,000 to 19,999 | 10,000 to 14,999 | 7000 to 9999 | 5000 to 6999 | Grand Total. |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| British | 4 | 4 | 41 | 128 | 319 | 496 |
| French | — | 1 | 2 | 4 | 55 | 62 |
| German | 1 | 2 | 23 | 21 | 97 | 144 |
| American (U.S.) | 2 | — | 10 | 9 | 23 | 44 |
| Other Flags | — | — | 7 | 12 | 76 | 95 |
| Total | 7 | 7 | 83 | 174 | 570 | 841 |

The names, gross tonnages, and flags of the largest steamers are as follows:—

| Name. | Tonnage. | Flag. |
|--------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Baltic | 23,876 | British |
| Amerika | 23,000 | German |
| Cedric | 21,035 | British |
| Celtic | 20,904 | British |
| Minnesota | 20,718 | American (U.S.) |
| Dakota | 20,714 | American (U.S.) |
| Carmania | 20,000 | British |
| Kaiser Wilhelm II. | 19,360 | German |

In addition to the above vessels there were under construction at the end of Sept. 1905, five other steamers of 20,000 tons and above.

Fast Merchant Steamers.

From the Appendix to the 1905-6 edition of Lloyd's Register Book, where detailed particulars are given of all steamers of 12 knots and above, it appears that 42 British and 26 foreign merchant steamers are capable of maintaining at sea a speed of 20 knots and above, 14 of which are of 10,000 tons gross and upwards.

From the following table, which only takes into account ocean-going steamers of 4000 tons and above, the great superiority of the United Kingdom as regards fast merchant steamers is well shown.

| COUNTRY. | NUMBER OF OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS OF | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 20 knots and above. | 18 knots and under 20. | 16 knots and under 18. | Grand Total. |
| United King- dom | 7 | 10 | 58 | 75 |
| France | 2 | 2 | 19 | 23 |
| Germany | 4 | 1 | 7 | 12 |
| America (U.S. of) | 4 | 3 | 15 | 22 |
| Other Coun- tries | 0 | 4 | 14 | 18 |
| Total | 17 | 20 | 113 | 150 |

The following list of the fastest merchant steamers at present engaged in the passenger

service on the North Atlantic, is compiled from the second part of the List of Fast Merchant steamers:—

| Name of Steamer. | Flag. | Gross Tonnage. | Speed. |
|------------------------------|---------|-------------------|--------|
| Deutschland | German | 16,502 | 23½ |
| Kaiser Wilhelm II. | German | 19,360 | 23½ |
| Kronprinz Wilhelm | German | 14,908 | 23 |
| Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse | German | 14,349 | 22½ |
| Lucania | British | 12,952 | 22 |
| Campania | British | 12,950 | 22 |
| Oceanic | British | 17,274 | 21 |
| La Savoie | French | 11,168 | 21 |
| La Lorraine | French | 11,146 | 21 |

Ocean Speed Records.

The most noteworthy speed records are those between Queenstown and New York, Southampton and Plymouth and New York, and Havre and New York. The record passages across the Atlantic, which are on the first-named route, were made by the *Lucania* and *Campania*, of the Cunard Company. The fastest voyage made by the *Lucania* was at the rate of 22'01 knots per hour throughout her passage, early in '95. The *Campania* made the fastest eastward voyage, in 5 days 9 hrs. 18 min. One day's run of 562 knots was made by the *Lucania*.

On the Southampton and Plymouth route to New York the *Deutschland* of the Hamburg American Line in September 1900 was propelled from New York in 5 days 7 hrs. 38 min., giving a rate of 23'36 knots an hour. In July 1901 she was driven from New York to Plymouth over the long course, a distance of 3082 knots, in 5 days 11 hours 5 min., at the average rate of 23'51 knots per hour. The North German Lloyd's liner *Kronprinz Wilhelm* ran between New York and Plymouth from Oct. 29th to Nov. 3rd, 1901, at the average speed of 23'21 knots per hour, and made an average speed on her eastern voyage in June 1902 of 23'47 knots per hour. The same line's *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* ran in June 1904 from New York to Plymouth, the route taken covering 3112 miles, in 5 days 11 hrs. 58 min., the average speed being 23'59 knots per hour, thus beating the *Deutschland*.

On the Havre route the best record made up to Sept. 1903 was by *La Savoie*, of the General Transatlantic Line, which in Sept. 1901 was driven from Havre to New York at an average speed of 20'59 knots an hour. At the latter date *La Lorraine* of the same line ran from New York to Havre in 153 hours at an average speed of 20'75 knots per hour. This was the only ocean steamer which broke a speed record on any one of the leading routes mentioned in 1903.

The *Victoria* of the P. and O. Line, in '88, made the voyage to Australia, including all detentions, in 33 days 4 hours from London to Adelaide. She did not call at Plymouth, but the time is equivalent from Plymouth to Adelaide in 32 days 12 hrs. 45 min. In October '87 the *Ormuz* of the Orient Line was propelled from Plymouth to Adelaide in 33 days 2 hrs. 11 min. In Jan. 1905 the *Mongolia* took only 23 days 16 hours from Marseilles to Fremantle, including all stoppages.

On the Cape route the *Scot* of the Union Line was driven in '94 from Southampton to Cape Town in 14 days 11 hrs., and from Cape Town to Plymouth in 13 days 23 hrs. The *Carisbrook Castle* of the Union-Castle Line, in her voyage from the Cape to Southampton in '99, occupied 14 days 11 hrs. 13 min., being the fastest voyage for that line, and only 13 minutes longer than the *Scot*.

Some very rapid arrivals of mails in India, China, and Australia have been made *via* Brindisi by the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.*'s liners. The *China* delivered the mail from London to Aden in 8 days 10 hrs. in June 1905. The homeward Indian mail record is held by the *Caledonia*, which left Bombay at 2.25 p.m. on March 23rd, '95, and arrived at Brindisi at 3.23 p.m. on April 2nd, and the mails arrived in London on the evening of the 4th of that month; so that only 12½ days were taken for the conveyance of the mails from Bombay to London. Mail matter despatched from London on April 7th, '93, at 8 p.m., arrived in Adelaide (Australia) by the *Australia* on May 4th in 26 days 17 hrs. This time was shortened during May and June, as the London mails were delivered in Adelaide in 26 days 7 hrs. by the *Himalaya*.

Routes, Developments, etc., 1905.

Mr. William Watson, of the firm of Watson & Co., was appointed to succeed the late Lord Inverclyde as chairman of the *Cunard Co.* in October 1905. Mr. Watson joined the directorate in 1892, and had been deputy chairman since 1902. Sir William Forwood was appointed deputy chairman.

The *Orient Pacific Line* entered into a new mail contract at the beginning of the year with the Australian Commonwealth Government for the conveyance of the mails between England and Australia fortnightly, both ways, for a subsidy of £120,000 per annum. This line extended its route from Sydney to Brisbane under arrangement with the Queensland Government.

Consequent upon the withdrawal of the West Indian mail contract, the itineraries of the *Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.* were extensively modified. The main line steamers, after touching at Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, Puerto Colombia and Jamaica, proceed from Kingston to New York, returning by the same route. Passengers leaving Liverpool by the *Cunard* line can reach Jamaica by transfer at New York (to the connection steamer) in eleven days. Through fares are being arranged. The day of departure from England was altered from Wednesday to Saturday, and the port of transfer for the smaller West Indian Islands was changed from Barbados to Trinidad. A regular service from England and Antwerp *via* Spanish ports to Cuba was organised; an important departure which met with much success and gave rise to German discontent. The mail services to South America were practically doubled, and letters can be posted by this Company's steamers for the River Plate every Friday instead of every alternate Friday.

The *Union Castle Line* carried the members of the British Association to South Africa in 1905, and one of the steamers made the round trip, coming back *via* the East Coast.

Marine Steam Turbines.

The turbine engine was invented by the Hon. C. A. Parsons, and first made at his works at Newcastle-on-Tyne. His *Turbinia* was the first boat fitted with turbine engines, and in 1901 the system was tried with destroyers and passenger steamers. The results, as to speed and economy of coal consumption, were found to be so favourable that the system was tried in ocean-going steamers with similar success.

In 1904 the following steamers fitted with turbines were launched:

| | tons gross. | | tons gross. |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Victorian . . . | 11,000 | Loongana . . . | 2,448 |
| Virginian . . . | 11,000 | Lama . . . | 2,171 |
| Manxman . . . | 2,174 | Lhasa . . . | 2,171 |
| Londonderry . . | 2,086 | Linga . . . | 2,171 |
| Princess Maud . . | 1,746 | Lunka . . . | 2,171 |
| Albion . . . | 1,000 | Turbinia . . . | 1,064 |
| Narcissus . . . | 600 | | |

At the 27th annual meeting of the *Cunard Co.* (April 7th, 1904) the late Lord Inverclyde said that the directors had decided, with the cordial consent of the Admiralty, to adopt the turbine system for the new steamers which the company had agreed with H.M. Government to build. Accordingly two 25-knot turbine steamers are being built, one at Messrs. John Brown & Co.'s yard at Clydebank, and the other at Messrs. Swan, Hunter, Wigham, Richardson & Co.'s yard.

The *Cunard Co.*'s *Carmania*, 21,000 tons, 21,000 i.h.p., speed 21 knots, the first vessel for the Atlantic service fitted with turbine engines and triple screws, was launched Feb. 21st, 1905, and in her speed trials in November attained a speed of about 20½ knots.

The *Allan Line's Victorian*, the first turbine merchant steamer placed on the Atlantic service, completed her trials in March 1905, making 19½ knots at 12,000 i.h.p. in a prolonged run. The same line's *Virginian* maintained a mean speed across the Atlantic of 17½ knots, and made the record passage from Glasgow to Montreal by Cape Race in 6 days 3 hours.

The *Union S.S. Co.* of New Zealand's *Maheno* on her trial trip on Sept. 29th easily attained a mean speed of 17½ knots, and in November made a record voyage of 78 hours between Australia and New Zealand.

The *Austrian Lloyd's Co.* is building two turbine steamers for the fast service Trieste-Alexandria, with a mean speed of 21 knots.

On the other hand, the *Norddeutscher Lloyd* in 1905 decided for the time being against turbines.

A report issued in the autumn of 1905 by the *Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Co.* stated that during the past year the company itself delivered turbine machinery of about 49,000 h.p., and received orders for 70,000 h.p., while the company's licensees in the same time delivered 55,000 h.p. and received orders for 313,000 h.p. The grand total of horse-power in marine steam turbines delivered or in hand approached 600,000. The British Admiralty, after experiments with turbines in destroyers and in the cruiser *Amethyst*, decided to adopt the turbine system exclusively for vessels of all classes ordered during the year, including the newest and largest battleship ordered, of 18,000 tons with 23,000 h.p. Nearly all the chief British ship-building companies have taken out licences to manufacture on the Parsons system, and are

constructing turbines for ships in hand. The same policy is being adopted by leading foreign firms.

Professor Ripper, M.Inst.C.E., in a lecture before members of the Sheffield Society of Engineers and Metallurgists in Nov. 1905, said that in marine work "the turbine appears to be rapidly supplementing the reciprocating engine." The limit below which the turbine was not at present likely to be so successful was 5000 h.p., the difficulty being screw-propeller efficiency.

Societies, etc.

The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange. This building was opened in April 1903. It is an amalgamation of the old Baltic in Threadneedle Street and the Shipping Exchange in Billiter Street, and consists of nearly 2500 members. Merchants, shipowners and brokers meet here daily, and large transactions in grain, seed, oil, timber and coal are carried through. **Chairman**, Mr. W. Bridges Webb; **Secretary**, Mr. J. A. Findlay; **Offices**, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. This consists of 30 Shipowners' Associations located in London and the chief ports of the United Kingdom. Its work is largely parliamentary, and it communicates with the chief Government Departments on all matters affecting the interests of British Merchant Shipping. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by an **executive council**, to which each affiliated association elects one member. This Council is presided over by a **president** and **vice-president**, who are elected annually at a meeting held in London in February. **President**, Mr. F. S. Watts, London; **Vice-President**, Mr. Oswald Sanderson, Hull; **Secretary**, Mr. W. H. Cooke, B.A., Barrister-at-law. **Offices**, 5, Whitlington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

Merry del Val, Raphael, Pontifical Secretary of State, was born in London of Spanish parents on Oct. 10th, 1865, and educated in England, where he has resided for some length of time at different periods in his career. He was at first attached to the diocese of Westminster, acted for many years as Cameriere Partecipante of Pope Leo XIII., and was appointed President of the Accademia Pontificia in '99, and Italian Archbishop of Nicosia in 1900. He visited England as Papal Envoy on the occasions of Queen Victoria's Jubilee and King Edward's Coronation, and was sent to Canada on an educational mission. In July 1903, on the death of Leo XIII., he was nominated Consistorial Secretary, and in October succeeded Cardinal Rampolla as Secretary of State, being afterwards created a Cardinal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

The Meteorological Office was established in 1854, and is under the management of a Committee, appointed by the Treasury, constituted as follows:—**Director**, Mr. W. N. Shaw, Sc.D., F.R.S.; **Capt. A. M. Field**, R.N., Hydrographer to the Navy; **Capt. A. J. G. Chalmers**, of the Marine Department, Board of Trade; **Mr. W. Somerville**, Sc.D., of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; **Mr. G. L. Barstow**, of the Treasury, and **Sir G. H. Darwin**, K.C.B., F.R.S., and **Prof. A. Schuster**, F.R.S., nominated by the Royal Society. The members of

the Committee hold office for five years, and are eligible for reappointment. Except the Director, who receives £1000 per annum, the members do not receive remuneration for their services. The office is charged with the duty of collecting meteorological reports by telegraph from stations in the British Isles and their immediate neighbourhood, with a view to the issue of storm warnings and forecasts of weather; of collecting for public use statistics about the weather from land stations in the British Isles and elsewhere, as well as from ships of the Royal Navy and the merchant service; and of promoting the practical applications of the science of meteorology by special researches.

Daily Weather Reports, including forecasts of the weather for the next 24 hours, are issued, and can be had on payment of a subscription of £1 per annum, or £2 if delivered to the subscribers by hand. **Information by telegraph** as to the weather in various parts of the United Kingdom or the Continent, and forecasts for one day in advance, can be supplied by the office. **Harvest Forecasts** are issued daily at 3.30 p.m. from June 1st to Sept. 30th, and can be sent by telegraph on prepayment of the cost. The **Storm Warnings** are notified by the hoisting at the station warned of a black canvas cone, or three lanterns on a triangular frame. There are also issued **Weekly Weather Reports**, published on Thursdays, giving, for the week ended the previous Saturday, a summary of temperature, rainfall, and duration of bright sunshine in the United Kingdom, for agricultural and sanitary purposes; and other publications. See WEATHER of 1905.

The Office is at 63, Victoria Street, London, S.W., and is open for general inquiries from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays (Saturdays 1 p.m.), and for telegraphic inquiries from 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. on weekdays, and 6 to 8 p.m. on Sundays.

Metric System, The. The compulsory adoption throughout the British Empire of the Metric Weights and Measures is advocated by the Decimal Association. At present the use of the metric system is legalised for all purposes. The **Weights and Measures Act, '97**, declares that, "notwithstanding anything in the Weights and Measures Act, '78, the use in trade of a weight or measure of the metric system shall be lawful, and nothing in sect. 19 of that Act shall make void any contract, bargain, sale, or dealing, by reason only of its being made or had according to weights or measures of the metric system; and a person using or having in his possession a weight or measure of the metric system shall not by reason thereof be liable to any fine." The movement has warm support in the Colonies and amongst British Consuls abroad, and a similar movement in the United States has made great progress. There are 327 M.P.'s who have expressed their approval of the aims of the Association, and a Weights and Measures (Metric System) Bill was passed by the House of Lords, May 17th, 1904. **Secretary of the Decimal Association**, Mr. Edward Johnson. **Offices**, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C.—The **British Weights and Measures Association** was established in 1904 for the purpose of opposing the introduction of the metre or any of its derivatives into the British Empire, and for so adjusting and simplifying British Imperial Weights and Measures as to obtain all the

advantages the metric system gives and some others not given by it. It is governed by a Committee of Control, upon which sit representatives of some of the leading manufacturing firms in the United Kingdom. Its membership also includes the names of leading manufacturers in the English Colonies and in the United States of America. **Secretary**, Mr. Geo. Moores. **Offices**, 25, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Metropolitan Asylums Board. This body is charged with the control of various Asylums for imbeciles, fever and small-pox hospitals, and a river ambulance service, etc. **Clerk to the Board**, T. Duncombe Mann. **Office**, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

Metropolitan Public Gardens Association. The acquisition and laying-out of open spaces, disused burial grounds, churchyards, squares, and other vacant sites, the provision of seats and the planting of trees both in gardens and thoroughfares, the formation of public gymnasia and children's playgrounds, opposing threatened encroachments upon commons, open spaces, etc., are part of the work of this society. **Income in 1904**, £2410; **expenditure**, £2360. **Chairman and Hon. Treasurer**, The Earl of Meath; **Secretary**, Basil Holmes, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

MEXICO.

Mexico is a country forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America. Bounded on the north by the United States; on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras. The country, by the constitution of 1857 with subsequent modifications, is divided into twenty-seven states, two territories, and the Federal district, and governed as a Republic by a **President**, elected by the people for a term of four years. There is a **Senate** of 56 members, each state electing two members, and a **House of Representatives** elected for two years by universal suffrage, one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. Each state has its own popularly elected governor and legislature, and manages its own local affairs. There is a small fleet, which is being strengthened.

An increase of the military establishment is being made. The army at present consists, in peace, of 3500 officers and 31,000 men, but under the reorganisation now in progress it is intended to create a force capable of easy mobilisation of about 7000 officers and 186,000 men. In case of need this total can be increased to 250,000. On a peace footing the infantry consists of 28 battalions, the cavalry of 14 regiments, and the artillery of 8 field batteries, 4 mountain batteries, 4 batteries of horse artillery, 1 machine-gun company, and 1 squadron of 16 quick-firing guns of small calibre. The engineers consist of 6 companies, the transport squadron of 2 companies, and a medical service of 1 company. The army is recruited by voluntary enlistments, the maximum term being five years, with extra inducements to those who re-enlist for an additional period of four years.

Prevailing religion Roman Catholic; but there is no State establishment, and all sects are tolerated. Primary education free and compulsory, but the country has been very backward in this respect, though progress is now being made. There were in 1903 9545 Government

primary schools, with 631,515 pupils, besides private schools. **Industries** comprise mining and smelting of silver and other metals (which employs about 100,000), agriculture, cotton factories, and cattle-herding. The mineral wealth is great, comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sodic carbonate. Mexico is one of the two largest silver-producing countries in the world. The other chief products are cereals, fibres, and cocoa; coffee and tobacco are now cultivated to some extent. There were in 1904 16,387 miles of railway. A Bill for the reform of the currency laws was passed (Nov. 29th, 1904). The dollar contains 24'4388 grammes of fine silver and 2'6342 grammes of copper, equivalent to 75 centigrammes of fine gold. The coinage and issue of money are reserved to the Government. The new law authorises the Government to prevent, or impose a tax on, the importation of Mexican dollars.

Area, 767,060 sq. m.; **pop.** (1901) 13,604,923, of whom about 38 per cent. are Indians and about 43 per cent. of mixed race, only 19 per cent. being white. There are about 2,000,000 educated whites. **Capital**, Mexico, **pop.** 400,000. **Revenue**, 1901-2, (\$ at 25.), £6,614,700; 1902-3, £7,602,341; 1903-4, £8,647,380; **expenditure**, 1901-2, £6,308,150; 1902-3, £6,822,252; 1903-4, £7,638,164; **imports**, 1902-3, £15,180,961; 1903-4, £15,661,688; **exports**, 1902-3, £19,772,897; 1903-4, £19,669,051; **public debt**, 1904, £36,084,808 (gold debt), £14,478,552 (internal silver debt), £129,188 (floating debt).

President. General D. Porfirio Diaz is a modern instance of the benefits of a benevolent despotism. He was b. in 1828, and has governed the country ever since '75, when he assumed office as a military dictator. Since '76 he has been the legally elected President, except for the period '80-84. The original constitution of '57 laid it down that the President should be elected for only four years, so during that period a nominee of his was President; but he was elected again in '84, and in '87 an amendment *ad hoc* provided that the President might be elected for consecutive terms. His sixth term of office expired Nov. 30th, 1904, but he was again elected. His powers of organisation are shown by the wonderful advance made by the country under his rule, although that rule is decidedly autocratic. He has been greatly aided by the financial ability of Señor Limantour, who is spoken of as his probable successor.

Vice-President, Don Ramon Corral.

Ministry: *Foreign Affairs*, Don Ignacio Mariscal.—*Interior*, Don Ramon Corral.—*Justice*, Don Justino Fernandez.—*Finance*, Don José Ives Limantour.—*Communications*, General Leandro Fernandez.—*Army and Navy*, General Gonzalo Cosío.—*Public Works*, Blas Escontria.—*Public Instruction and Fine Arts*, Justo Sierra.

Minister Plenipotentiary in London. General Gallardo, 87, Cromwell Road, S.W.—*First Secretary*, Señor D. Miguel de Beistegui.

Consul in London, Don Adolfo Bülle, Broad Street House, E.C.

Financial Agency: *Agent*, Don Luis Camacho.—*Secretary*, Don E. Camacho-Guisasola, 9, New Broad Street.

British Minister at Mexico, Mr. George Greville, C.M.G.—*Secretary*, A. C. Grant Duff.

British Consul: L. Jerome (Vera Cruz).

MINES AND QUARRIES OF THE WORLD AND THEIR PRODUCE.

I. COAL STATISTICS.

Coal Areas of the World.

Mr. Ed. Loze, the author of one of the latest contributions on the coal question, in his book "Les Charbons Britanniques et leur Epousement," has published a table giving an estimate of the coal areas of the world, which is mentioned below:—

| | sq. miles. |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| China | over 250,000 |
| United States | 209,000 |
| Canada (East of Rocky Mountains) | 65,000 |
| British India | 35,488 |
| * New South Wales | 24,000 |
| European Russia | 20,000 |
| United Kingdom | 12,352 |
| Spain | 5,498 |
| Japan | 4,718 |
| France | 2,079 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,789 |
| Germany | 1,769 |
| Belgium | 509 |

No mention is here made of the coalfields of New Zealand, Victoria, South Africa, or Tasmania, but it is estimated that the colonies could supply us with coal for many hundreds of years.

Coal Production of the World.

The world's supply of coal in 1903, or in the latest year for which the figures are available, was:—

| Country. | Year. | Production in Tons. |
|------------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| United Kingdom | 1904 | 232,428,272 |
| Australia | 1903 | 7,229,182 |
| New Zealand | 1903 | 1,442,984 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1903 | 40,160,823 |
| Belgium | 1903 | 23,796,680 |
| Borneo | 1903 | 50,601 |
| Bosnia | 1903 | 467,962 |
| Canada | 1903 | 7,254,429 |
| Cape Colony | 1903 | 188,235 |
| Chili | 1903 | 900,000 |
| China | 1903 | 1,036,368 |
| France | 1904 | 33,838,000 |
| Germany | 1904 | 120,816,000 |
| Greece | 1902 | 8,546 |
| Holland | 1903 | 487,777 |
| India | 1903 | 7,557,754 |
| Italy, Lignite | 1903 | 346,887 |
| Japan | 1903 | 10,088,845 |
| Natal | 1903 | 725,000 |
| Peru | 1901 | 47,500 |
| Portugal, Anthracite | 1903 | 8,063 |
| Roumania, Lignite | 1901 | 105,000 |
| Russia | 1903 | 15,000,000 |
| Servia | 1903 | 133,530 |
| Spain | 1903 | 2,800,843 |
| Sumatra | 1903 | 207,186 |
| Transvaal | 1903 | 2,044,502 |
| Turkey | 1903 | 300,000 |
| United States | 1904 | 314,563,000 |

The total annual production of coal in the world in 1903 was estimated at about 881,000,000 tons. The value is estimated at more than £310,000,000.

Consumption of Coal.

The consumption of coal in the chief consuming countries in 1903 was:—

| | Tons.† | Per Head. |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| United States | 314,114,000 | 3'93† |
| United Kingdom | 166,532,000 | 3'93† |
| Germany | 103,114,000 | 1'75† |
| France | 46,560,000 | 1'19† |
| Russia | 18,374,000 | 0'13† |
| Belgium | 21,432,000 | 3'07† |
| Austria-Hungary | 18,123,000† | 0'38† |

* 1902.

† Tons of 2240 lb.

‡ Metric tons of 2204 lb.

Coal Resources of Great Britain.

In '65 Prof. Jevons estimated the available supply of coal in the British coal-fields at 83,000,000,000 tons, and stated that if the rate of increase of coal production which then existed were maintained, our coal mines would be practically exhausted by about 1970. This question was investigated by a Royal Commission in '66, and their exhaustive report, was published in '71. The Commissioners estimated that the quantity of available coal within the workable limit of 4000 feet of depth contained in seams of not less than 12 inches thick, with proper allowance made for waste and necessary losses in the getting, was 90,266,000,000 tons within the borders of the exposed coal-fields, with an additional 56,248,000,000 tons estimated to be under the Permian and other formations, or a grand total of 146,454,000,000 tons. In the 31 years, 1870-1900, the aggregate output of the coal mines of the United Kingdom amounted to 5,025,000,000 tons, or to no less than one-eighteenth of the visible supply that existed in '70. The Royal Commission, by including the hidden reserve of coal estimated to be under the Permian and newer formations, were able to fix 360 years from '70 as the limit during which our coal mines would last. Already in 30 years the rate of exhaustion assumed by them has been much exceeded. In 30 years our coal output has more than doubled. If this rate of increase should be kept up for the next 100 years, then the twentieth century would witness the complete exhaustion of our visible supply of coal, namely, the 85,000,000,000 tons remaining in the exposed coal-fields of the United Kingdom.

Royal Commission on Coal Supplies of the United Kingdom.

In Dec. 1901 this Commission was constituted, with Lord Allerton as Chairman, Mr. W. Russell, 1, King's Bench Walk, Temple, Secretary, and Mr. J. S. Bradbury, of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary. The terms of reference were: "To inquire into the extent and available resources of the coal-fields of the United Kingdom; the rate of exhaustion which may be anticipated, having regard to possible economies in use, by the substitution of other fuel or the adoption of

other kinds of power; the effect of our exports of coal on the home supply, and the time for which that supply, especially of the more valuable kinds of coal, will probably be available to British consumers, including the Royal Navy, at a cost which would not be detrimental to the general welfare; the possibility of a reduction in that cost, by cheaper transport, or by the avoidance of unnecessary waste in working, through the adoption of better methods and improved appliances, or through a change in the customary term and provisions of mineral leases; and whether the mining industry of this country, under existing conditions, is maintaining its competitive power with the coal-fields of other countries."

The Final Report of the Commissioners [Cd. 2353] was issued in 1905.

Resources of Coalfields.—The precedent of the Coal Commission of 1871 was followed, as to the limits of practicable depth in working and of minimum workable thickness (see p. 324). The Commissioners estimated, after making the necessary deductions, the available quantity of coal in the proved coalfields of the United Kingdom to be 100,914,668,167 tons. The '71 Commission's estimate was 90,207,285,398 tons. The statistics show that, though between Jan. 1st, '70, and Dec. 31st, 1903, 5,694,928,507 tons of coal have been raised, the present estimates of available coal are nevertheless 10,707,382,769 tons in excess of those of the '71 Commission. This excess is accounted for partly by the difference in the areas regarded as productive by the two Commissions, and partly by discoveries due to recent borings, sinkings, and workings, and more accurate knowledge of the coal seams. In addition, the Commission estimated that there were 5,239,433,980 tons of coal in the proved coalfields lying at greater depths than 4000 ft. below the surface. From the concealed and unproved coalfields the Geological Committee appointed by the Commission estimated there might be expected 39,483,000,000 tons at depths less than 4000 ft. and over 1,000,000,000 tons beyond high-water mark in the Cumberland coalfield, and in St. Bride's and Carmarthen Bays.

Duration of Coal Resources.—The Commission held that it was highly improbable, owing to physical considerations, that the average increase in the output for the last 30 years (viz. 2½ per cent. per annum) would continue. They said: "In view of this opinion and of the exhaustion of the shallower collieries, we look forward to a time, not far distant, when the rate of increase of output will be slower, to be followed by a period of stationary output, and then a gradual decline." The Commission, however, would not venture on a prophecy how long the coal resources were likely to last.

Possible Economies.—The Report laid stress on the improvements in working made in recent years, and emphasised the necessity of greater care in the cleaning, sizing, and sorting of coal for sale, in which many Continental collieries adopt better methods than are in general use in this country. The Commission also received evidence pointing to a future extension of central power stations, and the generation and transmission of power upon a large scale. If such stations were established in close proximity to the collieries, there would be nothing to pay on the coal in the way of railway rates; and the question would then be, not the cost of transport of coal, but the cost of

transmission of power. As regards economy in use, the Report gave the following estimate for 1903 as to the coal consumption in the various industries of the country:

| | Tons. |
|---|--------------------|
| Railways (all purposes) | 13,000,000 |
| Coasting Steamers (bunkers) | 2,000,000 |
| Factories | 53,000,000 |
| Mines | 18,000,000 |
| Iron and Steel Industries | 28,000,000 |
| Other Metals and Minerals | 100,000,000 |
| Brick Works, Potteries, Glass } and Chemical Works | 5,000,000 |
| Gas Works | 15,000,000 |
| Domestic | 32,000,000 |
| Total | 167,000,000 |

Mr. Beilby and other witnesses calculated that out of an annual consumption of from 143,000,000 to 168,000,000 tons of coal in this country there was a possible saving of from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 tons. The Commission anticipated that as the cost of mining increased the advantage of using fuel with greater care would become more apparent, and considerable economies would naturally follow.

Export of Coal.—The witnesses generally were of opinion that the maintenance of a large coal export trade is of supreme importance to the country and essential to the prosperity of the coal-producing districts. The larger output rendered possible by the export trade enables the collieries to be worked regularly and to the fullest capacity, and, the general and fixed charges being spread over a larger tonnage, the average cost of working and consequently the selling price to the British consumer can be kept lower than would be the case if the collieries were worked for home consumption only. It was pointed out by some of the witnesses that coal is so essential an element of outward cargoes that any diminution of our coal export must cause a rise in the import freights on goods, etc. The evidence shows that a large quantity of the coal exported to foreign countries is destined for the use of British ships coaling abroad.

Coal Production of the United Kingdom, 1904.

The output of coal in Great Britain and Ireland in 1904 was 232,428,272 tons, being an increase of 2,093,803 tons on the output of 1903.

The value of the output at the mines was £83,851,784, as compared with £88,227,547 in 1903. The average price of the coal raised in 1904 at the mines was 7s. 2½d. per ton, as against 7s. 7½d. in the preceding year.

Imports and Exports of Coal.

The quantity of coal exported (exclusive of coke and patent fuel, and of coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade) was 46,255,547 tons, an increase of nearly one and a third million tons on the exports for 1903. Germany, France, and Italy each received over 6,000,000 tons, Sweden over 3,000,000 tons, and Russia, Spain, Denmark, and Egypt each over 2,000,000 tons. Adding the 2,375,588 tons exported in the form of coke and patent fuel, and the 17,190,900 tons shipped for the use of British and foreign steamers engaged in foreign trade,

the total quantity of coal which left the country was 65,822,035 tons.

The amount of coal remaining for home consumption was 166,606,237 tons, or 3·894 tons per head of the population; 17,535,337 tons were used in blast furnaces for the manufacture of pig-iron, as against 18,302,240 tons in the previous year.

II. STATISTICS OF OTHER MINERALS, ETC.

Output of Minerals other than Coal.

In the "Colonial and Foreign Statistics of Mines and Quarries for 1903," latest returns, the quantities of certain minerals and metals raised in the world are stated in a summary of the output of such materials, and also for Great Britain and Ireland. These minerals, exclusive of coal, are copper, fine gold, iron, lead, petroleum, salt, fine silver, tin, and zinc.

It may be stated that of the total world's supply the British Empire produces rather less than one-third of the coal, one-tenth of the copper, four-sevenths of the gold, one-ninth of the iron, one-fifth of the lead, one-sixty-fifth of the petroleum, over one-quarter of the salt, one-tenth of the silver, two-thirds of the tin, one-twenty-fourth of the zinc.

Copper.

The total quantity of copper raised in the world amounted to 609,685 metric tons, which includes 61,865 tons from the British Empire and 548,120 tons from foreign countries.

The main sources of supply were :—

| British Empire : | Metric tons. |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| United Kingdom | 545 |
| Australia* | 31,410 |
| Canada | 19,632 |
| Cape Colony* | 7,523 |
| Newfoundland | 2,753 |

| Foreign Countries : | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| United States | 316,631 |
| Spain* | 56,150 |
| Mexico* | 48,976 |
| German Empire* | 21,782 |
| Chili* | 29,086 |
| Japan | 33,245 |
| Peru | 9,496 |
| Russia† | 8,817 |
| Portugal* | 6,908 |
| Italy* | 4,344 |
| Norway* | 4,180 |

Gold.

The output of fine gold in the world was 491,672 kilos, of which 234,837 were raised in the British Empire and 206,835 in foreign countries.

The main sources of supply were :—

| British Empire : | Kilos. |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Great Britain and Ireland | 154 |
| Australia | 119,314 |
| Canada* | 28,337 |
| India* | 16,859 |
| New Zealand* | 14,922 |
| Transvaal | 92,467 |
| Rhodesia* | 6,161 |
| British Guiana | 2,412 |

* Estimated.

† 1902.

Foreign Countries :

| | Kilos. |
|---------------------------|---------|
| United States | 110,729 |
| Russia | 35,271 |
| Mexico (1902) | 15,277 |
| China (1902) | 13,138 |
| Brazil | 3,431 |
| Korea (1902) | 4,078 |
| Austria-Hungary | 3,384 |
| French Guiana* | 3,429 |
| Japan | 3,140 |

Iron.

The output for the world of metric tons of iron was 44,548,962, of which 5,102,757 tons were raised in the British Empire and 39,446,205 were raised in foreign countries. The quantities are those which are considered obtainable from the ores raised in the various countries. See also IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

The main sources of supply were :—

| British Empire : | Metric tons. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Great Britain and Ireland | 4,573,202 |
| Newfoundland | 314,045 |
| Canada* | 211,050 |

Foreign Countries :

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| United States | 18,298,432 |
| German Empire* | 5,479,430 |
| Spain* | 4,175,180 |
| Russia (1902) | 2,443,594 |
| Sweden* | 2,122,114 |
| Luxemburg* | 2,163,600 |
| France* | 2,016,566 |
| Austria-Hungary* | 1,368,348 |

Lead.

The output of lead in the world amounted to 892,899 tons, of which 170,019 tons were raised in the British Empire and 722,880 in foreign countries.

The main sources of supply were :—

| British Empire : | Metric tons. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Great Britain and Ireland | 20,278 |
| Australia* | 141,446 |
| Canada | 8,165 |

Foreign Countries :

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| United States | 251,014 |
| Spain* | 178,366 |
| German Empire | 145,319 |
| Mexico* | 56,793 |
| Italy* | 23,344 |
| Austria-Hungary* | 14,219 |
| Greece (1902) | 18,542 |

Petroleum.

Of the 26,232,099 tons of petroleum raised in the world the British Empire produced 416,000 tons and foreign countries 25,816,099.

| British Empire : | Metric tons. |
|-------------------|--------------|
| India* | 352,900 |
| Canada* | 63,100 |

Foreign Countries :

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| United States* | 12,756,995 |
| Russia | 9,771,999 |
| Austria-Hungary | 675,518 |
| Roumania | 384,303 |
| Dutch East Indies | 1,999,094 |

* Estimated.

Salt.

Of the salt produced in the world, which was 12,818,253 tons, the main supplies were as follows:—

British Empire.

Metric tons.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Great Britain and Ireland | 1,917,274 |
| India | 836,394 |
| Aden | 72,806 |
| Canada | 48,568 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 55,626 |
| Australia | 40,642 |

Foreign Countries.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| United States | 2,409,083 |
| Russia (1902) | 1,847,019 |
| German Empire | 1,693,935 |
| France | 967,531 |
| Japan | 657,489 |
| Austria-Hungary | 571,600 |
| Italy | 488,506 |
| Spain | 427,394 |
| Turkey (1894) | 203,128 |
| Roumania (1901) | 90,000 |

Silver.

The quantity of fine silver obtained in the world was 4,997,491 kilos, of which the British Empire produced 504,872 kilos, and foreign countries 4,492,619 kilos. The main sources of supply were:—

British Empire.

Kilos.

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| Australia* | 360,428 |
| Canada | 98,971 |
| New Zealand | 28,364 |

Foreign Countries.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| United States | 1,688,920 |
| Mexico (1902) | 1,876,297 |
| Bolivia | 175,711 |
| Peru | 170,804 |
| Chile | 13,678 |
| German Empire | 180,374 |
| Spain* | 120,742 |
| Austria-Hungary | 59,093 |
| Japan | 58,074 |
| Colombia (1902) | 55,269 |

Tin.

The tin raised in the world amounted to 98,295 metric tons, of which 60,972 was produced in the British Empire and 37,323 in foreign countries. The following figures indicate the main quantities produced in each place, viz.:—

British Empire.

Metric tons.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Great Britain and Ireland | 4,351 |
| Federated Malay States | 50,663 |
| Australia* | 5,883 |

Foreign Countries.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Dutch East Indies | 15,456 |
| Bolivia | 18,420 |
| Spain* | 3,250 |

Zinc.

The tonnage of zinc produced in the world was 570,440 metric tons, of which 24,988 were produced in the British Empire and 545,452 in foreign countries.

British Empire.

Metric tons.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Great Britain and Ireland | 9,430 |
| Australia* | 15,150 |

* Estimated.

Foreign Countries. Metric tons.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| German Empire | 182,548 |
| United States | 144,443 |
| Italy* | 70,884 |
| Spain* | 41,056 |
| France* | 18,800 |
| Sweden* | 18,981 |
| Algeria* | 17,325 |
| Austria-Hungary | 8,948 |
| Greece (1902) | 7,208 |
| Tunis* | 8,330 |
| Russia | 10,229 |

* Estimated.

Mineral Produce of United Kingdom.

The mineral produce of the United Kingdom and of the Isle of Man both as regards quantity and value in 1904 was as follows:—

| Description of Mineral. | Quantity. | Value at the Mines and Quarries. |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | Tons. | £ |
| Alum Shale | 6,532 | 980 |
| Arsenic | 976 | 5,719 |
| Arsenical Pyrites | 46 | 151 |
| Barytes | 26,327 | 24,673 |
| Bauxite | 8,700 | 2,539 |
| Bog Ore | 4,543 | 1,136 |
| Chalk | 4,438,728 | 181,057 |
| Chert and Flint | 65,256 | 14,697 |
| Clay and Shale | 15,948,915 | 1,772,020 |
| Coal | 232,428,272 | 83,851,784 |
| Copper Ore | 5,276 | 14,172 |
| Copper Precipitate | 189 | 3,780 |
| Fluor Spar | 18,160 | 15,464 |
| Gold Ore | 23,203 | 68,576 |
| Gravel and Sand | 2,239,593 | 166,189 |
| Gypsum | 234,005 | 72,868 |
| Igneous Rocks | 5,988,821 | 1,351,139 |
| Iron Ore | 13,774,282* | 3,125,814 |
| Iron Pyrites | 10,287 | 53,000 |
| Lead Ore | 26,374 | 206,238 |
| Limestone (other than Chalk). | 12,013,135 | 1,369,610 |
| Manganese Ore | 8,756 | 4,370 |
| Mica | 7,140 | 2,996 |
| Natural Gas | c.ft. 774,800 | 155 |
| Ochre, Umber, etc. | 16,050 | 18,242 |
| Oil Shale | 2,333,062 | 554,346 |
| Phosphate of Lime | 58 | 87 |
| Salt | 1,891,633 | 595,785 |
| Sandstone | 5,306,363 | 1,717,970 |
| Silver Ore | 35 | 1,782 |
| Slate | 563,170 | 1,678,726 |
| Sulphate of Strontia | 18,169 | 17,260 |
| Tin Ore (dressed). | 6,742 | 479,633 |
| Uranium Ore | — | — |
| Wolfram. | 161 | 14,369 |
| Zinc Ore | 27,655 | 137,012 |
| Total Value | — | 97,477,639 |

* Exclusive of 322 tons of micaceous iron ore used for paint.

III. PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MINING, ETC.

The number of persons employed at mines, quarries, and other mineral workings throughout the world was returned as 4,699,495 in 1902,

and 4,861,932 in 1903. Some of the chief figures are given below :—

| | 1902. | 1903. |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------|
| United Kingdom | 952,711 | 979,044 |
| British Colonies, etc. | 645,280 | 707,223 |
| German Empire | 761,922 | 783,646 |
| United States | 557,407 | *592,294 |
| Russia | 344,245 | — |
| France | 315,281 | 321,883 |
| Austria-Hungary | 231,035 | 225,104 |
| Belgium | 172,218 | 177,652 |
| Japan | 155,379 | 163,530 |

* Coal miners and only ore miners of Michigan (Houghton Co.), Missouri, and Montana.

The totals given above are undoubtedly considerably below the real totals, owing to the absence of full returns from some countries, and of any returns at all from others. More than half of the total number were employed in coal mining.

The figures for 1904 are available in the case of the United Kingdom, and show that in the year 974,634 persons were employed as above—877,057 in or about mines, and 97,577 in or about quarries. Of the 877,057 miners, 698,967 worked under ground and 178,090 above ground, 5748 of the latter being females.

Midwives Act, 1902. This Act enacts that any woman who, after April 1st, 1905, not being certified under this Act, uses the name or title of midwife (either alone or in combination with any other word or words), or any name, title, addition, or description implying that she is certified under this Act, or is a person specially qualified to practise midwifery, or is recognised by law as a midwife, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £5; that after April 1st, 1910, no woman shall habitually and for gain attend women in childbirth otherwise than under the direction of a qualified medical practitioner, unless she be certified under this Act, and that any woman so acting shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £10. The section, however, does not apply to legally qualified medical practitioners, or to any one rendering assistance in a case of emergency. The certificate under this Act does not confer upon any woman any right or title to be registered under the Medical Acts or to assume any name, title, or designation implying that she is by law recognised as a medical practitioner. The Board has to appoint examiners, grant certificates, and publish annually a roll of midwives who have been duly certified under the Act. The council of a county or county borough in England and Wales becomes the local supervising authority over midwives within the area of the county or county borough, and is empowered to exercise general supervision over all midwives practising within its area, investigate charges of malpractices, etc., and to suspend any midwife from practice if her suspension appears necessary in order to prevent the spread of infection. Power is conferred on a county council to delegate any of its duties under this Act to a district council. The Act, which does not extend to Scotland or Ireland, came into operation on April 1st, 1903.

Miniature Painters. The years 1896 and '97 witnessed an important revival of the art of

miniature painting, and the foundation of two societies devoted to the Art. The Royal Society of Miniature Painters is composed wholly of artists, Sir William B. Richmond, K.C.B., R.A., being its President, Mr. Quinnell its Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Edward Freeman its Secretary. An exhibition is held annually at the Modern Gallery, 161, New Bond Street, W., where also it has a permanent collection of members' miniatures always on view. The Society of Miniaturists has its offices at the Galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Piccadilly, and holds its exhibitions concurrently with that body throughout the spring and summer. Its President is Alfred Praga, Esq., and its Secretary Mr. Edgar Blackmore. It differs from its sister society in possessing on its council certain experts, collectors, and art critics who have given special attention to miniatures. It also occasionally unites with its exhibitions a show of old miniatures, and aims at training the modern worker by a study of the work of the old masters.

Mint, The Royal. The existence of a mint in this country is of very ancient date, regulations concerning it having been made as early as 928, by Athelstan. The present building was erected between 1806 and 1810, at a cost of over £250,000. It was somewhat injured by fire in '15, but repaired. By an Act passed April 4th, '70, the mastership of the Mint was absorbed in the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the duties were devolved upon the Deputy Master of the Mint. There are branches of the Royal Mint at Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth. The last report shows that the gold issued in 1904 amounted to £11,042,000, the silver to £605,801, and the bronze to £77,895. In 1904 the nominal value of the light gold coin withdrawn was £2,100,000, and of light silver £638,839. The total number of pieces struck in 1904 was 95,137,437, of which the Colonies took 45,024,000. The Medal Department produced 92,206 medals. The present Deputy Master is the Rt. Hon. W. Ellison Macartney.

MONACO.

Monaco is a principality, surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alpes Maritimes, except to the south, where it borders on the sea. Area, 8 sq. m.; pop. 15,180. Consists mainly of the towns of Monte Carlo, pop. 3794; Monaco, 3292; and Condamine, 6218. Italian in language and traditions, but virtually under French control. The present ruler of the principality is Prince Albert of Monaco, b. Nov. 13th, 1848. He has a son by his first wife, Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, Prince Louis, b. July 12th, '70. There is a Governor-General and a Council of State. The Roman Catholic is the only Church allowed in the Principality. The first stone of the Casino at Monte Carlo was laid in '58. The Société Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco, whose capital is £1,200,000 in 60,000 shares, holds a contract which will expire at the end of 1947. It has practically to bear the cost of spiritual and temporal government for the Principality, and in addition pays £50,000 annually to the Prince for the concession. From 1907 the amount is to be £70,000, increasing every ten years by £10,000.

Consul-General in London, Mr. T. Lumley, 37, Conduit Street, W.

MONEY-LENDING AND BILLS OF SALE.

1. Money-Lending.

The Money-Lenders Act, 1900, came into operation on Nov. 1st, 1900. Its chief enactments are that where proceedings are taken in any court by a money-lender for the recovery of any money lent after the commencement of this Act, or the enforcement of any agreement or security made or taken after the commencement of this Act, in respect of money lent either before or after the commencement of this Act, and there is evidence which satisfies the court that the interest charged in respect of the sum actually lent is excessive, or that the amounts charged for expenses, inquiries, fines, bonus, premium, renewals, or any other charges are excessive, and that, in either case, the transaction is harsh and unconscionable, or is otherwise such that a court of equity would give relief, the court may reopen the transaction and take an account between the money-lender and the person sued, and may, notwithstanding any statement or settlement of account, or any agreement purporting to close previous dealings and create a new obligation, reopen any account already taken between them, and relieve the person sued from payment of any sum in excess of the sum adjudged by the court to be fairly due in respect of such principal, interest and charges, as the court, having regard to the risk and all the circumstances, may judge to be reasonable; and if any such excess has been paid, or allowed in account by the debtor, may order the creditor to repay it; and may set aside, either wholly or in part, or revise, or alter, any security given or agreement made in respect of money lent by the money-lender; and if the money-lender has parted with the security may order him to indemnify the borrower or other person sued. The Act laid down stringent rules as to registration of money-lenders under their own usual trade names and addresses, and imposed heavy penalties for breaches of the rules.

Loans for Betting.—Money lent for paying ordinary bets is recoverable, though there are exceptions as regards money knowingly lent for special forms of gaming and wagering. But one who actually pays bets of any kind, as an agent, clearly cannot recover from his principal the sum thus advanced. This subject depends upon the interpretation of various statutes and cases too technical for fuller treatment here.

Loans to "Infants."—Generally, any contract for a loan entered into by an "infant" (person under 21) is absolutely void, and so is any agreement to pay such void loan or interest made after coming of age; and likewise any instrument, negotiable or otherwise, given in connection with the same. But a loan to an infant is recoverable if made for the purpose of paying debts already incurred for "necessaries" (things suitable to his position in life and requisite at the time); and, probably, is recoverable if for the purchase of "necessaries," or if incidental to a contract for the infant's benefit, such as one obtaining him fit employment. A person is guilty of a criminal offence if, for profit, he sends any circular or other document to an infant inviting him to borrow money, or to apply anywhere for information as to borrowing; or if he solicits an infant to make an affidavit or statutory declaration in connection with any loan. And if it is proved that

the person to whom any document, as above mentioned, has been sent is an infant, the sender is deemed to have known that such person was an infant unless he proves that he had reasonable ground or believing him to be of full age.

2. Bills of Sale.

The Bills of Sale Acts, '78 and '82, apply to documents which transfer the property in goods or chattels, while not giving actual possession. Usually, a bill of sale on goods answers to a mortgage of real estate. Every bill of sale given by way of security for the payment of money is void unless made in accordance with the form in the schedule of the Act of '82. It must be duly attested by one or more credible witnesses not being a party or parties thereto. It must be registered within seven days after making, and the registration must be renewed once every five years. When first registered, a copy of the bill, together with an affidavit of the time of such bill being given, of its due attestation, and of the residence and occupation of the person giving the same, and of every attesting witness, must be presented to the registrar and filed by him. If the bill of sale be given subject to any defeasance, condition, or declaration of trust, such defeasance, condition, or declaration must appear, if not in the body of the bill, at least on the same paper, and must be set forth in the copy filed. A transfer or assignment of a registered bill of sale need not be registered. Bills of sale comprising, in whole or in part, the same chattels, take priority in order of registration. Delays, omissions, or mistakes in the registration of bills of sale may be rectified by the order of any judge of the High Court. A bill of sale executed within seven days after the execution of an unregistered bill of sale will be held void, in so far as it affects the same chattels, unless it is proved not to have been executed for the purpose of evading the law. Any bill of sale not complying with the conditions of attestation and registration, is void as against the giver's trustee in bankruptcy, etc. A bill of sale given in consideration of a sum less than £30 is void. A bill of sale is void except as against the grantor with respect to any personal chattels acquired by him after its execution. But this provision does not apply to growing crops or fixtures or machinery subsequently acquired in substitution for fixtures or machinery specified in the bill. Chattels assigned under a bill of sale are not liable to be seized by the grantee unless (1) the grantor make default in paying the money thereby secured, or in fulfilling any condition necessary to the security; (2) the grantor become a bankrupt, or allow the goods comprised in the bill to be distrained for rent, rates or taxes; (3) the grantor fraudulently remove, or suffer to be removed, from his premises the goods comprised in the bill; (4) the grantor refuse, without reasonable excuse, to produce to the grantee his last receipts for rent, rates, and taxes; (5) execution has been levied on the grantor's goods under any judgment. The Bills of Sale Acts '90 and '91 exempt letters hypothecating or declaring trusts of imported goods during the interval between the discharge of the goods from the ship in which they are imported and their deposit in a warehouse or reshipment for export, or delivery to a purchaser, from the Bills of Sale Act '82.

See LAW CASES, 1905.

Monod, Gabriel, French writer and politician, was b. at Havre, March 7th, 1844. He followed the usual French University course, but has also made some important studies in Italy and Germany. He served in the war of '70-71 on the ambulance staff. He was one of the principal defenders of Dreyfus. In '82 he founded the Cercle St. Simon, a society for the study of history, and was one of the founders of the Ecole Alsacienne. In '76 he established the important *Revue Historique*, which he still conducts. He is a member of the French Institut, and of the Academy of Munich. His first publication was "*Allemands et Français*" ('71); it was followed by "*Les Maîtres de l'Histoire*" (Renan, Taine, Michelet), and by "*Grégoire de Tours*." His most recent publication is "*Les Annales Cartésiennes*." Having married a daughter of Alexander Herzen, he is in contact with the Russian Reformers.

MONTENEGRO.

Montenegro is a principality, lying between Northern Albania on the south and Herzegovina on the north, under the rule of H.R.H. Prince Nicholas I. (who in Dec. 1900 assumed the title of Royal Highness), b. Oct. 7th, 1841. After an educational course at Trieste and Paris, he succeeded his uncle, who had been assassinated, Aug. '60. He married, in the same year, Princess Milena, the daughter of the Vice-President of the Council of State, and has three sons and six daughters. The heir-apparent is Prince Danilo, b. June 29th, '71, who married the Duchess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz in July '99. During '96 the bicentenary of the foundation of the dynasty was celebrated. Queen Victoria gave the Prince the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order in March '97. His daughter, Princess Helena, is married to King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy.

The Prince's rule was practically absolute, though nominally shared with a *State Council* of 8 (half elected by the inhabitants capable of bearing arms, and half nominated by the Prince), until Nov. 5th, 1905, when he issued a manifesto establishing a *Representative Assembly*. The first elections were fixed for Nov. 27th. The country is divided into districts governed by prefects who are called "captains," but whose powers are not at all defined. All the inhabitants are trained as soldiers, and the effective fighting strength is put at about 37,000. For 400 years the principality maintained its independence against Turkey, and in '78 this independence was recognised by the Treaty of Berlin. The waters of Montenegro are by the Treaty closed to the ships of war of all nations, Austria administering the maritime and sanitary police on the Montenegrin coast. Russian financial help is given in regard to military and educational matters, and Austria makes an annual subvention towards the maintenance of the roads. The Montenegrins belong to the Serbian branch of the Slav race. Prevailing religion, Greek Church. Education compulsory and free. A large portion of the principality is uncultivable, consisting of forest and mountain pasture, and bare limestone. Large herds of cattle are reared, and some small crops are grown.

Area (including town and district of Dulcigno, ceded by Turkey in 1880), 3630 sq. m.; pop. 230,000. *Capital*, Cetinje (pop. 4000).

Revenue and expenditure, 1903, about £100,000; public debt, 1903, £120,000. *Imports*, 1903, £220,000; *exports*, £120,000.

Council of State: President and Minister of Interior, Bojo Petrovic.—*Finance*, L. Miouschewitch.—*Foreign Affairs*, Gavro Vukovic.—*War*, E. Plamenatz.

British Minister Resident, R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G.

Morant, R. L., C.B., *Secretary to the Board of Education*, is the only son of the late Robert Morant, and was born April 7th, 1863, and ed. at Winchester College and New College, Oxon. For some years he did various kinds of educational work in England and in Siam. He entered the Education Department, Whitehall, in '95, and attained to the rank of Senior Examiner at South Kensington. He was Private Secretary to Sir John Gorst, M.P., and to the Duke of Devonshire, and during the progress of the Education Bill, 1902, rendered invaluable aid to Mr. Balfour while the Bill was passing through the House of Commons. He received his C.B. as a Coronation honour. Mr. Morant was appointed Acting Secretary to the Board of Education on Nov. 1st, 1902, and *Permanent Secretary* on April 1st, 1903, Address: 15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

Moret, Sigismundo, Spanish statesman, was b. at Cadiz, June 2nd, 1838. The son of a tradesman who suffered reverses, his indomitable energy alone enabled him to persist from '53 to '58 in following the lectures at Madrid University. In '59 he obtained a post as assistant teacher, and afterwards, by competitive examination, the Chair of Political Economy and Finance. In '63 he was elected Deputy for Almaden as a Liberal and Free Trader, and in '69 he became Under-Secretary of State for the Interior under Rivero. Prim gave him the portfolio of the Colonies, in which position he was instrumental in passing a measure for the abolition of slavery, and in making Free Trade modifications in the tariffs of the Philippines, Porto Rico, etc. King Amadeus gave him the portfolio of Finance, and at a later stage he represented his country in London. On the abdication of King Amadeus he retired from public life, but returned with Alfonso XII. as Minister of the Interior. In that position he ably seconded the regency of Queen Maria Christina, and has since held various portfolios in various Ministries.

Morgan, J. Pierpont, was b. at Hartford, Conn., on April 17th, 1837; ed. at the English High School, Boston, and at Göttingen University. His father was a banker in New York and London, and Mr. Morgan is a member of the great banking firms of J. S. Morgan & Co., London, T. P. Morgan & Co., New York (which he established in '95), and other firms. His financial genius has brought and kept his name before the public of both continents for years past, particularly since the formation of the great Steel Trust and the Atlantic Shipping Combine. He is interested in American railroads, and is said to control lines representing more than £600,000,000 of share capital, in banks and other financial corporations representing about £40,000,000 more, and in all kinds of industrial enterprises in this country and in America. He is a yachtsman, and an art connoisseur with a magnificent collection of great paintings, books, etc. His benefactions have been generous. Address in London:

13, Prince's Gate, S.W.; in New York, Madison Avenue.

Morgan, Walter Vaughan, Lord Mayor of London, was b. May 3rd, 1831, and is a son of Mr. T. Morgan, of Glasbury. He was ed. at the Bluecoat School, which he left in '46, became a cashier in the National Provincial Bank of England, and in '55 joined his brothers in the firm of Morgan Bros., merchants and bankers, proprietors of the *Chemist and Druggist*, and the Morgan Crucible Co., Battersea. He is treasurer of Christ's Hospital; was elected Alderman of the Ward of Cordwainer '92; Sheriff 1901; H.M. Lieutenant of the City; and was elected Lord Mayor Sept. 29th, 1905, for the year 1905-6. He is a Mason, was Grand Treasurer of Grand Lodge '97-8, and is a member of the Cutlers' and Loriners' Companies. His niece, Mrs. Hornsby Steer, acts as Lady Mayoress. Mansion House, and 2, Whitehall Court, S.W.

Mormons. Consult "The Story of the Mormons," by W. A. Linn (Macmillan, 17s. net).

MOROCCO.

Morocco is the westernmost of the Barbary States, occupying the N.W. corner of Africa. An empire consisting of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Sus, Draha, and Taflet. There are three capitals: Fez (pop. 140,000), Morocco (pop. 50,000), Mequinez (pop. 56,000). Chief ports are Mogador and Tangier, on the Atlantic; Tetuan (Port Marteen) and some smaller places on the Mediterranean. Tangier has a pop. of about 30,000. Taflet is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara.

Morocco is ruled by a Sultan, **Mulai Abdul Aziz**, usually styled "Emperor" by Europeans. He was b. Feb. 24th, '78, and succeeded his father, **Mulai Hassan**, on June 7th, '94. A rising in favour of his elder brother, **Mulai Mohammed**, was suppressed, and in a few months the Sultan made his position secure. A son, **Prince Hassan**, was b. in July '99. The Sultan began with strong progressive tendencies, but at the end of 1904 he had relapsed into the worst barbarities of former times. He is absolute, but the tribes beyond the mountains scarcely acknowledge his authority, which over a large part of his dominions is that of a titular chief rather than that of a ruler. The Sultan is head of religion (the Malekite sect of the Sunnite Mahomedans) as well as of the state. He has six ministers, from whom he receives advice, and through whom he carries on the executive. The Sultan's forces comprise about 30,000 men of all arms. The infantry arm is the Martini.

By the Anglo-French Agreement, April 8th, 1904, the French Government declared that they had no intention of altering the political status of Morocco, and the British Government recognised that it appertained to France, as a Power whose dominions are continuous for a great distance with those of Morocco, to preserve order in that country, and to provide assistance for the purpose of all administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms which it may require. The British Government declared that they would not obstruct the action taken by France for this purpose, provided that the treaty rights of Great Britain, including the right of coasting trade between the ports of Morocco enjoyed by British vessels since 1901,

were left intact; and that British commerce, including goods in transit through French territory and destined for the Moorish market, were treated on a footing of absolute equality with that of France. In order to secure the free passage of the Straits of Gibraltar, the two Governments agreed not to permit, nor to undertake, the construction of fortifications on the Moorish coast between Melilla and the River Lebon, excepting the places occupied by Spain. The two Governments took into special consideration the interests of Spain in Morocco, and the French Government undertook to come to an understanding with the Spanish Government in regard to them, and to communicate such agreement to the British Government. The Agreement was made binding for 30 years, with provision for the extension of the period for 5 years at a time.

It was reported in Oct. 1904 that an Agreement between France and Spain as to Morocco had been arrived at. The limits of the Spanish sphere of influence were modified, and were made to include Tetuan, Tangier, and the whole of the Rif littoral, subject to a stipulation that the agreement should not come into force for 15 years. The agreement also secured the neutralisation of the North African coast between Melilla and the river Sebu, as well as of Ceuta and the positions opposite Gibraltar. Spain gave her adhesion to the terms of the Anglo-French Agreement, and therefore to the maintenance of the territorial integrity of Morocco, and recognised the right of France to give the Sultan the military, economic, or financial assistance which he might need.

Trade is carried on chiefly with Great Britain, France, and Germany, and, though increasing, is much hampered by the political situation. Morocco is a fine wheat-growing country, ridged with many ranges of mountains, and rich in minerals; but the barbarous form of government prevents the development of the country's resources. The chief exports are cereals, eggs, skins, almonds, olive oil, wool, cattle, etc.

Area estimated at about 220,000 sq. miles. Population now estimated at about 8,000,000, including Berbers, Tuaregs, and Arabs. Imperial revenue about £400,000 per annum. Imports, 1902, £2,140,626; exports, £1,559,823. Great Britain sent 53·3 per cent. of the imports in 1901, and 57·7 per cent. in 1902.

Ministry: *Grand Visier*, Sid Fadoul Gharnit; *Foreign Affairs*, Ben Sliman; *War*, Sid Mohammed Guebbas; *Commerce*, Abdurrahman Tazee; *Finance*, El Mokri.

British Minister at Tangier, and Consul-General for Morocco. Mr. Gerard A. Lowther, C.B.

British Consuls, H. E. White (Tangier), A. Maclean (Dar-al-Baida).

French Minister to Morocco, M. St. René-Taillandier.

History, 1905.

M. St. René Taillandier, the French Minister, was received in formal audience by the Sultan (Jan. 29th). The proposals of reforms made by him were submitted by the Sultan to an assembly of Moorish chiefs summoned for the purpose, and met with strenuous opposition. In March it became known that the German Government had informed the Sultan that Germany was not a party to the agreements made by France with Great Britain and Spain, and

at the same time it was announced that the German Emperor would shortly visit Tangier. This he did on March 31st, and the visit was made a great political demonstration. The Emperor apparently stated that he had gone to Morocco to assert the principle that German commercial and economic interests, the sovereignty of the Sultan and the integrity of Morocco, should be maintained intact. Dr. Rosen, Reporting Councillor at the German Foreign Office, was appointed German Minister to Morocco (April 6th), and Count von Tattenbach, German Minister at Lisbon, was sent on a special mission to Fez. It was decided (26th) that Mr. Lowther, the British Minister, and the Spanish Minister also, should go on special missions to Fez, and it was understood that they would support the French policy of reforms. The Sultan, however, rejected these (May 28th), and proposed that the Powers should hold a Conference on the Morocco question, a proposal that had been previously suggested, and was no doubt inspired by Germany.

M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, resigned at this juncture, and after an exchange of views between France and Germany the two Powers agreed (July 8th) to take part in the Conference, and placed on record their adhesion to the following principles, viz.: sovereignty and independence of the Sultan; integrity of his empire; economic liberty without any inequality; utility of police reforms and financial reforms, the introduction of which would be settled for a short period by international agreement; recognition of the situation created for France in Morocco by the contiguity of a vast extent of territory of Algeria and the Shereefian Empire and by the special relations resulting therefrom between the two adjacent countries, as well as by the special interest for France, due to this fact, that order should reign in the Shereefian Empire. The two Governments also agreed to recall their Special Missions from Fez to Tangier when the Conference should be convened, and to advise the Sultan with regard to it on the basis of the above principles. Germany specifically stated that she would not pursue in the Conference any course which would compromise the legitimate hopes of France in Morocco or which would be contrary to her rights resulting from her treaties or arrangements in harmony with the above principles. Great Britain and Spain agreed to join the Conference on condition that they were informed of the proposals to be submitted to it.

Prolonged negotiations afterwards took place between France and Germany as to the programme to be placed before the International Conference; and these were complicated by the fact that the Moorish Government had concluded an arrangement with a group of German banks for a loan of £500,000, and given a contract to a German firm for the construction of a mole at the port of Tangier. The agreement arrived at by the French and German Governments (Sept. 28th) settled that the French banks should participate in the loan, and that as to the mole, a previous concession to a French company should be examined to determine which company should execute the works required. Apart from these points the agreement dealt with police organisation, financial reform, including the establishment of a State Bank, and creation of new sources of revenue,

and recognised fully the rights of France as to the frontier region, which should be regarded as outside the programme of the Conference. Algeiras in Spain was suggested as the place of meeting for the Conference. The Sultan accepted the programme of the Conference, after receiving the identic French and German Notes on the subject (Oct. 25th), and the Foreign Special Missions left Fez at the end of the month.

The refusal of the Government to set at liberty an Algerian, a French subject, who had been arrested and imprisoned at Fez, brought about a serious situation for a time; but ultimately, under threat of a military demonstration by France, the Sultan yielded, and the man was released (Aug. 28th). France, however, demanded a formal apology, the dismissal of the Kaid involved in the matter, and an indemnity; and after some further demur these demands were complied with (Sept. 7th).

Captain Crowther and Lieut. Halton, of H.B.M. Marines, were captured by Anyera tribesmen, and the release of the chief Valiente, imprisoned by the Spanish Government, was made the condition of their release. An exchange was accordingly effected (Oct. 22nd).

Morrison, George E., M.D., the famous *Times* correspondent at Peking, was b. at Geelong, Victoria, where his father was principal of the College, in 1862. After two years at Melbourne University, in '82 he shipped as an ordinary seaman to the South Sea Islands to study the Kanaka labour question, and his articles in the *Melbourne Age* on the subject had a marked effect in improving the conditions of the traffic. Then he walked across Australia, from Normanston in the north to Geelong, a distance of 2043 miles, in 123 days. He was wounded and left for dead in a pioneer expedition which he led to New Guinea, but recovered, and in '87 he took the M.B. and C.M. degrees at Edinburgh University. After more wanderings in America, the West Indies, Spain, and Morocco (where he was Court physician for a time), he returned to Australia and became resident surgeon of the hospital at Ballarat '90-2. Then he went to the East, and walked across China from Shanghai to the Burmese frontier, afterwards writing an account of his amazing feat in "An Australian in China." In '95 he went as *Times* correspondent to Siam, and in '97 he was appointed as resident correspondent at Peking. His great successes there, and "his intelligent anticipation of events" have been universally acknowledged. To crown his strange and adventurous career, he was believed to have perished with all the other Europeans in Peking, in the falsely reported massacre of 1900, and the *Times* published an obituary notice of him.

MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR BOATS.

Very considerable advance was made in the general use of motor vehicles during 1905. Pleasure, or touring, cars became more and more popular, and the number of cars of this type increased enormously. The most noticeable feature was the general adoption of the four-cylinder types, and in one or two notable examples six cylinders, for powers exceeding 10 h.p. Naturally with the increased cost of production, which such types involve, prices were slightly raised in many cases, but, on the other hand, with some of the four-cylinder vehicles and also with the smaller two-cylinder types, there was a reduction in initial cost.

One or two single-cylinder cars of good design and capable of attaining full legal limit on give-and-take roads, were marketed at about £205. The adoption of magneto ignition on many cars, in place of accumulators, is increasing; but it is well to have accumulators in reserve, and it is a remarkable fact that, in some cases, the power of the engine seems to be increased when running on the accumulators, and to decrease when these are switched off and the magneto ignition thrown into operation. Probably this is largely due to a certain failure of many magneto machines to "synchronise" properly, and this defect will, no doubt, soon be entirely overcome.

In regard to the **Motor Cycle** the greatest attention has been directed to the improvement of the type known as the **tri-car**, but signs are not wanting that this class of machine will soon be superseded by the four-wheeled type, and by the small car, which costs but little more. The motor bicycle has undoubtedly a great future. There are evidences that a great many of these machines will be provided with two and even four cylinder motors. Gear driving will also be largely employed.

The employment of **Electric Carriages** in cities has increased. The cost of running is, however, somewhat high, while the limitations of speed and the difficulty in recharging militate against the type for ordinary touring. Steam cars are now but little used; in fact, in one or two competitions this pattern has been barred. With the increased efficiency and practically silent action of the modern petrol motor, there is less and less chance of steam cars coming into general use.

The number of cars and motor cycles registered between July 1st, 1894, and June 30th, 1905, in England, was 27,681 cars and 29,535 motor cycles. In Wales the cars registered amounted to 813, and the motor cycles 1,194. In Scotland the respective figures were: 2,406 and 2,156; while Ireland was responsible for 1,097 cars and 1,821 motor cycles. These figures bring the total number of motors in use to 66,703, of which total 31,703 are motor cycles. The London County Council soon reached its limit of registration under the letter "A" (viz. 9999), and had, therefore, to make a fresh start under the letters "L.C."—a fact which clearly indicates the popularity of motoring in the Metropolis.

Perhaps the most noticeable advance in the adoption of power vehicles is the complete success of the **Motor Omnibus**. Manufacturers have recognised at last that there will be a very greatly increasing demand for these vehicles. The London Motor Omnibus Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Tilling were among the first to place a really reliable service on the road. In both cases, and indeed in every case where the motor omnibus has been found successful, proper repairing and cleaning plants under experienced control are employed, and this is the secret of consistent and successful running. The London General Omnibus Co., Ltd., the Road Car Co., Ltd., and most of the Metropolitan bus companies are rapidly substituting the motor vehicle for those of the horse-drawn type, but the difficulty has been (and is) to obtain delivery, and practically 80 per cent. of the orders placed have gone out of the country, so greatly has the British industry been handicapped by restrictive legislation, both before, and in a measure since, the Locomotives on Highways Act of 1895.

Motor Vehicles for Heavy Traffic.

The commercial utility of the heavy motor has been increasingly recognised, and petrol engines are now largely used in effective competition with steam lorries. They are far more handy and for most localities are superior, especially when their use is restricted to three or four days in a week. With regard to motor vehicles for heavy traffic, a departmental committee appointed in Jan. 1904 by the President of the Local Government Board, recommended that the maximum weights should be increased from 3 tons and 4 tons to 5 tons and 6½ tons respectively, but that the total gross weight on any one axle of a motor car, when laden, should not exceed 8 tons. They also made a number of recommendations as to marking of the vehicles with their weights unladen and laden, the width of metal tyres, their maximum speed, etc. This report resulted in concessions to the manufacturers and users of motor cars for heavy traffic, and the **Heavy Motor Car Regulations** came into force on March 1st, 1905.

The Royal Commission.

A Royal Commission was appointed in 1905 to consider the working of the present Act, and what amendments, if any, are required; the law and practice in relation to motor cars abroad; the injury to roads alleged to be caused by motor cars, etc. The chairman was Viscount Selby, late Speaker of the House of Commons. A great deal of evidence was taken. The cause of the motorist was chiefly represented by a Joint Committee of the Automobile Club and the Motor Union. Evidence was also given by the representatives of the Cyclists' Touring Club and the National Cyclists' Union, while evidence in opposition to motorists was offered by the Highways Protection League.

The Dust Nuisance.

The dust nuisance remains the most serious cause of offence; but the Automobile Club and the Roads Improvement Association have been experimenting in the matter of treating public roads with a view to the better consolidation of the surface. In many places the application of "Westrumite," or some other preparation of crude oil, or gasworks tar, has been tried with increasing success, both as regards the elimination of dust and the better preservation of the roads. Expense, however, is a serious matter, as it is stated that the application of gasworks tar costs about £64 per mile for a road 21 ft. wide. It is claimed that the cost of applying these remedies is counterbalanced by the greater durability of the road and the less frequent need of repair, while the hygienic benefits and the increased comfort of the owners and users of property adjacent to roads treated in this manner are considerable.

Motor Racing.

A good deal has been made of motor racing by the technical press, but the general opinion is that any increase in efficiency which it is possible to derive from the construction and competition of racing cars has already been attained, and that, if motor racing is to be continued, it will be necessary to place a power limit upon the engines. It seems likely in this connection that the celebrated race for the

Gordon Bennet Cup will fall through, and be replaced by the competition for the Tourist Trophy, an event strictly confined to touring cars, which was successfully inaugurated in 1905, over a course in the Isle of Man. The Gordon Bennett race resulted in a win for Théry, holder of the Cup, on a French "Richard Brasier" car, Nazzari being second, and Cagno third (both on cars of Italian origin). At one time the race looked a certainty for Lancia (Italy) on a "Fiat," but a leaking radiator completely spoiled his chance near the finish. The Tourist Trophy was won by J. Napier on an 18-h.p. "Arrol-Johnson," Percy Northrop being second on a 20-h.p. "Rolls-Royce," both of British manufacture.

The Home Industry.

The progress of the motor industry generally, so far as Great Britain is concerned, must be regarded as satisfactory, for, in spite of the handicaps due to restrictive legislation, and the constant police surveillance, the output of British cars has increased enormously. Apart from this, it is most satisfactory to note that the British-made vehicle is now considered equal to any of the foreign productions. At present however, the output cannot keep pace with the domestic demand, and although the export trade has materially increased, the figures cannot be regarded as in any way indicating the true state of the industry, nor as showing the real extent of the advance that has been made. The imports of foreign cars have shown an increase, chiefly owing to the inability of the British manufacturers to deliver within a reasonable time. This applies in a degree to pleasure cars, but is more noticeable in connection with the motor omnibus. At the present time motor omnibus companies and those general omnibus companies anxious to place motor-driven vehicles upon the road are sadly handicapped by the totally inadequate supply. There is every indication that in three or four years the British manufacturers will be in a position to produce public-service vehicles in much larger numbers, but even then the supply is likely to fall far short of the demand.

According to the *Times Financial and Commercial Supplement* (Oct. 16th, 1905), a careful estimate put the number of cars sold during 1905, up to Sept. 30th, at nearly 13,200, and the number of cycles at 15,000. Taking the average selling price at the works at £200 per car and £30 per cycle, this gave for the period Jan. 1st to Sept. 30th, 1905, a turnover of more than £3,000,000. During the same period of nine months, 4761 motor cars, valued at £2,054,650, and 1395 motor cycles valued at £45,720, were imported, with parts of cars and cycles valued at £659,155. The exports from Jan. 1st to Sept. 30th were 633 cars, valued at £213,249, and the total value of cars, cycles, and parts exported was £321,114.

Motor Boats.

The Motor Boat has come to the front to a certain extent, but at present it must be regarded more as a sporting or pleasure craft than as a type likely to prove of material use. This, however, is largely due to the fact that more attention has been given to racing boats than to those designed for more commercial purposes. The petrol motor boat is in its in-

fancy, but it gives considerable promise of becoming a useful type for many purposes. Fishing smacks and pilot boats with auxiliary motor power are used successfully in many ports, both in England and on the Continent.

Clubs and Societies.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of clubs and associations connected with the automobile movement, but the principal organisations are:—

The Automobile Club (119, Piccadilly, London). It promotes races, tests, and trials of all kinds; also lectures bearing upon the theory and practice of automobile manufacturing and kindred subjects having relation to the progress of automobilism. It organises from time to time tours and excursions; it provides a club house, library, and bedrooms for members; a club garage and special rates in provincial garages; a Club Journal is issued to members; an Automobile Handbook giving information as to hotels, repairers, etc.; services of a club engineer, apparatus for weighing cars and for testing brake horse-power of motors; gives instruction in driving to members and their servants, and issues driving certificates for driving and mechanical efficiency. The Club at present holds the reins so far as the government of the sport is concerned. It has arrangements with the various Continental automobile associations, and with the motor governing bodies in practically every country.

The Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland (16, Down Street, Piccadilly, London). The advantages of membership include the consideration of any application for advice or assistance in respect of actions at law, either civil or criminal, in connection with the use of motor vehicles; the protection of rights and privileges of automobilists, including legislative questions; free information as regards touring at home or abroad, routes, maps, guides, customs formalities and driving regulations in foreign countries. The Union issues a badge to members. Ladies or gentlemen may become members upon payment of subscription, without election, subject to the approval of the general committee. Members of the Automobile Club and affiliated clubs are *ipso facto* members of the Union without further payment. The Union has a membership of over 9000.

The Motor Cycling Club was the first club to hold properly organised and checked motor cycle trias. It organised the particularly successful London to Edinburgh ride in 22 hours, which is now to be held annually. The address of the Hon. Sec. is 1, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.

The Auto-Cycle Club, 18, Down Street, Piccadilly (F. Straight, Secretary), acts as a society of encouragement, and deals with social and racing matters in connection with motor cycling. It is really an offshoot of The Automobile Club, and was formed from the Motor Cycle Advisory Committee of the latter. In it are vested such powers of government over motor cycle contests as were held by the Automobile Club under an agreement with the National Cyclists' Union, when the latter body found that it was unable to deal with motor cycle racing.

The Automobile Association (Offices, 18, Fleet Street, London, E.C.), deals with matters relating to the general use of the public roads,

Its main object is the enforcement of the various clauses of the Highways Act, more particularly with reference to unattended horses, obstruction, and similar matters. It also has a system of patrols by means of which motorists are warned when they are exceeding the legal limit. This system has been extensively used upon the Brighton road, and is rapidly being extended, cyclists being employed by the Association for the work. The plan has prevented a large number of motor drivers falling into police traps, but entails an expensive organisation, which takes up a great portion of the funds of the Association.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders is essentially a trade society representing all branches of the industry. It also organises the principal and most representative of the Motor Shows that are held annually. The fourth International Motor Exhibition was opened at Olympia on Nov. 17th, 1905.

The Motor Van and Waggon Users Association (16, Down Street, W., Sec., W. Rees Jeffreys), is the organisation for users of and persons interested in commercial vehicles of every type. Subscription, £1 is.

Murray, Major-Gen. Sir James Wolfe, K.C.B., fourth Military Member of the Army Council and Master-General of the Ordnance, was b. in '53, and entered the Royal Artillery '72. He served in the Ashanti campaign in '95, and in the South African war '99-1901. On the conclusion of the war he was appointed to the command of a 2nd-class district in India, and in 1903 was appointed Quartermaster-General of the Forces there. He was given his present appointment on Feb. 13th, 1904.

MUSIC, 1905.

The increasing interest of the general public in the works of British composers is a gratifying feature in the record of music during 1905, but apart from this recognition of native talent, the year was uneventful. There were the opera seasons and provincial festivals, and the usual recitals by more or less skilled instrumentalists and vocalists; and a few new prodigies were brought forward, the best being **Mischa Elman**. It was anticipated that the closing of **St. James's Hall** on Feb. 11th, which had been connected with the musical history of the past 45 years, would have reduced the number of concerts, but the leading societies immediately transferred their performances to **Queen's Hall**, now the recognised centre of musical life, the miscellaneous recitals being held at Bechstein, Æolian, or Steinway Halls.

Provincial Festivals.

No important new works were introduced at the **Three Choirs Festival**, held at Worcester, Sept. 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, the only novelties being "A Song of Eden," by A. H. Brewer, and Ivor Atkins' "Hyun of Faith," both attractive compositions; and Bach's "Come, Redeemer of our Race" was given for the first time in England. The other works included "The Apostles" (conducted by Sir E. Elgar), "The Dream of Gerontius," Mozart's "Requiem," and Parry's "De Profundis."

The festival at **Sheffield**, Oct. 4th, 5th, and 6th, was conducted by Felix Weingartner, and was notable for the fine singing of the 300-voiced chorus. Nicholas Gatty's "Fly, envious time" and Fred Cliffe's "Ode to the

North-east Wind" were specially composed cantatas; and the familiar works that made up the programme were Berlioz's "Faust," Mozart's "Requiem," Bach's Mass in B minor, and Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri."

Three compositions new to England were performed at the **Bristol festival**, Oct. 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th—namely, Mozart's Grand Mass in C minor, K. Strauss's choral ballad "Taillefer," and Berlioz's "Lelio," in which the reciter was Lawrence Irving, the vocal soloists Wm. Green and Chas. Knowles, and the pianists Adela and Mathilde Verne. An absolute novelty was Joseph Holbrooke's dramatic scena, "Marino Faliero." George Riseley, who conducted, also gave "Lohengrin" (without cuts), the whole of "Messiah," "The Dream of Gerontius," and "Engedi."

Fifteen British composers conducted their works at the **Norwich festival**, Oct. 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th, the musical director of which was Alberto Randegger. These compositions were Stanford's "Te Deum," Sir F. Bridge's "Morte d'Arthur" overture, Mackenzie's ballad "La Belle Dame," Coleridge-Taylor's "Five Choral Ballads," Elgar's "The Apostles," A. Hervey's tone-poem "In the East," Hubert Parry's "Pied Piper of Hamelin" (the most successful novelty), H. W. Davies's overture to "Everyman," Edward German's "Welsh Rhapsody," F. H. Cowen's "John Gilpin," and miscellaneous songs by Granville Bantock, Joseph Holbrooke, Hamilton Harty, H. Bunting, and F. Corder. Mancinelli's cantata "St. Agnes" was the only foreign novelty at this interesting gathering.

Opera in London.

There were three seasons of opera in London, two of which were held at Covent Garden. The spring season, which was phenomenally successful, opened on May 1st with two cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," conducted by Dr. Richter. In "Rheingold" Clarence Whitehill was the Wotan, Zador the Alberich, Albert Reiss the Mime, Josefina Reinl the Fricka, Knupfer-Egli the Freia, Kirkby Lunn the Erda, and Hermine Bosetti the Woglinde. The Siegmund in "Walküre" was represented by Carl Burrian, Allan Hinchley being the Hunding, Marie Wittich the Brunnhilde, Agnes Nicholls the Helmweige, Edna Thornton the Siegrune, Luranah Aldridge the Grimgerde, Winifred Ludlam the Rossweisse, and Fleischer-Edel the Sieglinde. In "Siegfried" Ernst Kraus impersonated the hero. On May 17th Melba made her reappearance as Violette in "Traviata," A. Scotti being the Germont. A new work by Franco Leoni, "L'Oracolo," the libretto of which was founded on the grim play "The Cat and the Cherub," was produced June 28th, and was well received, thanks to its dramatic interpretation by Pauline Donalda, the Canadian *débutante*, as Ah-joe, Charles Dalmores as San-lui, and Scotti as Cim-fen. Puccini's "Madama Butterfly," after several performances in Italy, was introduced on July 10th, and at once won popularity owing to its charming melodies, picturesque orchestration, and interesting story; Emmy Destinn showed remarkable power and pathos as the married geisha, Enrico Caruso made the most of his opportunities as the faithless hero Pinkerton, and Scotti sympathetically impersonated the American consul Sharpless. "Orfeo" was revived with Kirkby Lunn in the title rôle, Jeanne Raunay

as Erudice, and Elizabeth Parkina as Love; and "Les Huguenots" proved another attraction with Selma-Kurz as Margaret, Whitehill as San Bris, Destinn as Valentine, Scotti as Nevers, Caruso as Raoul, and Marcel Journet as Marcello. The last mentioned also distinguished himself as Mephistopheles in Gounod's "Faust," when Melba was the Marguerite, Dalmores the Faust, and Parkina the Siebel. Other features of the season, which closed July 25th, were the gala performance, June 8th, in honour of the King of Spain, and Mathilde Bauernmester's farewell benefit, July 12th. The works given were "Faust" (7 times), "La Bohème" (6), "Rigoletto" (6), "Romeo et Juliette" (5), "Ballo in Maschera" (4), "Lohengrin" (4), "Madama Butterfly" (4), "Orfeo" (4), "Aida" (3), "Barbiere di Siviglia" (3), "L'Oracolo" (3), "Don Giovanni" (3), "Les Huguenots" (3), "Die Meistersinger" (3), "Tannhäuser" (3), "Carmen" (2), "Don Pasquale" (2), "Tristan und Isolde" (2), "Der Ring des Nibelungen" (2 cycles), and "Traviata" (1). The conductors were Luigi Mancinelli, André Messager, and Cleofonte Campanini.

On Oct. 15th the autumn season opened with "La Bohème," in which Melba appeared, supported mainly by the San Carlo company; and among the works presented were "Ballo in Maschera," which served for the *début* of Giovanni Zenatello, a young tenor of great ability; "Manon Lescaut," "Madama Butterfly," Boito's "Mefistofele," "La Tosca," "Aida," "Rigoletto," and Giordano's "André Chénier."

The Waldorf Theatre opened May 22nd with Paer's "Il Maestro di Cappella" and "Pagliacci." During the season of eight weeks the operas performed were "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Rigoletto," "Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Sonnambula," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "L'Amico Fritz," "Barbiere di Siviglia," and a new work by Amherst Webber, "Fiorella," produced June 7th. The principal vocalists were Alice Nielson, Emma Nevada, Pepita Sanz, Eleonora de Cisneros, Alessandro Bonci, Fernando de Lucia, Mario Ancona, Antonia Pini-Corsi, and Vittorio Arimondi, and the conductor was Arnaldo Conti.

Prominent London Societies.

Seven concerts were given at Queen's Hall by the Philharmonic Society under the direction of Dr. F. H. Cowen. At the first, March 15th, Sir A. C. Mackenzie's "Canadian Rhapsody" was warmly welcomed, this work owing its origin to the composer's visit to the Dominion in 1902. Stanford's concerto in D was performed by Achille Rivard on May 25th; and at the last concert, June 22nd, a revised version of Cowen's fifth symphony was enthusiastically received.

The Bach Choir gave an interesting performance at Queen's Hall, April 12th, of Walford Davies's "Everyman," which the composer conducted, and the programme concluded with Bach's cantata "O Fire Eternal." On May 30th, in this hall, the Handel Society revived Max Bruch's "Odysseus."

Several excellent performances characterised the season of the Royal Choral Society at the Royal Albert Hall. On Jan. 26th Berlioz's "Childhood of Christ" and Mackenzie's "The Witch's Daughter" formed an interesting programme; and on Feb. 16th Sir Fredk. Bridge directed a fine rendering of Berlioz's "Faust."

Handel's "Acis and Galatea" and his "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day" were noteworthy works performed on March 30th. Good progress was made at Queen's Hall by the London Choral Society, conducted by Arthur Fagge, and on Feb. 13th this body won special distinction for a superb rendering of "The Apostles."

Noteworthy Concerts.

Considerable activity was shown by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, conducted by Henry J. Wood, and the programmes of the Symphony Concerts at Queen's Hall included many unfamiliar items. On Jan. 2nd three early overtures by Wagner, "Polonia," "Christophorus Columbus," and "Rule Britannia," were revived, but they failed to realise the expectations of those who desired to appreciate them for their artistic rather than for their sentimental value. R. Strauss's "Symphonie Domestica," Op. 53, first performed in New York, March 21st, 1904, when the composer stated that he wished it to be regarded as "absolute music," was introduced by Mr. Wood on Feb. 25th, after 17 rehearsals; it was repeated April 1st under the direction of the composer.

The Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall started Aug. 19th and ran till Oct. 27th. A few interesting novelties were brought forward, including J. D. Davis's suite, "Miniatures" (Sept. 9th), Wm. Wallace's symphonic poem "Sir William Wallace" (Sept. 19th), Cecil Forsyth's "Four Studies from Victor Hugo's 'Les Misérables'" (Sept. 23rd), and Hamilton Harty's "Irish" symphony (Oct. 14th). The concert on Sept. 13th was memorable for the performance of the "Symphonie Domestica."

Great success attended the symphony concerts at Queen's Hall arranged by the London Symphony Orchestra. That on March 8th was conducted by Sir E. Elgar, when the principal items in the programme were his third "Pomp and Circumstance" march and his new "Introduction and Allegro" for string orchestra and quartet.

Charles Williams directed several Orchestral Concerts at Queen's Hall, that on March 21st being specially notable for the *début* of Mischa Elman, a remarkably clever Russian violinist, 12 years of age, whose rendering of Beethoven's Romance in G and Tchaikowsky's concerto in D aroused great enthusiasm. Elman reappeared on April 7th, and gave a beautiful interpretation of Mendelssohn's concerto; and on June 28th he played Max Bruch's concerto in G minor and Tchaikowsky's Serenade Mélancolique. On Oct. 17th he brought forward Glazounow's new concerto in A minor, a spirited work.

On June 1st the Ostend Kursaal Orchestra gave the first of six performances at Queen's Hall, conducted by Leon Rinskoiff; and the following day Holbrooke's variations on "The Girl I Left Behind Me" were introduced.

The Royal College of Music Patrons' Fund organised two concerts, that at Queen's Hall on June 29th being interesting for the performance of Frank Tapp's clever variations on "Tom Bowling." Sir C. V. Stanford conducted, the composer being at the pianoforte.

Franz Beidler, of the Imperial Opera at Moscow, directed a Wagner-Beethoven concert with the London Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall on March 27th. Among other notable foreign musicians who appeared in London during the year were Fritz Kreisler, Hans Sauer, Arthur de Greef, Jean Gerardy,

César Thomson, Jacques Thibaud, Ernst von Dohnanyi, Bronislaw Huberman, Leon Sametini, Florizel von Reuter, the Joachim quartet party, Ernst von Schuch (who conducted Kubelik's 25th concert in London, June 19th), Wilhelm Backhaus, Franz von Vecsey, Edouard Colonne, and Fritz Steinbach.

Maud MacCarthy, the Irish violinist, reappeared Feb. 2nd, after a seven years' absence from the concert platform. Vivien Chartres, a ten-year old pianist, made her *début* May 15th at Queen's Hall. Mark Hambourg, at his re-

cital at Queen's Hall, May 26th, introduced a capriccio by Frank Bridge, which had won the prize offered by him for a short pianoforte piece; there were 96 competitors.

The Brass Band Championship Competition at the Crystal Palace, Sept. 30th, aroused considerable interest, and the first prize was won by Irwell Springs (conductor, W. Rimmer).

Musicians, Incorporated Society of, 19, Berners Street, W. Gen. Sec., Edward Chadfield.

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Napoleon, Victor, son of the late Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, was b. 1862. When his father, after the death of the Prince Imperial in '79, took the position of head of the house of Bonaparte, the claim was disputed by M. Paul de Cassagnac and several other Imperialists, who put forward the young Prince Victor as his father's rival, a position he definitely assumed even before his father's death in '91. By the Expulsion Bill of '86 the Prince was exiled from France, and took up his residence at Brussels. His younger brother, Prince Louis Napoleon, for personal reasons is preferred before Prince Victor by many Bonapartists as a candidate for the French throne. He is a Russian officer, and was appointed as military Governor-General of the province of Erivan for a few months in 1905, but soon resigned the appointment.

National Canine Defence League. Sec., John Hughes. Office, 27, Regent Street, S.W.

National Cyclists' Union. The Union devotes itself to the interests of all classes of cyclists, and its organisation, through its various centres and affiliated clubs, covers the whole country. It has fought considerably over 1000 cases in the interests of cyclists, secured the erection of warning boards on dangerous hills, made the roads safer, and obtained concessions from the railway and steamship companies. Arrangements have been made with France and other foreign countries for touring members to take their cycles into such countries free of Customs' duties. **General Secretary**, S. R. Noble, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.

National Gallery. (For earlier history see ed. '88 and later editions.) The **Keeper** and **Secretary** is Mr. Hawes Turner; the **Chief Clerk** being Mr. George E. Ambrose. The Gallery is open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and on payment of a fee of sixpence on the students' days, Thursdays and Fridays. The Gallery is also open free on Sunday afternoons from April to October inclusive. Much information, compiled independently of the National Gallery authorities, may be found in Mr. E. T. Cook's "Guide to the National Gallery," while official details appear in an *Annual Report* issued by the Trustees.

National Gallery of British Art, The, Grosvenor Road, S.W., was presented to the nation by Sir Henry Tate, Bart., and opened July 21st, 1897. The Government has undertaken the maintenance through the Trustees of the National Gallery. It is closed on Christ-

mas Eve, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The **Keeper** is Sir Charles Holroyd.

National Health Society, 53, Berners Street, W. Sec., Miss Lankester.

National Home-Reading Union. This Society was founded 1880. **President**, H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll. **Chairman of Council**, Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford; **Chairman of Executive Committee**, Dr. Hill, Master of Downing College, Cambridge; **Hon. Secretary**, Rev. Dr. Paton, of Nottingham; **Secretary**, Mr. Vere Collins, B.A. Office, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.

National Incorporated Association for the Reclamation of Destitute Waif Children, otherwise known as **Dr. Barnardo's Homes**. The work of this Association was begun in the year 1866 by Dr. Barnardo, at that time a young medical student attached to the London Hospital. Dr. Barnardo died on Sept. 20th, 1915, at the age of 60, leaving the Homes to the management of a Council, by whom Mr William Baker, M.A., LL.B., was subsequently elected as **Chairman** and **Honorary Director**. From the first the central principle of the Institutions has been, and is now: No destitute child, boy or girl, ever refused admission, irrespective of age, creed, nationality, or physical defects. There are 4 Mission Branches, and 140 distinct Homes, 4 in Canada, 1 in Jersey, 99 in the English counties, and the remainder in London. **Industrial training** is imparted to the older boys and girls. An **Emigration agency** furnishes an important adjunct to the work; 17,471 trained boys and girls have so far been emigrated; 60,000 young people, of all ages, from infancy to the threshold of adult age, have passed through the Homes. About 8000 boys and girls are at present under the care of the Institutions. The daily expenses of maintenance and food alone amount to at least £240. The Homes were incorporated in April '99. **Head Offices**, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. **Hon. Secretary**, George Code, Esq.

National Portrait Gallery, St. Martin's Place. Founded in 1856, "for the exhibition of portraits of eminent British historical characters." The collection now comprises over 1400 portraits. The gallery is open to the public free, from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; and on Thursday and Friday (students' days), when an entrance fee of 6d. is charged, from 10 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m. **Director, Keeper, and Secretary**, Mr. Lionel Cust, M.V.O., F.S.A.

National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children. (Incorporated 1904.) This

Institution was founded in the year 1843 by the late Mr. William Williams, and is supported by voluntary contributions. In the two training-ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester*, lying off Greenhithe, Kent, boys, of good character only, are trained for the Navy, Merchant Service, or Army Marines; it also wholly maintains eight Homes on shore for boys and girls. In these Homes and ships there is accommodation for 1000 children. No votes are necessary, but applicants for admission are seen every morning, except Sunday, at 11 o'clock, at the London Home and Offices. The age for admission to the Homes is from 10 to 12, but boys for the ships must be between 14 and 16, and physically fit. As many as 14,630 boys and 2755 girls have been received and sent out into the world since the establishment of the Society. From the *Arethusa* and *Chichester* training-ships 5515 boys have joined merchant ships, 1180 the Royal Navy, and 140 Army and Marines. An Emigration Agency and Working Boys' Home form an important part of the work. Receipts in 1904 amounted to £25,000. Joint Secretaries, H. Bristow Wallen and Henry G. Copeland. Head Offices, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

This Association was founded in 1860 (incorporated by Royal Charter '90) to give permanence to Volunteer Corps and to encourage rifle shooting throughout the King's dominions. The Secretary is Lieut.-Col. C. R. Crosse. The offices of the Association are at the Bisley Camp Ground. It should be noted that Rifle Clubs consisting of not less than twenty members can be formed in affiliation with this Association. Rifles and ammunition are issued to such affiliated clubs at special rates. Application should be made for full information to the Secretary N.R.A.

The following are the chief results of the 1905 meeting:—

Humphry Cup (15 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): Cambridge University, 753; Oxford, 748.

Ashburton Shield (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Harrow, 473.

Spencer Cup (7 shots at 500 yards): Pte. H. T. D. O'Neill, Wellington, 34.

Chancellor's Plate: Cambridge, 707; Oxford, 699.

Mackinnon Challenge Cup (10 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): Scotland, 1469; Canada, 1447; Transvaal, 1431.

Kolapore Cup (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Canada, 758; Mother Country, 752; New Zealand, 749.

Eloho Shield (15 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): Scotland, 1607; England, 1602; Ireland, 1533.

National Volunteers Challenge Trophy: England, 1924; Scotland, 1923; Wales, 1883; Ireland, 1871.

King's Prize: 1st stage (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards), Sergt. G. Souter, 103—bronze medal; 2nd stage (20 shots at 600 yards), Sergt. G. Souter, 193—silver medal; 3rd stage (10 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards), Ar.-Sergt A. J. Comber, 2nd V.B. E. Surrey, 315—gold badge and £250; Private T. P. Hooton, 2nd V.B. Liverpool, 313—N.R.A. badge and £60; Sergt. S. Green, 1st V.B. Dorset, 308—N.R.A. badge and £40.

St. George's Challenge Vase (7 shots at 500 and 600 yards and 15 at 900 yards), Lieut.-

Col. R. P. Sandeman, Glouc. Imp. Yeos., 135—vase, dragon cup, gold cross, and £30.

Prince of Wales (10 shots at 200 and 600 yards): Lieut. T. Ranken, 96.

Donegall Cup: A. S. Bates, 97.

Albert: Lieut.-Col. G. C. Gibbs, 167.

Bass: Lieut. T. Ranken, 140.

Edge: Lieut. T. Ranken, 133.

Halford Memorial: Major A. E. Rogers, 134.

Waldegrave: M. Blood, 99.

Hopton Aggregate: Lieut. T. Ranken, 721.

All Comers Aggregate: Private A. Stewart, 169.

All Ranges Aggregate: Lance-Sergt. H. Ommunsden, 531.

Elkington: Ar.-Sergt. A. J. Comber, 134.

Grand Aggregate: Lance-Sergt. H. Ommunsden, 335.

National Service League. The object of the League is to promote the legislative adoption of compulsory naval and military training for National Defence. It is independent of party politics. President, Lord Raglan; Secretary, George F. Shee, M.A. Offices, Dacre House, Victoria Street, S.W.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The (Incorporated by Royal Charter), has for its object that no child in the United Kingdom shall live an unendurable life. This object is sought by (1) warnings; (2) enforcement of laws; (3) promotion of any new law that may be necessary. Patrons, The King and Queen. Director, Robert J. Parr. Organ, *The Child's Guardian*; editor, Robert J. Parr. The League of Pitt is the Children's Section of the Society. Its object is to interest happy children in the welfare of the unhappy. Central Office, Leicester Square, London.

National Trust (for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty). Secretary, Mr. Nigel Bond, B.A. Office, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.

National Vigilance Association, for the suppression of the "white slave traffic" and for the repression of criminal vice and public immorality. At the instance of the Association national committees have been formed in every country in Europe to co-operate in dealing with the evil in question. Secretary, W. A. Coote. Office, 319, High Holborn, W.C.

Naturalisation Laws. Naturalisation by certificate of the Secretary of State was introduced by the Act of 1844 (7 & 8 Vict. c. 66) and amended by the 1870 Act, by which residence for five years in the United Kingdom, or service under the Crown for that period, is required as a condition of naturalisation, with intention so to continue to reside or serve. The certificate costs £5, and careful inquiries are made as to the character of the applicant before the certificate is granted. Application should be made to the Home Office. The naturalisation of aliens in the Colonies is now effected under authority of the Naturalisation Acts of 1870, which empower the Legislature of every colony to confer on aliens by law all or any of the privileges of Naturalisation within such colony. See ed. 1902 for the report of an Inter-Departmental Committee upon the amendments found to be desirable in the Naturalisation Laws of the Empire. The numbers of persons whose oaths of allegiance taken on the grant of certificates of naturalisation in the United Kingdom have been registered from '94-1904 are as follows:—'94-5, 910; '96, 736; '97, 606; '98, 634; '99, 608; 1900, 581; 1901, 542; 1902, 788; 1903, 890; 1904, 974.

NAVY, BRITISH.

(See also MERCANTILE MARINE, British and Foreign, pp. 316-22.)

I. RELATIVE STRENGTH AND COST OF PRINCIPAL NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

1. *Matériel.*

A Parliamentary Return dated March 31st, 1905, was issued in May, 1905, showing the Fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States of America, and Japan. This return is here brought up to the date Nov. 30th, 1905.

Built.

| | Great Britain. | France. | Russia. | Germany. | Italy. | United States. | Japan. |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|
| Battleships, 1st class | 56 | 20 | 7 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 5 |
| " 2nd class | 4 | 9 | 2 | 4 | — | 1 | 2 |
| " 3rd class | — | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 | — | — |
| Coast defence vessels | — | 13 | 9 | 11 | — | 11 | 3 |
| Cruisers, armoured | 30 | 19 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| " protected, 1st class | 21 | 7 | 4 | 1 | — | 3 | — |
| " " 2nd class | 45 | 16 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 17 | 11 |
| " " 3rd class | 21 | 16 | — | 17 | 13 | 2 | 8 |
| " unprotected | — | 1 | 3 | 17 | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Scouts | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Torpedo vessels | 21 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 4 | — | 1 |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers | 139 | 31 | 40 | 37 | 13 | 20 | 20 |
| Torpedo boats | 91 | 238 | 169 | 84 | 128 | 32 | 81 |
| Submarines | 17 | 37 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 8 | — |

Building.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------|----------------|------|
| Battleships, 1st class | { 5 1* | { 6 3* | { 5 13* | { 4 2* | { 4 { 12 3* | { 2 |
| Cruisers, armoured | { 9 4* | { 5 1* | { 2 10* | { 3 1* | { 1 3* | { 9 |
| " protected, 1st class | — | — | { 2 12* | — | — | — |
| " " 2nd class | 1 | — | 12* | — | — | — |
| " " 3rd class | — | — | — | { 3 3* | — | — |
| Torpedo vessels | — | — | — | { 1 — | — | — |
| Scouts | 2 | — | — | — | — | 3* |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers | { 5 18* | { 12 { | { 55 8* | { 6 6* | { 4* | — |
| Torpedo boats | — | { 96 10* | — | — | 27 | — |
| Submarines | { 23* 11* | { 32 20* | { 12* 2 | { 1 x | { 5 2* | { 4* |

* Signifies to be laid down 1905-6. x Unknown number to be laid down 1905-6.

2. *Cost.*

The naval expenditure of the United Kingdom, France, Russia, Germany, Japan, and the United States of America for the years named below was as follows:—

| Year. | Great Britain. | | France. | Russia. | Germany. | Japan. | America. |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Estimated. | Expended. | | | | | |
| 1880 | £ 10,702,935 | £ 10,513,469 | £ † | £ † | £ † | £ † | £ † |
| 1890 | 19,415,682† | 17,042,182† | 8,125,929 | 4,268,208 | 3,938,869 | 1,142,452 | 4,627,203 |
| 1901 | 33,824,515† | 33,726,491† | 13,107,701 | 11,659,766* | 9,624,956 | 3,711,526 | 16,012,438 |
| 1902 | 35,062,904† | 34,201,994† | 12,271,948 | 10,667,983 | 10,029,063 | 2,899,415 | 16,203,916 |
| 1903 | 39,134,887† | 38,970,560† | 12,538,861 | 12,349,567 | 10,252,014 | 2,848,397 | 16,824,058 |
| 1904 | 41,471,500† | 40,327,850† | 12,513,143 | 12,072,381* | 10,567,342 | † | 20,180,310 |
| | | (Estimated) | | | | | |

* Includes one-fifth of a sum of £11,500,000 which was a special grant sanctioned in 1897 for new construction to be spread over a period of five years. The details of this expenditure have not been published.

† These figures include sums provided under the Naval Defence Act of 1889 and the Naval Works Acts, 1895—1903 inclusive. The figures relating to the years 1901-4 also include the annuities in repayment of capital expenditure under the Naval Works Acts: namely, 1901, £122,255; 1902, £297,895; 1903, £502,010; 1904, £634,238.

‡ Information not obtainable.

The figures for France, Russia, Germany, Japan, and America are taken from the estimates of the respective countries, information as to actual expenditure not being available. The estimated expenditure for Great Britain is therefore given, to enable a comparison to be made.

II. BRITISH NAVY.

1. ADMINISTRATION. (a) Admiralty Departments. (b) Naval. (c) Marines.
2. FINANCE.
3. PERSONNEL.
4. MATÉRIEL.
5. DOCKYARDS.
6. DISTRIBUTION AND MOBILISATION OF THE FLEET.
7. PROGRESS. Under this head are given changes in *personnel* of High Commands—Launches of the year—Principal incidents and events.

1. Administration.

(a) The Admiralty Departments.

First Lord, Earl Cawdor.

First Naval Lord, Admiral Sir John Fisher.

Second Naval Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Drury.

Third Naval Lord and Comptroller, Captain H. B. Jackson.

Junior Naval Lord, Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N. Civil Lord, Arthur Lee, Esq.

Parliamentary Secretary, E. G. Pretymann, Esq.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Evan Macgregor.

Hydrographer, Capt. A. M. Field, R.N.

Director of Naval Intelligence, Capt. C. L. Ottley, M.V.O.

Director of Naval Construction, Sir Philip Watts, K.C.B.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, Eng. Rear-Admiral Sir A. J. Durston.

Director of Dockyards, J. B. Marshall, Esq.

Director of Stores, F. W. Black, Esq.

Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Capt. J. Rushworth Jellicoe, C.B.

Accountant-General of the Navy, Sir Gordon Miller, K.C.B.

Director of Victualling, Sir Henry Yorke.

Director of Transports, Rear-Admiral G.T. Boyes.

Director-General Medical Department, Inspector-General H. M. Ellis.

Director of Works, Colonel E. Raban, R.E.

Civil Engineer-in-Chief, Major Sir Henry Pilkington.

Director of Contracts, W. C. B. Hall, Esq.

Chaplain of the Fleet, The Ven. Archdeacon W. Stuart Harris, D.D.

Director of Naval Education, Prof. J. A. Ewing, LL.D., F.R.S.

Admiral Commanding Coastguard and Reserves, Vice-Admiral R. F. H. Henderson.

Deputy Adjutant-General of Marines, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Wright, K.C.B.

(b) Naval.

Unlike the other great departments of the Government, the Navy is not presided over by a Secretary of State. This is due to the circumstance that the constitutional ruler of the Navy is a Lord High Admiral, but the office has been continuously in commission since 1708, except during the period when it was filled by the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The Commissioners are generally styled "the Lords of the Admiralty" or "the Board." The First Lord is the Minister immediately responsible for the general efficiency of the Navy. Under the First Lord the direction of affairs rests in the hands of four Naval Lords, a Civil Parliamentary Lord, and the Financial or Parliamentary Secretary. The Senior Naval Lord, who is always an Admiral

of high rank and general experience, practically fills the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. He is the chief naval adviser of the First Lord, and is especially responsible for the organisation and distribution of the Fleet for war. The Second Naval Lord is responsible for matters appertaining to the *personnel* of the Fleet.

The Controller of the Navy is the Naval Lord charged with the supervision of the whole of the *matériel* of the Navy, including the construction, repair, armament, general equipment and upkeep of every ship in the service. He is also responsible for the administration of the dockyards, and for the construction of ships and machinery by contractors. The Junior Naval Lord deals with transport, coaling, matters relating to pay, pensions and medals, naval prisons, and collisions. More detailed information on this subject will be found in a Parliamentary paper published in March 1905.

Under the Naval Lords and other members of the Board the several branches of administration are conducted by permanent officers, who, under the title of Directors, deal with naval construction, engineering, ordnance, hydrography, dockyards, stores, victualling works, hygiene, and contracts. Formerly the Navy was dependent upon the War Department for armaments and ammunition, but the responsibility for this provision has now been transferred to the Admiralty.

The Director of Transports, on the other hand, is an Admiralty officer, but the responsibility for the expenditure rests with the War Office.

The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by officers of the Royal Engineers, its supervision resting with the Civil Lord.

The Department of Naval Intelligence is a recent addition to the establishment of the Admiralty, but one of the most important. The Department of the Inspector of Target Practice was added in 1905, Rear-Admiral Percy Scott being the first officer appointed to the direction of the Department.

The headquarters of the Marine forces are at the Admiralty, where its affairs are administered by the Deputy Adjutant-General.

The secretariat of the Admiralty is divided into two sections, the executive and the financial. The first-named section is under the direction of the Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty, who acts as mouthpiece of the Board. The Financial Secretary, being a Minister of the Crown, vacates office with the Administration of which he is a member. The Accountant-General of the Navy, who is a permanent financial officer of the Admiralty, fills the position of Assistant Financial Secretary. At one time the departments of the Admiralty were scattered in many buildings. The new Admiralty, at Whitehall, has now afforded accommodation for many of the outlying departments, and when the other wing is completed, all will be concentrated under one roof.

(c) Marines.

This corps is a military body especially organised and trained for service in the fleet as well as on shore. It constitutes an important part of the naval forces of the country, and is supported by funds taken in naval Votes. Whenever an emergency arises and there is an opportunity for active service, the Marines are the first force drawn upon; and in all the naval and military operations in

which this country has been recently engaged they have taken a prominent part. Their motto, "Per mare, per terram," aptly describes the nature of their duties. The Royal Marines are divided into two corps—the Royal Marine Artillery (Blue Marines) and the Royal Marine Light Infantry (Red Marines). The former have their headquarters at Eastney, near Portsmouth; the latter at Chatham, Forton (near Gosport), and Plymouth. There is also at Walmer, near Deal, a recruit depot, where all newly raised men for both branches are sent to receive preliminary instruction. The Royal Marines are recruited under the long-service system, and there is never any lack of applicants to this *corps d'élite*. The accepted candidates, whether officers or privates, are picked men, far above the average standard of the Army. The recruiting office for London is at 22, Spring Gardens; but men are also entered at Bristol, Birmingham, Cambridge, Derby, Edinburgh, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Greenock, Wakefield, Liverpool, Reading, Salisbury, and Taunton. As a rule, one-half of the force is embarked for duty in his Majesty's ships, the remainder being at headquarters, revising drills, recruits, etc. Recently, however, the increased number of ships in commission has obliged a larger proportion to serve afloat, and a difficulty has even been experienced in finding proper relief. It is from the men in the depôts that battalions of Marines have been formed for co-operating with land forces abroad.

2. Finance.

The Naval Estimates for 1905-6 totalled £33,389,500, being a decrease of £3,500,000 on the previous year's total. This is the sum actually estimated as the cost of the Navy, including the non-effective services, but excluding other charges which fall under the Civil Service Estimates. The provision made for new construction is £12,644,700.

I. Effective Services.

| | £ |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Wages, etc., of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coastguard, and Marines | 6,672,000 |
| 2. Victualling and Clothing for Navy | 2,256,600 |
| 3. Medical Establishments and Services | 277,500 |
| 4. Martial Law | 14,000 |
| 5. Educational Services | 161,900 |
| 6. Scientific Services | 69,300 |
| 7. Royal Naval Reserves | 420,600 |
| 8. Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc. :— | |
| Sect. I.—Personnel | 2,768,300 |
| Sect. II.—Matériel | 4,816,900 |
| Sect. III.—Contract Work | 7,827,800 |
| 9. Naval Armaments | 2,986,000 |
| 10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs at home and abroad | 1,905,200 |
| 11. Miscellaneous Effective Services | 454,000 |
| 12. Admiralty Office | 336,400 |
| Total Effective Services | £30,966,500 |

II. Non-Effective Services.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| 13. Half-Pay, Reserved and Retired Pay | 800,900 |
| 14. Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances | 1,233,900 |
| 15. Civil Pensions and Gratuities | 388,200 |
| Total Non-Effective Services | £2,423,000 |
| Grand Total | £33,389,500 |

3. Personnel.

The number of officers, seamen, boys, and marines provided for sea and other services for the year 1905-6 amounts to 129,000, being a decrease of 2100 on the previous year. The strength of the Royal Marines on Jan. 1st, 1905, was 20,186. The total of the Royal Naval Reserve has been fixed by the Admiralty at 29,500, and that number has already been enlisted.

The passing of the Naval Forces Act during the year 1903 served to strengthen the Naval Reserve by increasing its numbers, the total being now 29,500, and by authorising short-service system in the Navy, on condition that those accepting such employment shall complete a term of seven years in the Reserve. The Royal Fleet Reserve remains at a total of 12,759. The Royal Naval Volunteers authorised by the Act of 1902 have been actively recruiting and drilling throughout the year, and detachments of them have been sent to sea in vessels of the Reserve Divisions of Portsmouth, Devonport, and Chatham. The Naval Volunteers are subject to all regulations made with regard to them by the authority of the Admiralty. Whenever the Admiralty call out the Naval Volunteers, or any of them, for actual service they will be liable to serve either ashore or afloat, as may be directed by the Admiralty, and anywhere the Admiralty may have need of their services, with the understanding that those services shall, as much as practicable, be confined to Home Waters and the Mediterranean. The strength of the force is about 3500.

4. Matériel.

The strength of the British Navy in ships built, building, and projected on Nov. 30th was :—

Built.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Battleships, 1st class | 56 |
| " 2nd class | 4 |
| Armoured cruisers | 30 |
| Protected cruisers, 1st class | 21 |
| " 2nd class | 45 |
| " 3rd class | 21 |
| Scouts | 6 |
| Torpedo vessels | 21 |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers | 139 |
| Torpedo boats | 91 |
| Submarines | 17 |

Building.

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Battleships, 1st class | 5 |
| Armoured cruisers | 9 |
| Protected cruiser, 2nd class | 1 |
| Scouts | 2 |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers | 5 |
| Submarines | 53 |

Projected.

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Battleship, 1st class | 1 |
| Armoured cruisers | 4 |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers | 18 |
| Submarines | 11 |

The battleship is called the *Dreadnought*, and is building at Portsmouth; and the first of the armoured cruisers will be known as the *Invincible*. The destroyers are divided into two classes, twelve being known as coastal destroyers and six as ocean-going destroyers. The first twelve are named after insects, the others after native tribes.

5. Dockyards.

The public dockyards in Great Britain are situated as follows:—

Portsmouth.—Six docks take any ship; three take armoured cruisers, 10,000 tons and smaller.

Devonport.—Two docks take battleships; two smaller.

Keyham.—One dock take small battleships; three smaller.

Chatham.—Six docks take battleships (four small ones only); four smaller.

Sheerness.—Five small docks.

Pembroke.—One dock takes small battleships.

Haulbowline.—Two docks take any ship.

6. Distribution and Mobilisation of the Fleet.

On Dec. 6th, 1904, Lord Selborne issued a memorandum and circular letter dealing with the distribution and mobilisation of the fleet. By this, existing arrangements were cancelled, and the effective War Fleet was divided into two categories—the Fleet in commission at Sea and the Fleet in commission in Reserve.

The Fleet in commission at Sea is divided between two strategical centres, the European and the Eastern, with a connecting link in the Cape of Good Hope Squadron. The old Home Fleet is now known as the Channel Fleet, the force which formerly bore that name becoming the Atlantic Fleet. These two, with the Mediterranean Fleet and four Cruiser Squadrons, make up the European strategical centre, the Eastern being composed of the China, East Indies, and Australasian Squadrons.

The new Channel Fleet is composed of 12 battleships divided into three divisions—one heavy and two light—and the fleet is based on the Home ports. The First Division of the Cruiser Squadron is attached to the Channel Fleet.

The Atlantic Fleet consists of 8 battleships, and the Second Division of the Cruiser Squadron is attached to it with its base at Gibraltar.

The Mediterranean Fleet consists of 8 battleships and the Third Division of the Cruiser Squadron, being based as heretofore on Malta.

Of the four Cruiser Squadrons, three are allocated as stated. The Fourth Cruiser Squadron, known as the Particular Service Squadron, and consists of the vessels in the training service and of the more effective vessels of the old North America and West Indies Squadron. This force is based on Devonport. By the new regulations also it is arranged that there shall never be more than 2 battleships of the Channel or 1 each of the Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets undergoing repairs or refit at the same time.

The vessels of the Fleet in commission in Reserve include all the effective fighting ships which are not at sea, and they are available either for reliefs or for reinforcement. They are supplied with nucleus crews, consisting of the captain, the second in command, and a proportion of other officers, including engineer, gunnery, navigating and torpedo officers, and two-fifths of the remainder of the complement, including all the more expert ratings. A rear-admiral is appointed to each port to command the ships in reserve there. Each division in reserve goes to sea periodically for exercises, the engine-room staffs being augmented for the occasion. These are the

salient features of a reform which is complementary to, and a natural outcome of, the training and education scheme of 1902.

During 1905 each of the Reserve Division made several cruises, being mobilised for service at very short notice, and being ready to start within a few hours. Moreover, the vessels were able to keep at sea for considerable periods without any breakdown occurring.

6. Progress.

Among commands afloat the following changes took place in 1905:—

Channel Fleet. Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Moore succeeded Rear-Admiral C. J. Barlow on May 9th. At the end of the year Sir Arthur Moore gave up the appointment, and was succeeded by Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir G. A. Curzon-Howe. Rear-Admiral R. L. Groome succeeded Rear-Admiral Sir R. Poore as Rear-Admiral of the Fleet.

First Cruiser Squadron. Rear-Admiral George Neville succeeded Rear-Admiral E. S. Poë on July 15th.

Atlantic Fleet. Vice-Admiral Sir William May succeeded Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford on March 1st. Rear-Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne succeeded Rear-Admiral F. C. B. Bridgeman as second in command on August 25th.

Second Cruiser Squadron. Rear-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg took up command of the squadron on its formation on Feb. 1st.

Mediterranean Fleet. Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford succeeded Admiral Sir Compton Domville on June 6th.

Eastern Fleet (China Division). Vice-Admiral Sir A. W. Moore succeeded Sir G. Noel in command. Commodore H. P. Williams succeeded Commodore C. G. Dicken as Commodore in charge at Hong Kong on July 17th. —**East Indies Division.** Rear-Admiral E. S. Poë succeeded Rear-Admiral G. L. Atkinson-Willes.

The Pacific Division was abolished.

At Chatham, Rear-Admiral A. C. Corry succeeded Rear-Admiral R. W. Craigie on Sept. 2nd.

At Malta, Rear-Admiral A. C. B. Bromley succeeded Rear-Admiral J. L. Hammett on Feb. 8th.

Portsmouth Reserve Division. Rear-Admiral C. H. Cross succeeded Rear-Admiral Groome in command.

The following were the principal launches of British war-ships during 1905:

Battleships. *Africa*, at Chatham, on May 20th; *Hibernia*, at Devonport, on June 17th.

Armoured Cruisers. *Cochrane*, by the Fairfield Co., on May 20th; *Achilles*, by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., on June 17th; *Natal*, by Messrs. Vickers on Sept. 30th; *Warrior*, at Pembroke, on Nov. 25th.

Scout. *Skirmisher*, by Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim, on Feb. 7th. During the year also 7 destroyers and 6 submarines were put into the water by the various contractors.

The following new vessels were completed and put into commission, either for service at sea or in the Reserve, during the year:—

Battleships. *King Edward VII.*, at Devonport, on Feb. 7th; *Commonwealth*, at Devonport, on May 9th; *New Zealand*, at Devonport, on July 11th; *Dominion*, at Portsmouth, on August 15th; and *Hindustan*, at Portsmouth.

on August 22nd: all for service with the Atlantic Fleet.

Armoured Cruisers. *Carnarvon*, at Portsmouth, on May 29th, for service with Third Cruiser Squadron; *Antrim*, at Chatham, on July 15th; *Hampshire*, at Portsmouth, and *Roxburgh*, at Chatham, on August 29th: all for service with First Cruiser Squadron.

Protected Cruisers. *Sapphire*, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Jan. 31st, as flagship of the Home Torpedo and Submarine Craft Flotillas; *Diamond*, at Devonport, on Feb. 7th, for service with Fourth Cruiser Squadron; *Amethyst*, at Portsmouth, on April 1st, for service with the Atlantic Fleet.

Scouts. *Adventure*, at Devonport, in Reserve; *Foresight* and *Forward*, at Portsmouth, in Reserve; *Sentinel*, at Devonport, on April 25th, for service in the Mediterranean; *Pathfinder*, at Chatham, on July 18th, for service with the Atlantic Fleet; *Skirmisher*, at Devonport, in Reserve. Also the Destroyers *Jed*, *Chelmer*, *Colne*, *Foyle*, *Eden*, *Doon*, *Erne*, *Kale*, *Kennet*, *Gala*, *Liffey*, *Moy*, *Rother*, *Ure* and *Wear*.

Principal Events, 1905.

In January the work of removing obsolete vessels from the ports to various mooring stations around the coast began, and continued throughout the first three months. In all 120 vessels were thus disposed of. A committee under Captain F. G. Stopford was appointed to inquire into the question of the uniform of petty officers and seamen. The headquarters of the Committee were at Chatham, and branch committees were established at each of the other home ports. The submarine mining stations at the home ports were transferred from the military to the naval authorities. On the 19th the *Melampus* went aground off Kingstown, but was refloated without much damage. On the 24th the new King Edward VII. dock at Gibraltar was formally opened.

In February a redistribution of the Mediterranean destroyer flotillas was carried out. By the new arrangement four divisions are based on Malta and one on Gibraltar. The newly established Reserve Division at Devonport went for its first cruise. New regulations governing leave were promulgated. A committee was appointed to inquire into the system of providing domestics for the Navy and Royal Marines. The Department of the Inspector of Target Practice was inaugurated. On the 16th an explosion occurred on board Submarine A5 at Queenstown, whereby six men were killed. On the 20th Sir Edward Seymour was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet and hoisted his Union flag at the main of the *Impregnable*, port flagship at Devonport. The Report of the International Committee of Inquiry into the North Sea incident was published on the 25th. Also on that day the gunboat *Speedwell* ran down the Scotch fishing-boat *Cornucopia* in the Firth of Forth.

In March Lord Selborne resigned the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, and was succeeded by Earl Cawdor. A committee was appointed to investigate the organisation and working of the dockyards. On the 5th Captain F. G. Hamilton succeeded Rear-Admiral Percy Scott at Whale Island. On the 16th the armoured cruiser *Kent* was driven ashore in the Firth of Forth, but was soon refloated. On March 22nd a fatal accident occurred on board the cruiser *Isis* in

consequence of a capstan getting out of control while anchor was being weighed.

In April by the provisions of a circular letter the position and prospects for advancement of naval schoolmasters were improved. On April 4th the destroyer *Spiteful* ran down the barge *Preciosa* off the Isle of Wight, two men being drowned. In April also the new regulations governing the annual test of gunlayers was published, and the Corbett collection of Nelson relics presented to the nation and deposited in Greenwich Hospital.

In May the Dockyard at Esquimalt was finally closed. On the 5th the *King Alfred* went ashore off Shoeburyness, but was got off without damage. On the 11th an explosion occurred on board the *Royal Oak* at Chatham; one man was killed and six injured. In May also a case of "ragging" occurred on board the *Kent*, and a midshipman was withdrawn in consequence from the service.

In June the China Squadron was further reduced, all the remaining battleships being ordered home. A detachment of the Royal Naval Volunteers went to sea with the Reserve Fleets for the first time. On June 3rd a Spanish Squadron arrived at Portsmouth, and remained for a fortnight. On the 8th Submarine A8 sank outside the breakwater at Plymouth, one officer and fourteen men being drowned. On June 10th an Admiralty circular letter improving the conditions of service for officers of the surveying branch was published. On the 21st a 6-in. gun explosion occurred at Gibraltar, whereby five men lost their lives.

In July a shore establishment was inaugurated at Bermuda in connection with the training of naval officers in the Particular Service Squadron. On the 10th the Atlantic Fleet arrived at Brest on a week's visit. On the 12th a boiler explosion occurred in the *Implacable*, whereby eight lives were lost. On the 27th the King visited Chatham, and opened the new naval hospital there.

On August 2nd was held the last prize-day on board the old *Britannia* training-ship. On the 7th the French Northern Squadron arrived at Portsmouth on a visit. The King was at Cowes in the *Victoria* and *Albion*, and on the 9th a review of the combined British and French Fleets was held. The French vessels were subsequently taken into Portsmouth harbour, and berthed alongside the jetties. On the 11th the Second Cruiser Squadron under Prince Louis of Battenberg arrived at Quebec on a visit to Canada. During the first two weeks in August the combined Mediterranean and Atlantic Fleets carried out combined manoeuvres off Lagos. On August 16th the Channel Fleet left Portsmouth for a month's cruise in the Baltic, and called at Ymuiden, Graa Diep, Swinemunde, Neufahrwasser, and Copenhagen. On the 29th the destroyers *Boyne* and *Leopard* came into collision, but without loss of life. In August also the new quarters for officers at Whale Island were completed, at a cost of £50,000.

On Sept. 1st the training colleges at Osborne and Dartmouth were made part of the Portsmouth command. On the 12th the cruiser *Furious*, in going out of harbour at Portsmouth, was caught by the tide and driven against the *St. Vincent*. Several other accidents of this description happened during the year, and it was believed that the dredging operations carried out in the mouth of the harbour had increased the force of the tide. On Sept. 15th

the **Britannia Royal Naval College** was opened, and on Sunday, the 17th, the chapel was dedicated by the Chaplain of the Fleet. On the 26th the *Albion* and *Duncan* collided in anchoring at Lerwick on the return from the Baltic. On Oct. 1st the *Ganges*, *Caroline*, *Boscawen I.*, *II.*, and *III.* were paid off, and the boys hitherto trained in them transferred to the Shotley shore establishment. On the 7th the *Renown* and *Terrible* left Portsmouth for Genoa, where the Prince and Princess of Wales joined them on the 21st. On the 16th an accident happened to *Submarine A4* in Stokes Bay. A ventilator had been left open for signalling purposes, and the boat suddenly dived. She was only brought to the surface again by the prompt measures taken by Lieut. Nasmith and the crew. On the 21st the Nelson centenary was celebrated throughout the Empire. The Navy League elaborately decorated the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square, and an enormous number of wreaths adorned the monument. A Commemoration Service was held at the base of the column, and a great demonstration in the Albert Hall was presided over by Lord Brassey. Lord Ranfurly took the chair at a Centenary Banquet organised by the Navy League.

In October Sir Gerard Noel and the China Squadron visited Yokohama and a number of other Japanese naval ports. An Admiralty circular was published with reference to officers' cabin furniture and mess traps and lights allowances. Another circular letter abolishing certain qualifications for lieutenants (G*) and (I*) was published, and the instructional courses for these officers were also revised. A change in the quality of the tobacco issued to the men of the Fleet was experimentally introduced.

On Nov. 1st the Second Cruiser Squadron arrived at Annapolis on a visit of a week, and on the 9th left for New York, where they remained until the 18th.

Naval Architects, Institution of. 5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. Sec., R. W. Dana, M.A.

Naval Fund, Royal. Established 1893. For the relief of widows, orphans, etc., of seamen and marines dying in the service of the Crown. Sec., J. F. Phillips, Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W.

Navy League, The, was founded in 1895, and is a strictly non-party organisation formed to urge upon Government and the electorate the paramount importance of an adequate navy as the best guarantee of peace. The League, which has branches throughout the world, carries on its work by the distribution of literature, public meetings, the delivery of lectures, and by educational propaganda in public and other schools. President, R. A. Yerburgh, Esq., M.P.; Secretary, Commr. W. C. Crutchley, R.N.R. Offices, 13, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Navy Records Society. Sec., Prof. J. K. Laughton, King's College, London.

NETHERLANDS, THE.

The Constitution of 1848, revised in '87, vests the executive in the sovereign, and the legislative authority in the Sovereign and the States-General, the latter sitting in two chambers: the first, consisting of 50 members, elected for nine years (one-third retiring every three years) by the provincial States from

among the most highly assessed inhabitants and from among a number of specified officials; the second, of 100 members, elected for 4 years by all male citizens of 25 years or more who pay a direct tax to the State, or are householders or own boats of not less than 24 tons, or receive a minimum wage or salary of about £23, or give other evidence of their ability to support themselves and their families. The Government and the second chamber alone possess the initiative in legislation; the upper house having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment. Alterations in constitution are made by a two-thirds vote of both houses, followed by a general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new States-General. Members of the second chamber are paid £166 per annum and travelling expenses.

Army and Navy.

The principle of obligatory military service has been adopted; but, owing to financial reasons, a great many are excused from service, and the contingent to be embodied is fixed yearly. In the cavalry and artillery the service is of 18 months, and in the infantry much less.

The Landwehr, which has replaced the old Schütterij, received its first contingent recently, and the country has been divided into 48 Landwehr districts. The corresponding battalions cannot however be formed before 1909. The Landwehr and Landsturm to which men are to be transferred will have a peace strength of about 20,000, and a volunteer establishment in time of war, the Militia to be increased to 12,300, to be permanently embodied, with 5200 more to be called up for short periods; and the reorganisation is being proceeded with. The total armed strength is estimated at 69,000.

The **Army of the Dutch East Indies** numbers about 40,000 officers and men, recruited voluntarily, of whom about 1400 officers and 16,000 men are Europeans. The feudatory chiefs are under obligations to supply auxiliary troops, and there is a territorial militia of small value. A plan of mobilisation for war has recently been adopted.

The constitutional head of the Navy is the Sovereign, but the administrative duties are intrusted to a Minister of Marine, who is assisted by chiefs of the various departments.

The Naval Budget for 1904 amounted to £1,350,500. The total of officers and men enlisted for the Navy reaches 11,000, but this figure includes the marine infantry. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 3 rear-admirals, 25 captains, 40 commanders, 400 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, and 200 midshipmen.

The strength in ships built, building, and projected on Nov. 30th was—

| | Built. | Building. | Projected. |
|------------------------|--------|-----------|------------|
| Battleships, 3rd class | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Coast defence ships | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| Unprotected cruisers | 8 | — | — |
| Torpedo vessels | 12 | — | 7 |
| Torpedo boats | 29 | 5 | 2 |
| Submarine | — | — | 1 |

The principal dockyards are situated as follows:—Helder: two docks take cruisers. Hellevetsluis: one dock, takes small battleships. Amsterdam: two floating docks take cruisers. Rotterdam: three floating docks take small cruisers.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For local government the country is divided into 11 provinces and 1123 communes, each province having its own representative body, which has the power of making ordinances subject to the approval of the Sovereign; and each commune having its council elected for 6 years, with a mayor and aldermen. Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions. The majority belong to the Dutch Reformed Church, but there are over 1,800,000 Roman Catholics, and the State pays certain fixed allowances to the different Churches. Education is compulsory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and is well organised, and practically free as to the primary schools. Great importance is attached to the teaching of modern languages and to technical and scientific education. The judicial system includes 106 cantonal courts, 23 district tribunals, 5 Courts of Appeal, and the High Court. Trial by jury does not exist. Length of railways 1772 miles. Length of canals about 2000 miles, and of other navigable waterways about 3000 miles. The chief newspapers are the *Liberal Algemeen Handelsblad*, the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*, and the *Standaard*, which is Dr. Kuyper's organ.

The chief imports are cereals and flour, iron and steel, textiles, and raw materials and food products generally. The chief exports are food products, drugs, iron, steel, textiles, sugar, etc. The few duties that are levied are not for purposes of protection. Practically free trade prevails. The chief towns are Amsterdam (pop. 538,815), Rotterdam (348,474), and The Hague (222,477). At the last-named city the Permanent Court of Arbitration, which was the outcome of the Peace Conference of '99, is established (see INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION).

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 12,648 sq. m.; pop. 5,509,659. Revenue 1903, £13,843,391; expenditure, £13,652,644; debt, 1905, £95,396,454; imports, 1904, £201,627,078; exports, £165,465,556.

Ministry. *Premier and Minister of Finance*, M. Th. H. de Meester.—*Interior*, M. P. Pink.—*Foreign Affairs*, Jonkheer van Tets van Gondriaan.—*Justice*, M. van Raalte.—*Marine*, M. Cohen Stuart.—*War*, General Staal.—*Public Works, Commerce and Industry*, M. T. Kraus.—*Colonies*, M. Fock.—*Agriculture*, M. T. D. Veegens.

Minister in London, Baron Gericke van Herwijnen, 8, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*Secretary of Legation*, D. Baron van Asbeck.—*Consul-General*, H. S. J. Maas, K.N.L., 12, Bloomfield Street, E.C.

British Minister at The Hague, Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B.

British Consuls. *Rotterdam*, H. Turing; *Amsterdam*, W. E. Robinson.

Colonies.

East Indies. The Dutch possessions in the Asiatic Archipelago include (1) Java, with Madura, and (2) what are called the Outposts, viz., Sumatra, part of Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, part of New Guinea, and the Sunda and other islands. The administrative and executive authority for the whole of Dutch East India is in the hands of a **Governor-General**, assisted by a **Council** of five members. Under him the administration is carried on by Residents and subordinate officers. The

army, which is purely colonial, numbers about 14,500 Europeans and 23,000 natives. The cost of the navy is borne partly by the colony and partly by the Government of the Netherlands. There is complete religious liberty, and education is well looked after. There are 1348 miles of railroad opened for traffic. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, indigo, and tobacco. The total area is estimated at 736,500 sq. m.; and the pop. at about 35,000,000. Estimated revenue, 1904, £12,915,475; expenditure, £13,937,700; average imports, £15,000,000; average exports, £17,000,000.

Governor-General, Lieut.-General J. B. van Hentsz (appointed 1905).

Java is the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies. Capital, *Batavia*, 149,006. Other chief towns, *Samarang* (pop. 89,236) and *Sourabaya* (pop. 146,944). Exports: coffee, sugar, tea, rice, indigo, pepper, tobacco, cinchona bark, etc. Imports: cotton and woollen goods, yarns, provisions and manures. Divided, with the adjacent island of Madura, into 17 Residencies, each administered by a Resident and his subordinates under the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies. Land is Government property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease to individuals, or to villages in the case of communal holdings. Most of the coffee plantations are directly under Government management, the natives cultivating coffee instead of paying taxes. The authorities take the whole of the produce at the fixed price of 15 florins (£1 5s.) for every picul (133½ lb.). This system still obtains in part, but a poll tax of one florin was in '82 substituted for the performance of enforced services. A railway connects Kalisaat, Sourabaya and Banjoewanjie. Area of Java and Madura 50,554 sq. m.; pop. about 29,000,000, of whom about 63,000 are Europeans.

British Consul at Batavia, D. D. Fraser.

The Outposts, which have an estimated area of about 680,000 sq. m., and an estimated population of about 9,000,000, are administered by Governors, Residents, etc., according to their status.

Borneo. Of the estimated total area of 300,000 sq. m., estimated pop. 1,846,000, Holland claims as a possession 203,714 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmassin, and Koti.

Celebes has an area of 72,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000. Besides the towns of Menado, Port Rotterdam, and Vlaardingen or Macassar, there are a number of native states, which, however, recognise the authority of the Dutch.

Dutch New Guinea, lying to the west of the British possessions in New Guinea, covers an area of 151,790 sq. m., and has a population of about 200,000. It is administered by a Resident at Ternate, Molucca Islands, who is responsible to the Governor-General.

West Indies.—Curaçao, an island in the Caribbean Sea off the coast of Venezuela, is the chief of Holland's West Indian possessions. The colony of Curaçao includes the islands of Curaçao, Buen Ayre or Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustache, and Saba, with part of the island

of St. Martin. The total area is 403 sq. m., and the pop. about 52,000. The colony is administered by a Governor with a Council of 4 members all nominated by the sovereign, and a Colonial Council of 13 nominated members. Cattle, sheep, goats, etc., are bred for exportation. Imports 1903, £247,352; exports, £43,131.

British Consul at Curacao, J. Jesurun.

Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, is a colony on the north coast of South America, bounded on the east by French Guiana, on the west by British Guiana, and on the south by the mountains which separate it from Brazil. It is governed by a governor and council of four members, all appointed by the sovereign. There is a representative body called the Colonial States, elected for six years by the inhabitants. The capital is Paramaribo, pop. 31,865. The chief products are sugar, cocoa, fruits, coffee, rice, etc. Some gold mining is carried on also. The Lawa Railway is being built, and the first section of 2½ miles was opened in 1905. Area 46,060 sq. miles; pop. 75,016. Imports, 1904, £616,625; exports, £307,683.

British Consul at Paramaribo, J. R. W. Pigott.

Ruler.

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, was b. Aug. 31st, '80. She is the daughter of William III., of the Netherlands, by his second wife, the Princess Emma, sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, and daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Queen Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne on the decease of her father, on Nov. 23rd, '90, but her mother acted as Queen-Regent till the young Queen came of age (Aug. 31st, '98), and, amidst the enthusiasm of her people, was installed as Sovereign. Her betrothal to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was announced in Oct. 1900, and the marriage took place on Feb. 7th, 1901. Duke Henry is a son of the late Duke Frederick Francis II., who held a high military command in the Franco-German war, and was born in '76. The succession to the throne is in the direct male line, or failing males, females. If there is no legal heir, Sovereign and Parliament (or if the Sovereign is dead, Parliament alone), with its numbers doubled for the occasion, designate a successor. In April 1902 the Queen was attacked by typhoid fever; while she was recovering she was prematurely confined, and for a time her condition was critical, but happily she recovered.

Political Parties.

Parties are divided into Liberals and Anti-Liberals, the latter being composed chiefly of such opposite elements as Catholics and Orthodox Protestants, who are also called **Conservatives**. The only bond apparently between these two bodies is the conviction that the supremacy of religious authority must be recognised in the government of the nation, whereas the Liberals urge that religious questions should be kept separate from the administration of the State. In 1901 a split took place through the advanced section of the Liberals demanding universal suffrage on the "one man one vote" basis. This broke up the powerful organisation of the Liberal Union, and the general election of June 12th, 1901, resulted in the return of 32 Protestant Anti-Revolutionists, 25 Catholics, and one Christian Democrat, forming the Right, 58 strong; and of 26 Liberals, 9 Radicals and

7 Socialists, forming the Left, 42 strong. Dr. Kuyper, the leader of the Anti-Revolutionists, then formed a Cabinet, in which three seats were given to the Catholics. The **Second Chamber**, after the general election in June 1905, consisted of 48 Ministerialists supporting Dr. Kuyper, and forming the Right (24 Catholics, 16 Orthodox Protestants, and 8 "Historic Christians"), and 52 anti-Ministerialists forming the Left (24 Liberals of the Left, 10 Liberals of the Right, 11 Liberal Democrats, and 7 Socialists). Dr. Kuyper accordingly resigned, and a new Ministry was formed with M. de Meester as President. It was avowedly a Free Trade Cabinet. In the First Chamber there was in 1905 a Clerical majority.

History, 1905.

Baron von Lynden resigned his portfolio as Foreign Minister (March 8th), partly on grounds of health, and partly because of differences with his colleagues as to Dutch policy in the Far East. He was after some time succeeded by M. Van Weede.

The Arbitration treaties with Great Britain, France, and Denmark were ratified by the Second Chamber (April 14th).

The Second Chamber again carried the Government Bill extending to private universities the privileges accorded to State institutions, in spite of the opposition of the Liberals, who urged that the measure would foster sectarian teaching (March 9th). A bill modifying the law with regard to primary education passed the Second Chamber (May 9th). Increased subsidies were granted to private confessional schools in order to guarantee minimum salaries to the teachers.

Owing to their defeat at the general election in June (see Parties above) the Cabinet resigned (July 3rd). Considerable difficulty was experienced in forming a Ministry to succeed it, owing to the conflicting claims of the different groups of the Liberal party, and it was not till Aug. 14th that a new Cabinet was constituted, with M. de Meester as Premier. The Government announced in September that it would bring in a bill for the reform of the Constitution on the basis of an enlarged franchise.

The British Channel Fleet paid a visit to Dutch waters, and was warmly welcomed at Ymuiden (Aug. 16th), Admiral Wilson and his officers dining with the Queen at Het Loo.

New Guinea, or Papua. An island lying directly N. of Australia, and after Australia the largest island in the world. It is about 1490 miles from E. to W., with a breadth at centre of 430 miles. The area is now computed to be 234,768 sq. m. The British territory comprises the south-eastern part of the island and neighbouring island groups. See **BRITISH EMPIRE**, p. 80. The German territory is known as **Kaiser Wilhelm's Land**, and lies to the north of the British territory. See **GERMANY (Colonies)**, p. 202.—Dutch New Guinea lies to the west of the British territory. See **Colonies** above, p. 315.

New Hebrides. A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying W. of Fiji and N.E. of New Caledonia. Area about 3000 sq. m.; pop. about 100,000. The larger number of the natives are still cannibals. Under the Anglo-French Convention of Nov. 16th, '87, and the Agreement of June 26th, '88, they are, for the protection of life and property, placed under a joint commission of French and English naval

officers on Pacific stations. There are many British and French settlers in the islands, and both Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. The French settlers are accused by the British, on the spot and in Australasia, of endeavouring to establish French predominance by purchasing land from the natives, and paying for it in arms and spirits, the British being prohibited by their own laws from importing either arms or alcohol. The Joint Commission have no power, under the Convention and Agreement, to deal with such importations, or with the acquisition of land. Australia and the British settlers therefore demand the immediate establishment of a Land Court, to deal with all disputes about land and to keep a record of titles, the appointment of a British Resident, and the equalisation of the trading conditions as to the importation of arms, alcohol, etc. By the *Anglo-French Agreement* of April 8th, 1904, the two Governments agreed to draw up in concert an arrangement which, without involving any modification of the political *status quo*, should put an end to the difficulties arising from the absence of jurisdiction over the natives of the New Hebrides. They agreed to appoint a Commission to settle the disputes of their respective nationals in the said islands with regard to landed property. The competency of this Commission and its rules of procedure are to form the subject of a preliminary agreement between the two Governments. See p. 81 for High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Newspaper Press Fund. Sec., W. Thornton Sharp. Office, 11, Garrick Street, W.C.

NEWSPAPERS.

According to *The Newspaper Press Directory* for 1905 there are now published in the United Kingdom 2461 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England: London, 436, Provinces, 1445; Wales, 111; Scotland, 261; Ireland, 191; Isles, 17. Of these there are—184 daily papers published in England, 7 in Wales, 18 in Scotland, 18 in Ireland, and 4 in the Isles. In 1846 there were published in the United Kingdom 551 Journals; of these 14 were issued daily—viz., 12 in England and 2 in Ireland.

London Morning Dailies.

Daily Chronicle (E. Lloyd, Ltd.), *3d.*, Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., R. Donald; 80, Fleet Street, E.C.

Daily Express (C. A. Pearson), *3d.*, Independent and Fiscal Reform. 17, Tudor Street, E.C.

Daily Graphic (Graphic Co.), *1d.*, Conservative. Eds., T. Heath Joyce and Hammond Hall; 190, Strand, W.C.

Daily Mail (Harmsworth Co.), *3d.*, Independent Unionist and Fiscal Reform. Ed., Thomas Marlowe; Carmelite House, E.C.

Daily Mirror (Harmsworth Co.), *3d.*, Illustrated and Independent. Ed., Hamilton Fyfe; Carmelite Street, E.C.

Daily News (Co., of which Mr. Cadbury and Mr. T. P. Ritzema are principal Directors), *3d.*, Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., A. G. Gardiner; 19, Bouverie Street, E.C.

Daily Telegraph (Lord Burnham and family), *1d.*, Unionist and Fiscal Reform. Managing Ed., J. M. Le Sage; 135, Fleet Street, E.C.

Financial News (Financial News Co.), *1d.*, Financial Ed., Harry Marks, M.P. 11, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

Financial Times (Financial Times Co.), *1d.* 72, Coleman Street, E.C.

Morning Advertiser (Controlled by Committee of the Trade), *1d.* Represents Licensed Victuallers. Ed., G. W. Talbot; 127, Fleet Street, E.C.

Morning Leader (Star Newspaper Co.), *1/2d.*, Liberal and Free Trade. Managing Ed., Ernest Parke; Stonecutter Street, E.C.

Morning Post (Lord Glenesk), *1d.*, Conservative. Ed., Fabian Ware; Aldwych, W.C.

Sporting Life (Mr. Macfarlane), *1d.* 148, Fleet Street, E.C.

Sportsman (Ashley & Smith, Ltd.), *1d.* 139-40, Fleet Street, E.C.

Standard (Standard Co.), *1d.*, Conservative and Protection. Ed., H. A. Gwynne; Shoe Lane, E.C.

Times (Mr. A. F. Walter and family), *3d.*, Unionist and Fiscal Reform. Ed., G. E. Buckle; Manager, Mr. Moberley Bell; Printing House Square, E.C.

Tribune (Mr. F. Thomasson), *1d.*, Liberal. Ed., Mr. W. Hill (announced for Jan. 1906).

London Evening Papers.

Evening News (Evening News Co.), *1/2d.*, Conservative. Ed., Kennedy Jones; Carmelite Street, E.C.

Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette (Standard Co.), *1d.*, Conservative and Protection; Shoe Lane, E.C.

Globe (Sir George Armstrong), *1d.*, Conservative. Ed., Lieut. Armstrong, R.N.; 367, Strand, W.C.

Pall Mall Gazette (Mr. W. W. Astor), *1d.*, Unionist. Ed., Sir Douglas Straight; Newton Street, Holborn, W.C.

Star (Star Newspaper Co.), *3d.* Liberal. Ed., Ernest Parke; Stonecutter Street, E.C.

Sun (Sir George Armstrong, Mr. W. T. Madge, and Mr. J. S. Wood), *3d.*, Conservative. Ed., C. H. Jackson; Temple Avenue, E.C.

Westminster Gazette (Sir George Newnes, Bart.), *1d.*, Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., J. A. Spender; Assistant Ed., F. Carruthers Gould; Tudor Street, E.C.

During 1905 the *Echo* expired after an existence of 37 years. The *Evening Standard* and *St. James's Gazette*, formerly separate papers, were amalgamated.

Principal London Weekly Papers.

Academy (Mr. Morgan Richards), *3d.* Ed., Mr. Teignmouth Shore; 9, East Harding Street, E.C.

Army and Navy Gazette, *6d.*; 22, Essex Street, Strand.

Athenæum (Sir Charles Dilke, M.P.), *3d.*; 11, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Baptist Times (Baptist Union), *1d.* Ed., Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A.

Bazaar, Exchange and Mart, *2d.*; Bazaar Buildings, Drury Lane, W.C.

Black and White (Co.), *6d.*; 63, Fleet Street, E.C.

British Medical Journal, *6d.*; 429, Strand, W.C.

British Weekly (Hodder & Stoughton), *1d.* Ed., Dr. Robertson Nicoll; Paternoster Row, E.C.

Broad Arrow, *6d.*; Temple House, E.C.

Bystander (Proprietors of *Graphic*), *6d.* Ed., Mr. C. Beaumont; Tallis Street, E.C.

Christian World (James Clarke & Co.), *1d.* Ed., Mr. Herbert Clarke, 13, Fleet Street, E.C.

Clarion, *1d.* ; 72, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Country Life (Sir George Newnes & Co.), *6d.*
 Education, *3d.* ; 24, Bride Lane, E.C.
 Electrician, *6d.* ; 1, Salisbury Court, E.C.
 Engineering, *6d.* ; 35, Bedford Street, W.C.
 Era, *6d.* ; 49, Wellington Street, W.C.
 Examiner (Co.), *1d.* Ed., Rev. W. B. Selbie,
 M.A. ; 13, Memorial Hall, E.C.
 Field (Cox and family), *6d.* Ed., Mr. John
 Senior; Bream's Buildings, E.C.
 Gentlewoman (Syndicate), *6d.* Ed., Mr. J. S.
 Wood ; 70, Long Acre, W.C.
 Graphic (Co.), *6d.* Ed., Mr. T. Heath Joyce ;
 Tallis Street, E.C.
 Guardian (Syndicate), *3d.* ; 5, Burleigh Street,
 Strand.
 Illustrated London News (Co.), *6d.* Ed., Mr.
 Bruce S. Ingram ; 198, Strand.
 Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (Co.),
6d. ; 172, Strand.
 King and his Navy and Army (Sir George
 Newnes & Co.), *6d.* Ed., Commander Robinson,
 R.N. ; Southampton Street, Strand.
 Labour Leader, *1d.* ; 10, Red Lion Court, E.C.
 Ladies' Field (Sir George Newnes & Co.), *6d.*
 Ed., Lady Colin Campbell.
 Lady's Pictorial, *6d.* ; 172, Strand.
 Lancet, *7d.* ; 423, Strand, W.C.
 Lloyd's Weekly News (Lloyd & Co.), *1d.* Ed.,
 Mr. Thomas Catling ; 12, Salisbury Square, E.C.
 Madame, *3d.* Ed., Mr. Ramsay Collis ; 8,
 Essex Street, W.C.
 M.A.P. (C. A. Pearson, Ltd.), *1d.* Ed., T. P.
 O'Connor, M.P. ; Henrietta Street, W.C.
 Methodist Recorder (Co.), *1d.* Rev. N. Curnock ;
 161, Fleet Street.
 Methodist Times (Methodist Times Co.), *1d.*
 Ed., Mr. Percy Bunting ; 125, Fleet Street.
 Motoring Illustrated, *3d.* ; 9, Arundel Street,
 Strand.
 Nature, *6d.* ; St. Martin's Street, W.C.
 News of the World, *1d.* ; 30, Bouverie Street,
 E.C.
 Observer, *2d.* Ed., Sir Alfred Harmsworth ;
 396, Strand.
 Onlooker, *3d.* Ed., Mrs. Harcourt Williamson ;
 16, Bedford Street, W.C.
 Outlook, *3d.* ; 109, Fleet Street.
 People (Sir George Armstrong and Mr. W. T.
 Madge), *1d.* Ed., Mr. Joseph Hatton ; Milford
 Lane, Strand.
 Public Opinion, *2d.* ; 6, Bell's Buildings,
 Salisbury Square, E.C.
 Punch (Bradbury & Agnew), *3d.* Ed., Sir
 F. C. Burnand ; 10, Bouverie Street.
 Queen (Cox and family), *6d.* ; Bream's Build-
 ings.
 Record, *3d.* Ed., Rev. A. R. Buckland ; 1, Red
 Lion Court, E.C.
 Referee, *1d.* ; Victoria House, Tudor Street.
 Reynolds' (Mr. John Dicks), *1d.* Ed., Mr.
 Thompson ; Arundel Street, Strand.
 Saturday Review, *6d.* ; Southampton Street,
 Strand.
 Sketch (Illustrated London News, Ltd.), *6d.* ;
 198, Strand.
 Speaker (Small syndicate), *6d.* Ed., J. L.
 Hammond ; 14, Henrietta Street, W.C.
 Spectator (Mr. Strachey), *6d.* Ed., Mr. J. St.
 Loë Strachey ; 1, Wellington Street, W.C.
 Sphere (1900 Publishing Co.), *6d.* Ed., Mr.
 Clement Shorter ; Great New Street, E.C.
 Sporting Times (Mr. John Corlett), *2d.* Ed.,
 Mr. John Corlett ; 52, Fleet Street.
 Tablet, *5d.* ; 19, Henrietta Street.

Tatler (1900 Publishing Co.), *6d.* Ed., Mr.
 Clement Shorter.

Times Weekly Edition (Proprietors Times),
2d. Ed., Howard A. Kennedy.

T.P.'s Weekly (T. P. O'Connor, M.P.), *1d.*,
 Ed. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. ; Mowbray House,
 W.C.

Truth (Mr. Labouchere), *6d.*, Ed. Mr.
 Labouchere, M.P. ; 10, Bolt Court, E.C.

Vanity Fair (Sir Alfred Harmsworth), *6d.*
 Ed., Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson ; 7, Essex Street,
 W.C.

Weekly Dispatch, *1d.* ; 3, Tallis Street, E.C.

World (Yates family), *6d.* ; 1, York Street,
 Covent Garden.

It is stated that *Vanity Fair* and the *World*
 are to be amalgamated.

Provincial Morning Dailies.

Belfast News Letter (Henderson & Co.), *1d.*,
 Conservative. Ed., Sir A. Henderson.

Birmingham Post (Mr. John Feeney and
 family), *1d.*, Unionist and Protection. London
 Corr., Mr. A. F. Robbins.

Daily Dispatch (Manchester) (E. Hulton & Co.),
1/2d., Independent.

Dundee Advertiser (Sir John Leng, M.P., prin-
 cipally), *1d.*, Liberal. Ed., T. Carlaw Martin,
 L.L.D.

East Anglian Daily Times (Mr. F. W. Wilson,
 M.P.), *1d.*, Independent Liberal. Ed., F. W.
 Wilson, M.P.

Eastern Daily Press (Norfolk News Co., Ltd.),
1d., Liberal. Ed., Mr. A. Cosens-Hardy.

Eastern Morning News (Eastern Morning
 News Co.), *1d.*, Liberal.

Freeman's Journal (Freeman's Journal, Ltd.),
1d., Irish National, Ed., Mr. Brayden.

Glasgow Daily Record and Mail (Daily Record,
 Ltd.), *1/2d.*, Imperial Liberal.

Glasgow Herald (George Outram & Co., Ltd.),
1d., Independent. Ed., Charles Russell, L.L.D.

Irish Times (Arnott family principally), *1d.*,
 Unionist. Ed., W. A. Locker.

Liverpool Courier (C. Tinling & Co.), *1d.*, Con-
 servative.

Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury (Co., of which
 Sir E. Russell and Mr. A. Jeans are managing
 directors), *1d.*, Liberal. Ed., Sir E. Russell.

Manchester Courier (Fowler & Sons, Ltd.),
1d., Unionist. Ed., J. Nichol Dunn.

Manchester Guardian (Taylor, Garnett & Co.),
1d., Liberal. Ed., C. P. Scott, M.P.

Newcastle Daily Chronicle (Cowan family), *1d.*,
 Independent. Ed., R. Ruddock.

Nottingham Daily Express (Express Co., Ltd.),
1d., Liberal.

Nottingham Daily Guardian (Forman & Sons),
1d., Conservative.

Scotsman (Ritchie & Co.), *1d.*, Unionist. Ed.,
 Charles A. Cooper, L.L.D., whose retirement
 is announced.

Sheffield Daily Independent (Sheffield Inde-
 pendent Press, Ltd.), *1d.*, Liberal. Ed., J. Derry.

Sheffield Telegraph (W. C. Leng & Co.), *1d.*,
 Conservative.

South Wales Daily News (Duncan & Sons),
1d., Liberal.

Western Daily Mercury (Western Newspaper
 Co.), *1d.*, Liberal.

Western Daily Press, *1d.*, Independent Liberal ;
 Bristol.

Western Mail (Western Mail Co.), *1d.*, Con-
 servative ; Cardiff.

Western Morning News (Western Morning News, Ltd.), *id.*, Unionist. Ed., Mr. Spender; Plymouth.

Yorkshire Daily Observer (Byles & Sons), *id.*, Liberal. Ed., Mr. Byles.

Yorkshire Post (Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co.), *id.*, Conservative. Ed., J. S. R. Phillips.

Provincial Evening Dailies.

Birmingham Daily Mail (John Feeney & Co.), *id.*, Unionist and Protectionist. Ed., G. W. Hubbard.

Bolton Evening News (Tillotson & Sons), *id.*, Liberal.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch (Ritchie & Co.), *id.*, Unionist.

Edinburgh Evening News (Evening News Ltd.), *id.*, Independent. Ed., Hector Macpherson.

Glasgow Evening News (J. M. Smith, Ltd.), *id.*, Independent.

Manchester Evening News (Evans & Co.), *id.*, Liberal.

North-Eastern Daily Gazette (Sir Hugh Gibson Reid principally), *id.*, Liberal. Ed., Mr. Mackie.

Northern Daily Telegraph (Mr. T. P. Ritzema), principally, *id.*, Liberal. Ed., Mr. Mackie.

Staffordshire Sentinel, *id.*, Independent.

Yorkshire Evening Post (Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co.), *id.*, Conservative.

Provincial Weeklies.

Derbyshire Times (Wilfred Edmunds, Ltd.), twice a week.

Dundee Weekly News (W. & D. C. Thomson), *id.*

Dundee People's Friend (Sir John Leng, Co.), *id.*

Hereford Times (Anthony Bros., Ltd.), *id.*, Liberal.

Lincoln and Stamford Mercury (Mrs. Todd-Newcomb), *id.*

Preston Guardian (G. Toulmin & Son), *id.*, Liberal.

Sheffield Weekly Telegraph (W. C. Leng & Co.), *id.*

Southport Visitor (R. Johnson & Co.), *id.*, Conservative.

Western News (Taunton: Woodley & Co.), *id.*, Independent.

Berrow's Worcester Journal (Journal Co.), *id.*, Conservative.

Western Gazette (Yeovil: Western Gazette Co.), *id.*, Independent.

West Sussex Gazette (Mitchell & Co.), Neutral, *id.*

NICARAGUA.

Nicaragua is a Central American republic, bounded on the N. by Honduras, S. by Costa Rica, W. by the Pacific, and E. by the Caribbean Sea. The Constitution of '94, as amended in Dec. '96, vests the executive in a President elected for four years, and the legislative in a Congress of one House, containing 40 members elected by universal suffrage for two years. There is religious liberty, and primary instruction is free and compulsory. Army about 2000, besides a reserve and militia. The culture of the land is improving, coffee, bananas, and rubber plantations showing good returns. German capital is largely invested in coffee estates. The most important industry is cattle-raising. Some mining is also done by British and American companies. There are 171 miles of railways, and a line is to be built from San Miguelito, on the coast of the Lake of Nicaragua, to Monkey Point Bay,

on the Atlantic Coast. Imports: cotton and woollen goods, flour, wines and spirits, drugs, hardware, provisions, etc. Exports: coffee, bananas, gold, rubber, hides, and cattle.

A commercial treaty with Great Britain was signed in April, 1905.

Area, 49,500 sq. m.; pop. 500,000, consisting mainly of Indians and mixed races, with very few Europeans. The capital is Managua (pop. 30,000). Leon has a population of 45,000, and Granada of 25,000. Revenue, 1903, £293,600; expenditure £418,233; imports, 1903, £492,184; exports, £730,458. Foreign debt, 1905, £253,600; and a foreign loan of \$1,000,000 effected in the United States in 1904. Internal debt, 1904, \$13,622,436 (£454,081).

President, Señor Don José Santos Zelaya (re-elected 1901 for the term 1902-6).

British Minister (at Guatemala), Charge d'Affaires, H. A. R. Hervey.

British Consuls: at Greytown, Herbert F. Bingham; at Granada, W. J. Chambers; at Managua, C. E. Nicol.

Minister to Great Britain, Señor Don Crisanto Medina, 1, York Place, Portman Square, W.

Nicoll, W. Robertson, LL.D., was b. Oct. 10th, 1851, at the Free Church manse, Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire, ed. at Aberdeen Univ. (M.A. '79, LL.D. '90) and the Free Church College, Aberdeen. Ordained minister of the Free Church, Duftown, '74, Free Church, Kelso, '77. Editor of the *Expositor* '84. In Nov. '86 he started the *British Weekly*, which he has made such a great success, and he has successively launched the *Bookman* ('91), the *Woman at Home* ('93), and the *British Monthly* (1900). Dr. Nicoll is the author of a "Life of James Macdonell, of the *Times*" ('89), a "Memoir of Professor Elmslie" ('90); projected and edited "The Expositor's Greek Testament," "The Expositor's Bible," "The Theological Educator," "The Clerical Library," "The Household Library of Exposition," etc.; was joint editor of "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century" ('95), joint author of the "Bookman Illustrated History of English Literature" (1905), and edited an edition of Charlotte Brontë's works (1902). Married, in '97, Miss Catherine Pollard. Address: Bay Tree Lodge, Hampstead.

NOBEL PRIZES.

The Nobel Foundation is based upon the will of Dr. Alfred Bernhard Nobel, the Swedish engineer and chemist, and inventor of dynamite, who died in 1896, and left part of his great fortune to constitute a fund, the interest of which he directed to be awarded annually in prizes to those persons who shall have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind during the preceding year. There are five prizes, each worth about £8000, to be awarded for the most important discoveries or improvements in (1) Physics, (2) Chemistry, and (3) Physiology or Medicine; for (4) the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency in the field of literature, and (5) for the best effort towards the fraternity of nations and the promotion of peace. No consideration is paid to the nationality of the candidates, but it is essential that every candidate shall be proposed in writing by some qualified representative of science, literature, etc., in the chief countries of the civilised world, such proposals to reach the Committee before the 1st of February

in each year, the awards being made on the following 10th of December. There is an English Nobel Prize Committee, of which Lord Avebury is chairman and Mr. G. Herbert Thring secretary. The Nobel Foundation is administered by a Board of Control at Stockholm, consisting of five members with a president appointed by the King of Sweden. To carry out scientific investigations as to the value of the discoveries and improvements, and to promote the other objects of the Foundation, Nobel Institutes are established for Physical Chemistry and for the departments of Literature and Peace.

All information can be obtained from Nobelstiftelsen, Stockholm.

Nordau, Max Simon, was b. July 29th, '49, at Buda-Pesth, but is a Prussian subject and a citizen of the German Empire. He received his university education at Buda-Pesth, Berlin, and Paris, obtained the degree of 'M.D., travelled all over Europe, and has been settled in Paris since '80. He was co-founder and for many years Vice-President of the Association Littéraire et Artistique Internationale, Paris; a member of the Hellenic National Academy, Athens; and first vice-president of the Zionist (see Jews) Congresses at Bale, '97, '98, '99, 1901, 1903, and London 1900. His first book on Paris appeared in '78; and has been followed by a great many others, among which more especially two in English translation, "Conventional Lies of the Children of Culture," '83, and "Degeneration," '93, were much criticised and led to considerable discussions. They were followed by "The Drones must die," '99. He has also published in Italian and French. His newest work is "Zeitgenössische Franzosen" (French contemporaries).

NORWAY.

The Norse Constitution of 1814, several times modified since, vests the legislative power in the Storting, which has 114 members (38 from urban and 76 from rural districts), who are elected indirectly, the people every third year choosing delegates who elect the Storting. For business purposes it is divided into the Odelsting, composed of three-fourths of the members, and the Lagsting, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberates, and the measure must be passed by a two-thirds majority. The King has the right of vetoing the laws passed by the Storting, but if the same bill pass three Storthings separately and subsequently elected, his veto is overridden. The executive power is in the hands of the King with a Council of State composed of 2 Ministers and at least 7 Councillors.

Army and Navy.

The military force available for service beyond the frontier, with officers and men, is estimated at 25,000, and the total armed strength at 70,000 on mobilisation. There is, however, the defect that there is no reserve of the line to fill up the gaps which might arise during a war, without taking men from the Militia (Landvaern). Besides the troops of the line there exists the Militia or Landvaern. This force was to be available in case the troops of the line were taken over by Sweden, but the severance of the two kingdoms makes

them now independent of one another in army matters.

The Navy numbers about 2000, of whom 1000 are permanent, and the remainder yearly conscripts. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 rear-admiral, 4 captains, 14 commanders, 28 lieutenant-commanders, 37 lieutenants, 30 sub-lieutenants. The strength in ships built, building, and projected on Nov. 30th was:—

| | Built. | Build- ing. | Pro- jected. |
|------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| Coast defence vessels. | 4 | — | — |
| Torpedo vessels . . . | 7 | — | — |
| Torpedo boats . . . | 28 | — | 3 |
| Submarine | — | 1 | 1 |

The principal dockyards of Norway are situated as follows: *Horten*—one dry dock takes small battleships. *Christiansand*—one dry dock takes small battleships.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

For local government the country is divided into the towns of Christiania and Bergen and 18 counties, and these again into urban and rural communes, all with representative government. The State Religion is Lutheran. Education is compulsory for children from 6½ (in towns) and 7 (in the country) to 14, the local authorities chiefly providing the cost, with subsidies from the State. Of the total area, 26,330 sq. miles are under forest, and only 3 per cent. is cultivated. There are about 1276 miles of State railways and 185 miles worked by companies. There are important and growing industries in the country, including dairying, the timber and pulp trade, canned fish, etc. Timber, wood pulp, cellulose, animal produce, skins, and tallow are the chief exports, which go mainly to Great Britain, Germany, and Sweden. Grain, metal goods, textiles, groceries, coal and coke are the chief imports, sent mainly by Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, and Russia.

Area, 124,495 sq. m.; pop. in 1900, 2,239,880. The pop. of Christiania was 223,373 (Dec. 31st, 1904), and of Bergen 72,251. **Revenue**, 1904, £5,426,367, 1905, £5,149,670; **expenditure**, 1904, £5,490,375, 1905, £5,326,977; **debt**, 1905, £16,940,170; **imports**, 1902, £15,963,750, 1903, £16,105,941; 1904, £15,897,194; **exports**, 1902, £9,377,010; 1903, £9,550,275; 1904, £9,674,807.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Justice, M. Michelsen.—**Foreign Affairs**, M. Lövdal.—**Commerce and Industry**, M. Arctander.—**Finance**, M. Knudsen.—**Religion**, Dean Knudsen.—**Agriculture**, M. Vinje.—**Defence**, General Olsenn.—**Public Works**, M. Lehmkulh.

Minister in London, Prof. Fridtjof Nansen. **Charge d'Affaires**, M. Johannes Irgens.

British Minister at Christiania, Sir Arthur Herbert, K.C.V.O.

British Consul-General at Christiania, Viscount Melville, I.S.O.—**Vice-Consul**, Edward F. Gray.—**Pro-Consul**, H. C. Dick.

Sovereign.

Haakon VII., King of Norway, was b. Aug. 3rd, 1872, and is the second son of Prince Frederick, Crown Prince of Denmark, and therefore grandson of King Christian IX. of Denmark. His baptismal name was Charles, but he assumed the above title on becoming King. He married Princess Maud Alexandra, daughter of King Edward VII., on July 22nd,

1896. His son and heir-apparent is Prince Alexander, b. July 2nd, 1903, and renamed Prince Olaf on his father's accession to the throne, as to which see **History** below. The King's Civil List is settled at 700,000 kroner (£38,888). He is a G.C.B., G.C.V.O., and was appointed Hon. Admiral in the British Fleet Nov. 25th, 1900.

Political Parties.

A grave constitutional struggle between Sweden and Norway, arising from the demand for greater independence for Norway in her foreign policy, was decided in 1905. In June 1892 the Storting passed a resolution in favour of independent consulates, which King Oscar of Sweden and Norway refused to sanction, and the Ministry in consequence resigned. A deadlock ensued, and in July a resolution was passed asking M. Steen to remain in office, and deferring the consulate question *sine die*. In '93 M. Steen resigned, and M. Stang, the Conservative leader, succeeded him, although he was in a minority. The general election of '97 resulted in the return of 79 Radicals and 35 Conservatives and Moderates, as against 59 Radicals and 55 Conservatives in the former Storting. The Radicals, not satisfied with the separate Norwegian flag which King Oscar sanctioned in Oct. '97, pressed for a separate consular system and Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Norway. At the election in Sept. 1900, 77 members of the Left were returned, and 37 members of the Right and Moderates. M. Blehr succeeded M. Steen as Premier on April 20th, 1902, and M. Hagerup succeeded him in Oct. 1903, the elections having resulted in the return of 63 members of the Right and Moderates, against 50 of the Left and 4 Socialists. See **History** below.

History, 1905.

The negotiations between the Swedish and Norwegian Governments with regard to the Consulate question reached a deadlock (Feb. 1st). The Swedish position was that the separate Consuls for Norway whom it was proposed to appoint should be subordinate to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was a member of the Swedish Cabinet. This conflicted irreconcilably with Norway's demand that her Consuls should be subordinate only to Norwegian authority. M. Hagerup and his Ministry resigned office (March 1st) since their proposal to renew negotiations with Sweden, on the basis that the conditions of union should be revised, with the alternative of an amicable dissolution of the union, if the negotiations failed, was not approved by the Storting. The Crown Prince, who was acting as Regent at the time, asked M. Michelsen to form a new Cabinet, which he did (10th), assuming office with the avowed intention of carrying out the establishment of Norwegian Consuls with or without the consent of Sweden. The Crown Prince proposed (April 5th) that fresh negotiations should be begun, on the basis of the full equality of the two countries, and providing for a Joint Minister for Foreign Affairs, answerable to both countries or to a joint institution, and for a separate Consular service for each country, with the proviso that the Consuls in all that concerned relations with foreign Powers should be placed under the control of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. To facilitate negotiations on this basis the Swedish Premier, M. Boström, resigned (9th),

and M. Ramstedt succeeded him (13th). The Norwegian Government, however, declined to enter into further negotiation until the establishment of a Norwegian Consular service had been carried through, and intimated that negotiations regarding the union could only be entered on after full recognition of each country's sovereign rights and of Norway's proposal that there might be a separate Norwegian and a separate Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs (25th). Thereupon the proposed negotiations fell through, and the Storting prepared and carried a Bill (May 19th) for the establishment of a separate Norwegian Consular Service, to come into force on April 1st, 1906. King Oscar, who had resumed the Government (26th), had this Consular Law submitted to him (27th), and declined to sanction it. The Norwegian Cabinet at once resigned; but the King, holding that no other Ministry could at that time and under the existing conditions be formed, declined to accept the resignation.

The position then was this. The King's power of suspensory veto, in the Government's view, was intended to safeguard the rights of the minority, and could not take effect till at Ministry representing that minority had been formed. No such Ministry could be formed under the circumstances, since the Storting was practically unanimous. Therefore, since the King could not act without the Government, nor the Government without the King, no means of conducting public affairs existed. The Government therefore held that the King's refusal to accept their resignation in itself made it impossible for him to exercise his veto, and consequently decided to place its resignation in the hands of the Storting. The Storting thereupon empowered the Government to remain in office and to exercise the powers hitherto vested in the King. King Oscar thus ceased to exercise any function in Norway, and the union with Sweden, based upon the common monarchy, fell to the ground. The dissolution of the Union was pronounced by the unanimous adoption by the Storting of the following resolution (June 7th): "Whereas all the members of the Ministry have resigned their offices; whereas His Majesty the King has declared himself unable to procure for the country a new Government; and whereas the constitutional Royal power has thus ceased to be in function, the Storting authorises the members of the Ministry resigning to-day, for the present, in the capacity of a Norwegian Government, to exercise the authority vested in the King in accordance with the fundamental law of the kingdom of Norway and the laws in force, with such modifications as are necessitated by the fact that the union with Sweden under one King has been dissolved in consequence of the King's having ceased to act as Norwegian King." An Address to the King was also voted, disclaiming animosity against the Royal House and the Swedish people, and soliciting King Oscar's concurrence with a view to a Prince of the King's house being elected King of Norway, providing the Prince renounced his hereditary right to the throne of Sweden. The King recorded "a most decided protest against the method of action of the Government," and declared that the Storting had violated the Constitution, and committed a revolutionary act in the course of action they had taken. Nothing, he argued, short of

the revision of the law in three successive sessions of the Storting, after three general elections, could reverse his decision.

The view taken by Sweden was that the Union, being founded on a compact between the two countries, and ratified by both Legislatures, could not be abrogated by the act of one alone. The Government decided not to recognise the Norwegian Provisional Administration, nor what it regarded as the one-sided dissolution of the Union, but to enter into negotiations with the Storting for the dissolution and for the settlement of the future relations of the two countries. A bill to this effect was introduced (June 21st), and the Government's proposals were referred to a special Committee, which reported (July 25th) that the consent of Sweden to separation should not be withheld, if the Norwegian people were given an opportunity of manifesting their will clearly and categorically, either by the election of a new Storting or by a referendum. The Government's proposals not being approved, the Ministry resigned, and were succeeded by a Coalition Ministry under M. Lundeberg. The Riksdag unanimously adopted the Committee's proposals (27th), and the Norwegian Storting adopted the proposal for a referendum (28th), which took place (Aug. 13th), and resulted in 368,200 votes for and 184 against the dissolution of the Union. The number of those who voted was 84·87 per cent. of the total number of electors.

The Storting passed resolutions (22nd) requesting the Swedish Government to co-operate with it in the dissolution of the Union, and authorising the Norwegian Government to inform the Swedish Government of the result of the referendum and to enter upon the necessary negotiations. The Swedish Government acquiesced (24th), and the delegates of both countries met at Karlstad (31st). A difficulty arose with regard to the proposed demolition of fortresses along the boundary between the two countries, and at one time the aspect of affairs looked threatening, but a complete agreement was arrived at (Sept. 24th). The agreement provided for the settlement of all differences, except those affecting independence, integrity or vital interests, between the two countries (not settled by direct diplomatic negotiations) by the Hague Court of Arbitration; for the establishment of a neutral zone on either side

of the frontier, and the destruction of various Norwegian forts within this zone; for the continuance to nomadic Laplanders of their right to graze their reindeer alternately in each country; for the prevention of impediments (in the shape of special taxation) to the transport of goods from one country to the other; and for the regulation of waterways.

The Storting by 101 votes to 16 adopted the Karlstad Convention (Oct. 9th), and both Chambers of the Swedish Riksdag also sanctioned it (13th). The Swedish Government brought in a Bill providing for the dissolution of the Act of Union, and recognising the independence of Norway, which was passed (16th), and the Swedish Foreign Minister notified the Powers accordingly. King Oscar then declined the offer of the Throne of Norway to a Prince of his House, and by 87 votes to 29 the Storting adopted the Government's proposal that Prince Charles of Denmark should be asked to accept election as King of Norway, subject to the approval of the proposal by a referendum. The referendum resulted (Nov. 17th) in 259,563 votes in favour of the proposal, and 63,264 against it, the opponents being principally advocates of the formation of a Republic. The Storting then unanimously adopted a motion that Prince Charles of Denmark should be elected King of Norway (18th). The Prince was informed, and replied accepting election, and stating that he would adopt the name of Haakon VII. and confer on his son the name of Olaf. A deputation from the Storting waited on King Christian of Denmark at Amalienborg Castle (20th), and received his consent to the election of Prince Charles. King Haakon and Queen Maud made their formal entry into Christiania (25th), and received the Ministers, the members of the Storting, and the Judges, at the Palace. They were enthusiastically welcomed by their people. The King took the oath before the Storting (27th).

Nurses, Royal British Association of, is a professional organisation of trained nurses, with a membership of nearly 3000. Its objects are to improve the status of the nursing profession, to establish a Register of Trained Nurses, and to carry out benevolent schemes for the advantage of members. **Secretary,** Annie J. Hobbs. **Club Rooms, Library, and Offices:** 10, Orchard Street, London, W.

OBITUARY, 1905.

The following classified list of notable persons deceased during the year will explain itself, though it may be mentioned that, wherever it has been possible to obtain them, the date of decease has been given in parentheses at the end of each paragraph, and the age in italic figures.

ROYALTY AND RULERS.

Flanders, Philippe Eugène, Count of; father of the heir to the throne of Belgium (Nov. 17), 68
Joseph, Karl Ludwig, the Archduke, of Austria (June 13), 72
Leopold, Prince of Hohenzollern (June 8), 69
Lippe-Detmold, Prince Charles Alexander of (June 2), 73

Luxemburg, Adolphus, Grand Duke of (Nov. 17), 88
Saxe-Weimar, Princess Caroline, Grand Duchess of (Jan. 17), 20
Serge Alexandrovitch, the Grand Duke, uncle of the Czar (Feb. 17), 47

PEERS.

Abercorn, Louisa Dowager, Duchess of (Mar. 31), 92
Anglesey, Henry Cyril Paget, 5th Marquis of; succeeded '98 (Mar. 14), 29
Cairns, Herbert John, 3rd Earl (June 14), 41
Cathcart, Alan F., 3rd Earl and 12th Baron (Oct. 30), 76
Chelmsford, General Frederick Augustus Thesiger, 2nd Baron, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; Commander-in-chief in the Kaffir war, S. Africa

'78, and Zulu war '79; Lieut. of the Tower '84-9 (April 9), 77
 Chichester, Rev. Francis G. Pelham, 5th Earl of; Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral (April 21), 60
 Cowper, Francis T. de Grey Cowper, 3th Earl; Viceroy of Ireland 1880-2 (July 19), 71
 de Montalt, Cornwallis, 1st Earl (Jan. 9), 87
 Grimthorpe, Edmund Beckett, 1st Lord; Q.C. '54; led the Parliamentary Bar as Mr. E. B. Denison, subsequently succeeding to the baronetcy as Sir E. Beckett; Chancellor and Vicar-General York Diocese '79-1900: restorer of St. Alban's; designer of "Big Ben," etc.; created a peer '85.
 Inverclyde, George A. Burns, 2nd Baron; chairman of the Cunard Co. (Oct. 18), 44
 Kenmare, Valentine A. Browne, 4th Earl of; P.C., K.P. (Feb. 9), 79
 Kinross, John Blair Balfour, 1st Lord; Lord Justice General of Scotland and Lord President of the Court of Session, P.C. (Jan. 22), 67
 Lanesborough, John V. D., 6th Earl, I.R.P. (Sept. 12), 66
 Leigh, William H., 2nd Baron (Oct. 21), 81
 Lingen, Ralph R. Wheeler, 1st Lord; Permanent Sec. to Treasury '63-'85 (July 22), 86
 Massereene and Ferrard, Clotworthy John E. Foster-Skeffington, 11th Viscount (June 26), 63
 Montagu, Henry J. Douglas-Scott, 1st Lord, of Beaulieu (Nov. 4), 73
 Morley, Albert Edmund Parker, 3rd Earl of Chairman of Committees House of Lords; '89-1905 (Feb. 26), 61
 Norton, Charles Bowyer Adderley, 1st Lord; M.P. North Staffs. '41-'78, Under-Sec. Colonies '66-8, Pres. Board of Trade '74-8 (March 28), 91
 Rodney, Sir Charles Marsham, 4th Earl of (Aug. 21), 64
 Romilly, John G. le M. Romilly, 3rd Lord (July 23rd), 39
 Romney, Sir Charles Marsham, 4th Earl of (Aug. 21), 64
 Sempill, William, 15th Lord (July 21), 69
 Southesk, James Carnegie, 9th Earl of, K.T. (Feb. 21), 77
 Stanhope, Arthur Philip Stanhope, 6th Earl; M.P. Leominster '68, E. Suffolk, '70-75; Lord of the Treasury '74-6; L.L. Kent (April 19), 67
 St. Helier, Francis Henry Jeune, 1st Lord; better known as Sir Francis Jeune, President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, '92-1905; P.C., G.C.B.; retired Jan. 1905, and then raised to the peerage (April 9), 62

BARONETS.

Barran, Sir John, Bart., of Leeds, M.P. Otley Div '86-'95 (May 3).
 Brinckman, Sir Theodore H., 2nd Bart. (May 7), 75
 Bromley, Sir Henry, 5th Bart. (March 11), 55
 Carbutt, Sir E. Hamer, 1st Bart., ex-Mayor of Leeds (Oct. 8), 67
 Chetwode, Sir George, 6th Bart. (June 28), 81
 Clarke-Travers, Sir Guy F. P., 3rd Bart. (July 2), 62
 Collet, Sir Mark Wilks, 1st Bart., ex-Governor Bank of England (April 26), 90
 Cunliffe, Sir Robert A., Bart., M.P. Flintshire '72-4 and Denbigh Boroughs '80-5 (June 18), 66
 Hanson, Alderman Sir Reginald, Bart., L.L.D., formerly M.P. and Lord Mayor of the City of London (April 19), 64

Hingley, Sir Benjamin, Bart., M.P. North Worcestershire '85-'95 (May 13), 75
 Jardine, Sir Robert, 1st Bart., of Castlemilk, Lockerbie (Feb. 17), 79
 McMahon, Sir William S., 3rd Bart. (June 3), 65
 Morshead, Sir Warwick C., 3rd Bart. (March 17), 80
 O'Connell, Sir Daniel R., 3rd Bart. (May 14), 44
 Portal, Sir Wyndham, Bart., Chairman L. & S.W. Railway '92-'99 (Sept. 14)
 Samuelson, Sir Bernhard, Bart., F.R.S., a pioneer of the Cleveland iron trade, M.P. for Banbury '65-'85, North Oxfordshire '85-'95 (May 10), 84
 Scott, Sir Edward Dolman, 6th Bart. of Great Barr and 5th of Hartington (March 8), 79
 Smith, Sir Charles Cunliffe, 3rd Bart. of Tring, Herts (Aug. 1), 78
 Stewart, Sir John M., 3rd Bart. of Athenry (Feb. 29), 74
 Walker, Vice-Admiral Sir Baldwin, C.M.G., 2nd Bart. (June 28), 53
 Williams, Sir W. F., 4th Bart. (Sept. 20), 19
 Wiggin, Sir Henry S., 1st Bart., M.P. Hands-worth Div. '85-'92 (Nov. 12), 81

M P.s AND EX-M.P.s.

Gunter, Col. Sir Robert, M.P. Barkston Ash Div., Yorks (Sept. 18), 73
 Hamond, Sir Charles F., M.P. for Newcastle '74-'80, '92-1900 (March 2), 87
 Haslett, Sir James H., M.P. N. Belfast (Aug. 18), 73
 O'Brien, J. F. X., M.P. for Cork, Gen. Sec. United Irish League till May 1905 (May 28), 74
 O'Doherty, J. E., Nat. M.P. for North Donegal 1900-5 (May 19), 87
 Parrott, William, M.P. Normanton Div. (Nov. 9), 61
 Read, Clare Sewell, ex-M.P. East, South and West Norfolk, and a great authority on agriculture (Aug. 21), 69
 Richards, Henry C., K.C., Conservative M.P. '95-1905 East Finsbury (June 1), 54
 Stevenson, James C., Liberal M.P. S. Shields '68-'92 (Jan. 11), 79
 Webb, Colonel W. G., M.P. Staffs. (Kingswinford Div.) 1900-'5 (June 14), 61

DIPLOMATIC AND OFFICIAL.

Booker, Sir William Lane, C.M.G., ex British Consul-General in New York (Feb. 19)
 Drummond-Hay, Sir Francis R., late of the Consular Service (June 2), 75
 Gell, Sir James, Clerk of the Rolls Isle of Man (March 12), 82
 Gosselin, Sir Martin, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B., British Minister to Portugal (Feb. 26), 57
 Harrison, H. W. B., C.M.G., H.M. Chargé d' Affaires at Guatemala (Sept. 29), 39
 Herbert, Sir Robert G. W., G.C.B., Premier of Queensland '60-'63; Permanent Under-Sec. for the Colonies '71-'92; Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (May 6), 74
 Ozanne, E. C., C.S.I., late Bombay Civil Service and Jurat of the Royal Court of Guernsey (Jan. 28), 54
 Pakenham, Hon. Sir Francis J., K.C.M.G., of the Diplomatic Service (retired) (Jan. 26), 73

Petre, Sir George Glynn, K.C.M.G., C.B., Minister to the Argentine Republic '81-4, at Lisbon '84-'92 (May 17), 83
Ryder, Sir George L., K.C.B., ex-Chairman Board of Customs (June 30), 66
Swaine, H. M., I.S.O., Sec. Local Government Board, Ireland (Sept. 7)
Willis, Sir William, ex-Accountant General of the Navy (Sept. 28), 83

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Andoe, Admiral Sir H. G., retired (Feb. 11), 64
Bayly, General John, C.B., Colonel commandant Royal Engineers (March 12), 84
Blair, General James, V.C., C.B., late Bombay Cavalry, hon. col. 32nd Lancers (Jan. 14), 77
Butler-Shawe, General William Butler, late Bengal Infantry (Feb. 10), 75
Cahusac, General W. L., late Bombay Staff Corps (Jan. 23), 82
Cleeve, Sir Frederick, formerly Fleet Paymaster R.N. (Sept. 28), 84
Cochrane, Admiral Hon. Sir Arthur, K.C.B. (Aug. 21), 80
Grabbe, Brig.-General Eyre, C.B. (March 8), 52
De la Fosse, Major-General H. G., C.B. (Feb. 10), 70
Donnet, Sir James J. L., K.C.B., Inspector-General of Fleets and Hospitals R.N., retired (Jan. 11), 88
Douglas, Admiral the Hon. George H. (June 19), 83
Gerard, General Sir Martyn, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., of the Indian Army; attached to the Russian forces in Manchuria (July 27), 63
Glyn, Sir Julius R., K.C.B., Colonel Commandant Rifle Brigade (June 16), 81
Hammet, Vice-Admiral J. L., C.V.O. (Feb. 15), 56
Hennessy, Major-General Sir George R., K.C.B. Indian Army, retired (July 26), 68
Horniman, William, Paymaster-in-Chief R.N. (Aug. 17), 82
Peyton, General Francis, C.B., Colonel Prince of Wales's (N. Staffs.) Regiment (Feb. 7), 82
Phelps, Rear-Admiral Henry (May 16), 83
Ross, General Sir John, G.C.B. (Jan. 6), 76
Russell, Major-General W. C., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, retired (Feb. 10), 81
St. Clair, Admiral W. H. Chisholme (Nov. 16), 64
Traill-Burroughs, General Sir William, K.C.B., Colonel Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (April 9), 74
Trotter, Major-General Sir Henry, G.C.V.O. (July 16), 61
Wharton, Rear-Admiral Sir William (Sept. 29), 62
Wilson, Major-General Sir Charles W., R.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S.; author of "From Korti to Khartoum," etc. (Oct. 25), 69

CLERGY AND MINISTERS.

Balfour, Rev. Dr. R. Gordon, ex-Moderator United Free Church (July 17), 79
Bond, Rev. John, Wesleyan Methodist Minister, ex-Secretary Metropolitan Chapel Building Fund, Secretary Methodist Ecumenical Conference (March 7), 76
Bourne, Rev. F. W., ex-President Bible Christian Conference; author of "Billy Bray" (July 26), 75
Champness, Rev. Thomas, founder of the *Joyful News Mission* (Oct. 30), 73

Dickinson, Very Rev. H. H., D.D., Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin (May 17), 77
Douglas, Rt. Rev. Hon. A. G., D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney in Scottish Episcopal Church (July 19), 78
Ellicott, Rt. Rev. C. J., D.D., Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol '63-'97; of Gloucester 97-1905 (Oct. 15)
Farrar, Canon A., Storey, D.D., Professor of Divinity at Durham Univ. (June 11), 79
Gibbon, Rev. Canon W. Wynter, residentiary canon of Ripon (March 1), 82
Gifford, Rev. E. H., D.D., formerly Archdeacon of London, and headmaster of King Edward's School, Birmingham, '48-'62 (May 5), 84
Green, Rev. Samuel G., D.D., ex-President of the Baptist Horton College, Bradford; ex-Editorial Secretary Religious Tract Society; author of many books (Sept. 15), 82
Gregg, Very Rev. J. F., M.A., Dean of Limerick (Oct. 3), 85
Henderson, Very Rev. W. G., D.D., D.C.L., Dean of Carlisle; headmaster Leeds Grammar School '62-84 (Sept. 24), 86
Hensley, Canon Lewis, vicar of Hitchin since '56 (Aug. 3), 81
Jackson, Prebendary Blomfield, tutor to the Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales '80-89 (June 12), 66
Jenkins, Rev. Ebenezer E., LL.D., ex-President Wesleyan Methodist Church and missionary in India (July 19), 85
Jones, Rev. J. Morlais, of Blackheath, ex-Chairman Congregational Union (Sept. 26), 62
Llandaff, Rt. Rev. Richard Lewis, D.D., Bishop of '83-1905 (Jan. 24), 83
Macrorie, Rt. Rev. W. K., D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Pietermaritzburg '69-91, Assistant Bishop of Ely '92-1905 (Sept. 24th), 74
McGaw, Rev. J. T., D.D., General Secretary Presbyterian Church of England (Aug. 8), 68
Mitchell, Rev. James Alexander, Secretary Congregational Union of England since 1903 (April 26), 57
Olver, Rev. G. W., General Secretary Wesleyan Missionary Society '81-1900 (Feb. 24), 79
Potter, Very Rev. J., Dean of Raphoe (Oct. 31)
Preston, Rt. Rev. Richard, D.D., titular R.C. Bishop of Phocæa and Auxiliary Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle (Feb. 9), 43
Salmond, Rev. S. D. F., D.D., Principal Aberdeen United Free Church College (April 20), 66
Sharpe, Rev. T. W., C.B., H.M. Senior Chief Inspector, retired '97 (Sept. 26), 75
Strange, Rev. Canon Cresswell, of Worcester, and formerly vicar of Edgbaston (Jan. 31), 62
Taylor, Rev. J. Hudson, founder of the China Inland Mission (June 3), 73
Vaughan, Canon D. J., Master of Wyggeston's Hospital, Leicester (July 30), 79
Young, Rt. Rev. Richard, D.D., Bishop of Athabasca '84-1903 (July 12), 61
Williams, Rev. Rowland, ex-Chairman Welsh Independent Union and Arch-Druid of Wales (Nov. 10), 82

LEGAL.

Germaine, R. A., K.C., Recorder of Lichfield (June 4)
Hemming, G. W., K.C. (Jan. 6), 83
Kemp, T. Richardson, K.C. (April 30), 69
Law, Thomas Pakenham, K.C., of the Irish Bar (May), 71

Menzies, Sir W. J., W.S., Agent to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (Oct. 14), 71
Nicol, Henry C. B., Superintendent County Courts Department of the Treasury '60-'92 (April 8), 84
Sills, George, Recorder of Lincoln since '88 (Sept. 6), 73
Whitehorne, James Charles, K.C., Birmingham County Court Judge (Nov. 28), 70

LITERARY AND SCHOLASTIC.

Boothby, Guy, the novelist (Feb. 26), 37
Borthwick, The Hon. Oliver A., only son of Lord Glenesk, and on the staff of the *Morning Post* (Mar. 23), 32
Burrows, Capt. Montagu, R.N., Chichele Professor of Modern History at Oxford (July 10), 85
Clowes, Sir William Laird, editor of "The 1904; P.C. 1905. Newton, Nairn, N.B., and Royal Navy"; author of "The Needs of the Navy," etc. (Aug. 14), 42
Craik, George L., partner of Macmillan & Co. (Oct. 25), 68
Du Fort, Rev. C. D., M.A., Chief Inspector of Schools '92-1901 (Sept. 24)
Foster, Joseph, Hon. M.A. Oxon., compiler and editor of the Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage; antiquary and genealogist (July 29), 61
Leigh, Rev. Augustus A., Provost of King's College, Cambridge, '89-1905 (Jan. 28), 64
MacDonald, George, LL.D., the novelist and poet; author of "David Elginbrod," "Robert Falconer," "Poems," etc. (Sept. 18), 80
Monro, Dr. D. B., Provost of Oriel; author of "Grammar of the Homeric Dialect," etc. (Aug. 22), 69
Muir, Sir William, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service; Principal Edin. Univ. '85-1903 (July 11), 86
Pearse, Henry H. J., war correspondent (April 1), 60
Pemberton, T. Edgar, author and dramatist (Sept. 28), 56
Reid, Sir T. Wemyss, journalist and author; founder of the *Speaker* (Feb. 26), 62
Rowe, Rev. T. B., Headmaster of Tonbridge School '76-'90 (Jan. 13), 71
Taylor, John Edward, chief proprietor of the *Manchester Guardian* (Oct. 5), 74
Wilkins, Dr. A. S., Professor of Classical Literature Manchester University (July 26), 62
Willox, Sir John A., of the *Liverpool Courier*, M.P. Liverpool (Everton) '92-1905 (June 16), 63
Wilson, John Charles, D.C.L., examiner in the Honour Law School, Oxford (Feb. 11), 73

MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

Burdon-Sanderson, Sir John, late Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University (Nov. 23), 76
Copeland, Prof. R., Astronomer Royal for Scotland (Oct. 27), 68
Croft, John, F.R.C.S., consulting surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital (Nov. 21), 72
Crossley, Edward, astronomer, 64
Cunningham, Surgeon-Gen. J. M., C.S.I., M.D., LL.D., formerly in charge of the Sanitary Department of the Indian Government (June 26), 76
Dutton, J. Everett, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, at Kasongo on the Congo (Feb. 27), 29

Holden, Luther, of Ipswich, senior consulting surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital (Feb. 6), 89
Mansergh, James, F.R.S., the eminent engineer and authority on sewage disposal and water supply (June 15), 71
Miles, P. H., M.D., ophthalmic specialist (Sept. 1), 62
Ogle, J. William, M.D., F.R.C.P., of London, consulting physician to St. George's Hospital (Aug. 8), 81
Roose, Dr. E. C. Robson, M.D., F.R.C.P. Edin. (Feb. 12), 56
Sibbald, Sir John, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., Lunacy Commissioner for Scotland till '99 (April 20), 71
Truman, Edwin, M.R.C.S., dentist to the Royal Household '55-1905; inventor of the gutta-percha insulating material for submarine cables; book collector (April 8), 86
Williams, Dr. Eubulus, of Bristol (Jan. 12), 73

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

Boughton, George H., R.A. (Jan. 19), 63
Brough, Robert, artist (Jan. 21), 32
Calkin, J. Baptiste, F.C.O., long professor Guildhall School of Music (April 15), 78
Cole, Madame Belle, American vocalist (Jan. 5)
Dalziel, Edward, the wood engraver (March 25), 87
Dannreuther, E. G., composer, and Professor at Royal College of Music (Feb. 12), 60
Enoch, Frederick, composer and publisher (Jan.)
Kenner, Jean Jacques, the French artist (July 22), 76
Irving, Sir Henry, Hon. D.Litt. Dublin and Cambridge, LL.D. Glasgow; originally named **John Henry Brodribb**, but assumed the name of Irving by royal patent. B. at Keinton, Glastonbury, 1838, and ed. at Dr. Pinches' School in George Yard, Lombard Street, London; first appeared on the stage at the Sunderland theatre in '56, and afterwards played at Edinburgh, London, Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, and elsewhere. In '71 he appeared at the Lyceum in "The Bells," and then after a series of successes in "Charles I.," "Eugene Aram," and "Riche-lieu," came that famous representation of "Hamlet" in '74, which created such a sensation, and finally gave him his pre-eminent position on the stage. "Macbeth," "Othello," Tennyson's "Queen Mary," "Richard III.," and "The Lyons Mail" followed in '75, '76 and '77; in December '78 he took over the sole management of the Lyceum, and produced, and in conjunction with Miss Ellen Terry played in, "The Merchant of Venice," "Much Ado about Nothing," "The Cup," "Twelfth Night," "Faust," "The Dead Heart" ('89), "Ravenswood" ('90), "The Corsican Brothers" ('91), "Henry VIII." ('92), Tennyson's "Becket" ('93), "King Arthur" ('95), "Cymbeline" ('96), "Madame Sans-Gêne" ('97), and "Peter the Great" ('98). In '99 his occupancy of the Lyceum ended, and latterly he played chiefly at Drury Lane. Knighted in '95 (Oct. 13), 67
Jefferson, Joseph, the American actor (April 23), 76
Lehmann, Rudolf, the artist (Oct. 27), 86
Macfarren, Prof. W. C., Professor of the Piano-forte, Royal Academy of Music, '46-1903 (Sept. 2), 79

Pauer, Ernest, pianist and professor of music (May 9), 80
 Rivers, Leopold, R.B.A. (Aug. 30), 53
 Steggall, Dr. Charles, Professor of Harmony and the Organ at the Royal Academy of Music (June 7), 79
 Tamagno, Signor, tenor singer (Aug. 31), 54
 Waterhouse, Alfred, R.A., the eminent architect (Aug. 22), 75

COLONIAL AND INDIAN.

Adderley, Sir Augustus, K.C.M.G., ex-M.L.C. Bahamas (Nov. 2), 70
 Akerman, Sir J. W., K.C.M.G., ex-Speaker Legislative Assembly, Natal (June 24), 79
 Berkeley, Sir George, K.C.M.G., Governor Leeward Islands '74-81 (Sept. 29), 85
 Blanford, W. T., C.I.E., LL.D., F.R.S., formerly of the Geological Survey of India (June 23), 72
 Cadman, Sir Alfred J., K.C.M.G., Speaker of the New Zealand Legislative Council (March)
 Campbell, Sir George W. R., K.C.M.G., formerly Inspector-General of Ceylon Prisons and Police (Jan. 10), 69
 Chichele-Flowden, Sir Trevor J. C., K.C.S.I., late of the Indian Civil Service (Nov. 5), 59
 Espin, Canon John, D.D., Chancellor of St. George's Cathedral, Grahamstown, South Africa (Oct. 24), 68
 Gregory, Sir Augustus, K.C.M.G., the Australian explorer (June 24), 86
 Hutton, F. W., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.Z.S., President of the New Zealand Institute; author of "The Lesson of Evolution," etc. (Oct. 27), 68
 Impey, W. H. L., C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces (May 1)
 Lerothodi, the paramount chief of the Basutos (Aug. 19), 60
 Low, Sir Hugh, G.C.M.G., Secretary Government of Labuan '48-'77, British Resident at Perak '77-88 (April 18)
 McConaghy, Surgeon-General with Government of Bombay; retired 1905 (Sept.), 60
 O'Loghlen, Sir Bryan, former Attorney-General and Premier of Victoria (Oct. 31), 77
 Palitana, Thakor Saheb Sir Mansinghji Soor-singhji, K.C.S.I. of (Aug.), 42
 Rennie, Sir R. T., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Shanghai '81-91 (April 14), 65
 Shea, the Hon. Sir Ambrose, K.C.M.G., of Newfoundland; Governor of the Bahamas '87-95 (July 30), 90
 Singh Bedi, Baba Sir Khem, K.C.I.E., high priest of the Sikh community (May), 73
 Stewart, Sir Donald W. S., K.C.M.G., Commissioner of the British East Africa Protectorate (Oct. 1), 45
 Sutherland, James, Canadian Minister of Public Works (May 3), 66
 Tennant, Hon. Sir David, K.C.M.G., Speaker Cape Colony '74-'96, Agent-General till 1902 (March 23), 76
 Wark, David, Senator for New Brunswick (Aug. 21), 101
 Want, Mr., K.C., M.L.C., New South Wales (Nov. 21)

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

Amir Khan, Prince, G.C.M.G., Commander-in-chief of the Persian Army (Jan. 21)
 Blount, Sir Edward Charles, K.C.B., founder

of the banking firm of Blount Père et Fils, Paris (Mar. 15), 96
 Bouguereau, William, the French artist (April 19), 79
 Boynton, General H. V., U.S. Army (June 3)
 Cavaignac, Godefroy, ex-Minister of War for France (Sept. 25), 52
 d'Audriffet Pasquier, The Duc, French Senator and Academician (June 3), 82
 Delyanni, Theodore, Prime Minister of Greece (June 13), 79
 de Brazza, Count Savorgnan, the French explorer in Africa (Sept. 14), 52
 Dragomiroff, Gen. Michael I., a distinguished Russian officer (Oct. 28), 75
 Egypt, Sheik Mahomed Abdou, Grand Mufti of (July 11), 57
 Favier, Mgr., head of the French missions in China (April 3), 68
 Goblet, René, ex-Prime Minister of France (Sept. 13), 77
 Guillaume, Jean, B.C.E., the French sculptor (March 1), 82
 Hammerstein, Baron von, Prussian ex-Minister of the Interior (Mar. 21), 61
 Hay, Col. John, U.S.A. Secretary of State '98-1905, formerly Ambassador to Great Britain; author of "Pike County Ballads," "Life of President Lincoln," etc.
 Henry of Bourbon, H.R.H. Prince, Count of Bardi (April 13), 54
 Hirsch, Max, the German political economist (June 26), 73
 Kann, Rodolphe, of Paris, a famous art collector (Feb. 9), 59
 Meoca, Avn-ur-Refek Pasha, Grand Shereef of (July 17)
 Menzel, Adolf F. E., the German artist (Feb. 9), 89
 Michel, Louise (Jan. 18)
 Müller, Herr, the Austro-Hungarian Civil Agent in Macedonia (July 21)
 Nicholas of Nassau, Prince (Sept. 17), 73
 Oppert, Jules, the French Orientalist (Aug. 21), 80
 Piavi, Mgr., Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem (Jan.)
 Pirerotti, Cardinal Raffaele (Sept. 8), 69
 Platt, Senator Orville, of Connecticut (April 21), 77
 Reclus, J. J. Elisée, the French geographer (July 5), 75
 Rothschild, Baron Alphonse de, head of the Paris firm of Rothschild Bros. (May 26), 78
 Rothschild, Baron Nathaniel, head of the Vienna branch of the family (June 13), 68
 Shuvaloff, Count, Prefect of Moscow, assassinated (July 11)
 Silvela, Francisco, leader of the Spanish Conservative party '98-1903, and Prince Minister '99 and 1902 (May 29)
 Strossmayer, Dr., Bishop of Diakovar, Croatia (April 8), 90
 Szapary, Count Julius, ex-Premier of Hungary (Jan. 21), 73
 Troubetzkoi, Prince Serge, Rector of Moscow University (Oct. 12), 43
 Verne, Jules, the author of so many romances for boys (Mar. 24), 77
 Villaverde, Senor, ex-Premier of Spain and leader of the Conservative party (July 15), 55
 von Mikulicz-Radecki, Professor Johannes, of Breslau University, the distinguished surgeon (June 14)
 von Richthofen, Ferdinand, Baron, Professor of Physical Geography, Berlia University (Oct. 7), 72

Wallace, General Lew, formerly U.S. Minister to Turkey; author of "Ben Hur," etc. (Feb. 16), 77
Weismann, Dr. Hermann von, the German African explorer (June 16), 52
Wolcott, ex-Senator (March 2)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Barnardo, Thomas J., F.R.C.S. Edin., founder of Dr. Barnardo's Homes (Sept. 19), 60
Collingridge, William H., proprietor and editor *City Press* (March 31), 78
Dixie, Lady Florence, author, and advocate of Woman's Rights (Nov. 7), 48
Jones, John Frank, C.M.G., Joint Manager and Sec. British S. Africa Co. since 1902 (Feb. 8), 44
Marshall, George W., LL.D., F.S.A., York Herald (Sept. 12), 66
Middleton, Richard W. E., late R.N., chief agent for the Conservative party till July 1903 (Feb. 26), 58
Shelford, Sir William, K.C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., consulting engineer to the Crown Agents for the Colonies (Oct. 3), 71
Whitehead, Robert, inventor of the locomotive torpedo (Nov. 14), 82
Wiggins, Capt. Joseph, the navigator of the Kara Sea route to Siberia (Sept. 13), 73
Williams, Sir George, the founder of the Y.M.C.A. (Nov. 6), 84
Wilson, Sir Jacob, K.C.V.O., hon. director Royal Agricultural Society (July 11)

Oku, General Baron, was born in 1847, and has seen 35 years' service with the Japanese Army. In '77, when he had attained the rank of Major, he greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Kumamoto Castle by the Satsuma insurgents, cutting his way out and opening communication with the relieving army. When the war broke out with China in '94, he was given the command of a division in the Manchurian campaign, and received his title of nobility in recognition of his great services. His knowledge of the ground, and his capacity, marked him out for service in the war with Russia, and he commanded the Second Army, which landed on the east coast of the Liao-tung Peninsula in May 1904, won the brilliant victory at Kinchau, and did such splendid service in the subsequent fighting in Manchuria. See RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Old Age Pensions. In the 1902 edition of the ANNUAL and previous editions, articles have appeared on this subject giving an account of what has been done in the way of inquiry by Royal Commission and otherwise in this country, and by legislation abroad. See SESSION, sects. 51 and 125 in 1904 ed. for report of Commission on and details of **Aged Pensioners Bill, 1903**. See FISCAL QUESTION, p. 166, for a reference to the subject by Mr. Chamberlain in 1903.

Oman is an independent state in South-Eastern Arabia, whose bounds have been considerably reduced during the last hundred years. It is ruled by a Sultan, Seyyid Feysul bin Turki, Hon. G.C.I.E., whose capital is Muscat (pop. 40,000). He succeeded in '88, and is recognised by the British Government, which has an agent at Muscat. Over 74 per cent. of the trade is with India and the United Kingdom, and

over 90 per cent. of the shipping trade is British. On Aug. 8th, 1905, the Hague Tribunal gave its award in the Anglo-French difference with regard to Muscat. The Court decided that as from Jan. 2nd, 1892, France had lost the right to authorise subjects of the Sultan of Muscat to fly the French flag unless it were proved that such subjects were considered and treated by France as under her special protection before 1863. Native craft under French protection have within the territorial waters of Muscat the right of inviolability secured to them under the treaty of 1844 between France and Muscat; but this right is not transferable to other persons or vessels, not even to vessels belonging to the same proprietor. Protected subjects and the crews and families on board such craft are not exempt from the jurisdiction of the Sultan of Muscat. Area, 82,000 sq. m. Pop. about 1,500,000.

British Consul and Political Agent at Muscat, Captain W. G. Grey.

Ommanney, Sir Montagu F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Secretary of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, is the son of Mr. Francis Ommanney, and was b. 1842. He was ed. at Cheltenham and Woolwich, and entered the Royal Engineers in Jan. '64. He was employed on special duty under the War Office and Admiralty and at the Royal Military Academy '67-'74, and acted as private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, '74-'7. In the latter year he was appointed a Crown Agent for the Colonies. He was a Commissioner of the Colonial Exhibition in '87, a member of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition 1900, and of the Uganda Railway Commission '95-1900. In May 1900 he was appointed to succeed Sir Edward Wingfield at the Colonial Office. In '67 he married Charlotte Helen, daughter of Mr. O. Ommanney, of Bloxham, Oxfordshire.

Opium Trade, Society for Suppression of the, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Hon. Sec., Joseph G. Alexander, LL.B.; Sec., Rev. George A. Wilson.

Ordnance Survey Office, The, is a department under the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for the preparation of maps and plans of the United Kingdom, which are issued on various scales. The Survey was transferred from Army Funds to Civil Votes by the Survey Act 1870. The survey has always been organised upon a military basis, and carried out under military superintendence by officers selected from the Royal Engineers. Survey sections are always held in readiness to carry out such surveys as may be needed on active service. The revision of the survey of Great Britain and Ireland is in progress. Maps can be purchased from accredited agents in the chief towns of the United Kingdom, and can be obtained through many of the Post Offices in smaller towns, and through any bookseller. Cheap pocket maps of many districts are available, on the scales of 1 in., 2 in., and 3 in. to the mile, and large scale maps, 6 in. and 25 in. to a mile, are published for the whole of the United Kingdom. The offices of the Director-General of the Ordnance Survey are at Southampton, and there are divisional offices at Edinburgh, Dublin, etc.

Organists, Guild of (Incorporated), 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Warden, P. Rideout, Mus.D.

Orleans, Duc d'. Prince Louis Philippe Robert, the head of the house of Orléans, and probably the chief claimant to the throne of France, is the eldest son of the late Comte de Paris, and was b. Feb. 6th, '69. In '90 he entered Paris, notwithstanding the Expulsion Act of '86, and claimed his right, as a Frenchman, to undertake military service for his country. He was arrested, but shortly afterwards liberated. After the death of his father he received his supporters in London, and then removed to Brussels, as being nearer France. In 1905 he organised and led a North Polar exploring expedition. His sister, Princess Hélène d'Orléans, was married to the Duc d'Aosta in June '95. His marriage with the Archduchess Maria Dorothea of Austria was celebrated at Vienna, Nov. 5th, '96.

Orphan Working School and Alexandra Orphanage. Founded in 1758; includes a Senior School at Maitland Park, N.W., where 350 children are provided for, and the Junior School, Hornsey Rise, N., where 150 little ones are educated. There is a Convalescent Home at Harold Road, Margate, containing provision for 25 children. The object of the institution is to keep and educate children of respectable parentage left fatherless and in need. Secretary, Alexander Grant; Office, 73, Cheapside, E.C.

Ottley, Rev. R. L., Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology in the University of Oxford, was born in 1856, and is the sixth son of the Rev. Lawrence Ottley, Canon of Ripon and Rector of Richmond, Yorks. He was educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and Pembroke College, Oxford, winning the Hertford, Craven and Derby scholarships, and the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, and obtaining a first class in Lit. Hum. (78). He was tutor at Christ Church ('83-6), then vice-principal of Cuddesdon, Dean of Divinity, and in '93 Fellow and

tutor of Magdalen College, holding at the same time the office of head of the Pusey House. In '97 he accepted the benefice of Winterbourne Bassett, near Swindon, and in 1903 he succeeded the late Canon Moberly as Regius Professor. He has written a life of Bishop Andrewes, a study of the Doctrine of the Incarnation, the Bampton lectures of '07 on "Aspects of the Old Testament," and a "Short History of the Hebrews," besides having contributed the essay on Christian Ethics to "Lux Mundi."

Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. Secs., E. J. Gross, M.A. Caius College, Cambridge; P. E. Matheson, M.A., 74, High Street, Oxford.

Oyama, Field Marshal Marquis, was b. at Kagoshima in 1844. Entered the Japanese army, was appointed colonel in '71, promoted major-general in the same year, lieutenant-general in '77, general '91, and in '98 was raised to the rank of Field-Marshal. Having served as military attaché on the French side during the Franco-Prussian War, upon his return to Japan he entered the Ministry of War, and assisted in the work of reorganising the army. In the Satsuma rebellion ('77) he took command of a brigade, and played a conspicuous part in subduing the revolt. Afterwards he was appointed Under-Secretary, and subsequently Minister of War. When war broke out between Japan and China he was Minister of War, but he took the field as commander of the second army, and captured Kinchow, Talienshan, Port Arthur, and Wei-hai-wei. In 1904 Oyama was Chief of the General Staff, and when war broke out with Russia he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria, defeating the Russians at the three great battles of Liau-Yang, the Shaho, and Mukden. (See RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.) Unlike most Japanese, Marshal Oyama is tall and stout. His wife was educated in America, and took a degree.

P

PACIFIC CABLE, BRITISH.

The British Pacific Cable was completed on Oct. 31st and was opened for traffic on Dec. 8th, 1902. The rate per word for cable messages between England and Australasia is 3s. The cable is "all-British," and runs from Vancouver, on the west coast of Canada, to Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island in the Pacific, and thence by means of two cables to New Zealand and Queensland respectively. Its total length is 7838 nautical miles. It was constructed by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, whose tender was for the sum of £1,795,000, at the cost of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada and the Australasian Colonies, whose proportional interests in the undertaking are: the United Kingdom five-eighths, Canada five-eighths, and New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand one-ninth each. Revenue, 1903-4, £80,118; 1904-5, £87,446; expenditure, 1903-4, £167,863, including £77,545 for interest and sinking fund and £35,500 placed to reserve for depreciation and renewals, leaving the working expenditure at £54,824;

1904-5, £163,296, including similar payments for interest, sinking fund, and reserve, leaving the working expenditure at £50,751. There is a Board of Control representing the Imperial Government, Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand. The General Manager is Mr. C. H. Reynolds. Office, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

The Pacific Cable Conference met in June 1905, the representatives being Lord Jersey (Australian Commonwealth), Sir Sandford Fleming (New Zealand), Sir W. Mulock (Canada), and Mr. Lyttelton, M.P. (Great Britain). The object of the conference was to discuss certain questions in connection with the working and finance of the Pacific cable, especially with reference to the agreements entered into, before federation, by New South Wales and other States with the Eastern Extension Company. These agreements had no time limitation. After federation the Commonwealth Government proposed to supersede the above-mentioned agreements by an agreement for a limited period only to be entered into by themselves. This Commonwealth agreement,

made June 8th, 1903, was subject to the ratification of Parliament; but the Commonwealth Government failed to obtain that ratification after long discussions in the Senate in 1903, pending a reference to a conference of representatives of the Governments who owned the Pacific cable. In the meantime the company were allowed to open an office in Melbourne, and were in the enjoyment of the special wires and offices granted them in Sydney under the other agreements, and in consequence the Pacific Cable obtained a much smaller share of traffic in New South Wales and Victoria than had been anticipated. The Report of the Conference [Cd. 2663] was issued Aug. 10th, 1905, and expressed the earnest hope that the Commonwealth President would not ratify the agreement unless Clause 25 should be amended to read, "This Agreement shall remain in force until Oct. 31, 1913, and no longer," after which date the partners in the Pacific Cable would be restored to the position in which they stood before the making of the New S. Wales Agreement; and that a provision excluding the revival of the State agreements on the termination of the Commonwealth Agreement should be inserted before the latter agreement was ratified. The report also expressed the opinion that the Pacific Cable Board should take steps to secure the largest possible amount of Australian traffic by all legitimate methods of business competition, and that it should be left to the discretion of the Board to negotiate an amicable arrangement with the Eastern Extension Company, subject to the approval of the Governments concerned and to the amendments of the Commonwealth agreement in the sense indicated above. The majority of the signatories expressed the hope that the Commonwealth Government would reduce their terminal rate of *sd.* per word.

Paderewski, Ignace Jan, the famous pianist and composer, was b. on Nov. 6th, 1860, in Padolia, a province of Russian Poland. He began to play the piano at the age of three, and, when seven years old, was placed under Pierre Sovinski, a local tutor. In '72 he went to Warsaw, learning harmony and counterpoint from Roguski, and subsequently from Frederick Kiel. He toured through Russia, Siberia, and Roumania, playing only his own compositions. In '78 he became Professor of Music in Warsaw Conservatoire, and for a while in '84 he was a professor at Strasburg Conservatoire, but then definitely decided to try his fortune as a virtuoso. After three years' study with Leschetizky, in Vienna, he made his *début* in '87 with instant success. He toured through Germany, appeared in Paris ('89), in London ('90), and in America ('91). He has composed a concerto in A minor for piano and orchestra, a suite for orchestra in G, many pieces for the piano, and an opera "Manru." Married, '99, the Baroness de Rosen.

Palestine Exploration Fund, The was founded June 22nd, 1865, for the purpose of conducting systematic and scientific research in the Holy Land. It is not a religious society—that is to say, it does not advocate or attack any form of creed or doctrine—and it is conducted on strictly scientific principles. Nevertheless its work necessarily possesses unusual interest for Bible students of all denominations, since it aims at the accurate and systematic investigation of the archæology, topography,

geology, physical geography, and the manners and customs of the Holy Land. The Society's organ is the *Quarterly Statement*, and it has a long list of valuable publications. The city of Gezer is now being excavated, under the superintendence of Mr. Macalister. **President**, The Archbishop of Canterbury; **Hon. Secretary**, J. D. Crace, Esq.; **Acting Secretary**, Mr. George Armstrong; **Office**, 38, Conduit Street, W.

Pali Text Society, 22, Albemarle Street, W. (Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids, Ph.D., LL.D.).

PANAMA.

The Republic of Panama was constituted on Nov. 3rd, 1903. Till that date the republic was one of the nine departments (originally sovereign states) making up the Republic of Colombia. Discontent with the action of the Colombian Government had prevailed for some time amongst the inhabitants of the Isthmus of Panama, who were strongly in favour of the acquisition of the Panama Canal Concession by the United States and the construction by them of the Canal. When, after the Treaty between the United States and Columbia had been signed, the Colombian Congress refused to ratify it, discontent broke out in revolution, and the independence of the Isthmus was declared on Nov. 3rd, 1903. The United States Government at once recognised the new Republic, and concluded with it a treaty (Nov. 18th), providing for the construction and control of the Canal. By the first article the United States Government guaranteed and agreed to maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama. Under **ENGINEERING**, pp. 143-4, the Panama Canal scheme is described. Panama ratified the Treaty (Dec. 2nd). Great Britain, together with most of the European Powers, have formally recognised the Republic.

The Republic is divided into 7 provinces, each under a governor, with other subordinate officials. The Atlantic ports are Colon, Bocas del Toro, and Puerto Bello; and the chief Pacific ports Panama and Pedregel; but the British Consul in Panama reported in 1904 that the agreement with the United States delimiting the zone for the canal had left both Panama and Colon practically without a port, and had made the Americans masters of the situation so far as foreign trade was concerned, since American imports go into the zone duty free, while the American tariff applies to other imports. The railway runs from Colon to Panama across the isthmus, a distance of 47 miles, and is worked by the Panama Railway Co., whose chief offices are at New York. At the end of 1903 the Government notified their assumption of a proportional share of the Colombian debt of about £3,000,000, but up to November 1905 no settlement of the question had been arrived at.

Area, 31,380 sq. miles; **pop.** 360,542, including a great mixture of races. **Capital**, Panama; **pop.** 35,148. **Imports**, 1903, £171,590; 1904, £190,600; **exports**, 1903, £174,643; 1904, £193,000.

President, Dr. Manuel Amador Guerrero.

Governor of Canal Zone and U.S. Minister, Mr. Charles E. Magoon.

British Consul at Panama, C. C. Mallet, C.M.G.

Consul-General to Great Britain, Mr. C. R. Zachrisson, 35, Chapel Walks, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

- I. THE MINISTRY, with tables showing appointments from 1894 to 1905.
- II. THE HOUSE OF LORDS, with Biographies of all Peers and Bishops.
- III. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, with

- (i) Biographies of all M.P.s;
- (ii) Pollings in all Constituencies at and since 1900; and
- (iii) The Redistribution Proposals, 1905;
- (iv) An account of Political Parties since 1868.

Under the Constitution the supreme political authority in the United Kingdom is vested in the King (see EDWARD VII., p. 130) and Parliament. The Executive authority in practice is vested in the Cabinet (which is a Committee of Ministers, nominated by the Crown but responsible to Parliament), whose power rests upon the possession of a majority in the House of Commons. The Legislative authority resides in Parliament. This article deals first with the Ministry, and then with Parliament. A record of the **Parliamentary Session** will be found in the article **SESSION**.

I. THE MINISTRY.

From an early period the kings of England were advised on public affairs by a **Privy Council**, matters of State being discussed in the Sovereign's presence, and the result determined by vote subject to his pleasure. The selection by the Sovereign of a few of the whole number was no doubt the origin of the Cabinet Council. It was not until the Restoration, says Macaulay, that the interior council began to attract general notice. The sovereign cannot now constitutionally preside at a Cabinet Council.

The Chief of the Cabinet and of the Ministry is called the **Prime Minister** or **Premier**. It is he who at the summons of the sovereign forms an administration, of which he is the head. Although each member of the Cabinet administers his own department independently of his colleagues, all important departmental matters are submitted to him, the most important being brought before the whole Cabinet, and no appointment of moment is made or recommended to the Crown without his knowledge and concurrence. His own patronage is very extensive. In forming an administration, he selects all those who are to fill the various offices, though the appointments are subject to the sovereign's approval. It is upon his advice that as vacancies occur the archbishops, bishops and deans and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred **Crown livings** are filled; and upon his recommendation that peerages, baronetcies, and the Garter are conferred, and such **high appointments** as the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and colonial governorships, and the lord-lieutenancies of counties, are made by the Crown. He is the leader of the **House of Parliament** of which he is a member. Yet as Prime Minister he enjoys no legal precedence over his colleagues, his official existence being indeed not recognised by statute. When a **Ministry resigns** it is the function of the sovereign to call upon some statesman to form another administration. There is no restriction upon the Royal choice,

but the statesman usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses.

The offices which invariably give the holder **Cabinet rank** are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty.

The offices the holders of which may or may not be included in the Cabinet include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster-General, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade, President of the Board of Agriculture, President of the Local Government Board. **Appointments** to all these offices, and to many others, a full list of which appears on pp. 361-3, are made by, or on the recommendation of, the new Prime Minister, and each person so appointed may hold office as long as he does. Members of the Cabinet are necessarily **Privy Councillors**, and their deliberations are confidential. Ministers holding office direct from the Crown, on going from one such office to another, do not vacate their seats. There is, in effect, no limit to the duration of a **Ministry** but the confidence of the Commons; it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be defeated upon a trifling matter in the Commons, but only when it is placed in a minority there upon some question of importance. In such a case the **Prime Minister** either places his resignation in the hands of His Majesty, or asks leave to appeal to the country, and should the latter course be decided upon a general election follows.

Three Estates of the Realm.

Parliament is composed of the Sovereign and the **Three Estates of the Realm**, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons; the Lords Spiritual and Temporal sitting together and forming the House of Lords. The Sovereign alone has the power of summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and gives the Royal Assent to measures which have passed both Houses. Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists seven years from the date on which it was first to meet. The demise of the Crown does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary; and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new Sovereign.

Ministries from 1894 to 1904.

Notes.—The names of Cabinet Ministers are indicated by an asterisk (*). In column 1 the names of those forming the original administration are printed in roman type, and those who took any particular office subsequently in *italics*.

| OFFICE AND SALARY. | | Ld. Rosebery's Administration (March 94—June 95). | Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, '95). | Reconstructed Nov. 1900. | Mr. Balfour's 1st Administration (formed July—Aug., 1902). | Mr. Balfour's Administration (reconstructed Oct. 1903). |
|---|--|---|---|---------------------------|--|---|
| Prime Minister | | *E. of Rosebery. | *M. of Salisbury. | *M. of Salisbury. | *Mr. Balfour. | *Mr. Balfour. |
| First Lord of Treasury, £5,000 | | *E. of Rosebery. | *Mr. Balfour. | *Mr. Balfour. | *Mr. Balfour. | *Mr. Balfour. |
| Lord Chancellor, £10,000 | | *Ld. Herschell. | *E. of Halsbury. | *E. of Halsbury. | *E. of Halsbury. | *E. of Halsbury. |
| Lord President of the Council, £2,000. | | *E. of Rosebery (unpaid). | *D. of Devonshire (3). | *D. of Devonshire (3). | *D. Devonshire. | *M. of Londonderry. |
| Lord Privy Seal, £2,000. | | *Ld. Tweedmouth (unpaid). | *V Cross (4). | *M. of Salisbury. | *Mr. Balfour (unpaid). | *M. of Salisbury. |
| Chancellor of the Exchequer, £5,000 | | *Sir W. Harcourt. | *Sir M. Hicks-Beach. | *Sir M. Hicks-Beach. | *Mr. Ritchie. | *Mr. Austen Chamberlain. |
| Home Secretary, £5,000. | | *Mr. Asquith. | *Sir M. White Ridley. | *Mr. Ritchie. | *Mr. Akers-Douglas. | *Mr. Akers-Douglas. |
| Foreign Secretary, £5,000 | | *E. of Kimberley. | *M. of Salisbury. | *M. of Lansdowne. | *M. of Lansdowne. | *M. of Lansdowne. |
| Colonial Secretary, £5,000 | | *M. of Ripon. | *Mr. Chamberlain. | *Mr. Chamberlain. | *Mr. Chamberlain. | *Mr. Alfred Lyttelton. |
| Secretary for War, £5,000 | | *Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. | *M. of Lansdowne. | *Mr. Brodrick. | *Mr. Brodrick. | *Mr. Arnold-Forster. |
| Secretary for India, £5,000 | | *Mr. H. H. Fowler. | *Ld. George Hamilton | *Ld. George Hamilton. | *Ld. Geo. Hamilton. | *Mr. Brodrick. |
| First Ld. of the Admir., £4,500 | | *E. Spencer. | *Mr. Goschen. | *E. of Selborne. | *E. of Selborne. | *E. of Selborne (10). |
| Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, £20,000 | | Ld. Houghton. | *E. Cadogan. | *E. Cadogan. | *E. of Dudley. | E. of Dudley. |
| Ld. Chan. of Ireland, £8,000. | | Mr. S. Walker. | *Ld. Ashbourne. | *Ld. Ashbourne. | *Ld. Ashbourne. | *Ld. Ashbourne. |
| Chief Secretary for Ireland, £4,425 | | *Mr. J. Morley. | Mr. Gerald Balfour. | Mr. G. Wyndham. | *Mr. G. Wyndham. | *Mr. G. Wyndham (12). |
| Secretary for Scotland, £2,000 | | *Sir G. Trevelyan. | *Ld. Balfour of Burleigh. | *Ld. Balfour of Burleigh. | *Ld. Balfour of Burleigh. | *Mr. Graham Murray (11). |
| Chan. of the Duchy, £2,000 | | *Mr. Bryce (1). | *Ld. James of Hereford. | *Ld. James of Hereford. | Sir W. Walrond. | Sir W. Walrond. |
| President Bd. of Trade, £2,000 | | *Mr. Mundella (2). | *Mr. Ritchie. | *Mr. Gerald Balfour. | *Mr. Gerald Balfour. | *Mr. G. Balfour (13). |
| Pres. of Local Gov. Bd., £2,000 | | *Mr. Shaw-Lefevre. | *Mr. Chaplin. | *Mr. Walter Long. | *Mr. Walter Long. | *Mr. Walter Long (16). |
| President of Board of Agriculture, £2,000 | | Mr. H. Gardner. | *Mr. Walter Long. | *Mr. Hanbury. | *Mr. Hanbury. | *E. of Onslow (14). |
| Postmaster-General, £2,500 | | *Mr. A. Morley. | D. of Norfolk (95-1900). | *M. of Londonderry. | *Mr. Austen Chamberlain. | *Ld. Stanley. |
| Vice-President of the Council (Education), £2,000 | | *Mr. Acland. | M. of Londonderry (1900). | Sir J. E. Gorst (5). | — (7). | — |
| Pres. Bd. of Education, £2,000 | | Mr. H. Gladstone. | *Mr. Akers-Douglas. | *Mr. Akers-Douglas. | *M. of Londonderry. | *M. of Londonderry. |
| First Com. of Wrks., £2,000. | | Mr. Causton. | Mr. Anstruther. | Mr. Anstruther. | Ld. Windsor. | Ld. Windsor. |
| Junior Lords of Treasury, £1,000 each | | Mr. W. A. M. Arthur. | Mr. Hayes Fisher. | Mr. Hayes Fisher. | Mr. Anstruther. | Ld. Balcarras, (15). |
| Financial Sec. to the Treasury, £2,000 | | Mr. Munro-Ferguson | Ld. Stanley. | Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes. | Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes | Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes |
| Patronage Sec. to the Treasury, £2,000 | | Sir J. T. Hibbert. | Mr. Hanbury. | Mr. Austen Chamberlain. | Mr. Forster. | Mr. H. W. Forster. |
| Paymaster-General (unpaid) | | Mr. T. Ellis. | Sir W. Walrond. | Sir W. Walrond. | Mr. Hayes Fisher. | Mr. Victor Cavendish. |
| | | Mr. Seale-Hayne. | E. of Hopetoun (95-98). | D. of Marlborough. | Hon. Arthur Elliot. | Sir A. Acland Hood. |
| | | | D. of Marlborough (98). | | Sir A. Acland Hood. | Sir Savile Crossley. |

| OFFICE AND SALARY. | Ld. Rosbery's Administration (March '94—June '95). | Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, '95). | Reconstructed Nov. 1900. | Mr. Balfour's 1st Administration (formed July—Aug. 1902). | Mr. Balfour's Administration (reconstructed Oct. 1903). |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| Naval Lords of the Admiralty | Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B. | Vice-Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, K.C.B. (app. '99). | Vice-Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, K.C.B. | Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B. (8). | Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B. (8). |
| | Rear-Adm. Ld. W. T. Kerr. | Rear-Adm. A. K. Wilson, C.B., V.C. (app. '97). | Rear-Adm. A. K. Wilson, C.B., V.C. (97-'01). | Adm. Sir J. Fisher, G.C.B. | Rear-Adm. Sir C. C. Drury. |
| | Rear-Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B. | Rear-Adm. A. W. Moore, C.B., C.M.G. (app. '98). | Rear-Adm. A. W. Moore, C.B., C.M.G. (98-'01). | Rear-Adm. W. H. May. | Rear-Adm. W. H. May. |
| | Capt. Gerard Noel. | Bedford, K.C.B. (95-'99). | Rear-Adm. W. H. May (app. '01). | Rear-Adm. J. Durnford, C.B. | Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N. |
| | | Rear-Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B. (95-'97). | Rear-Adm. J. Durnford (app. '01). | | |
| Civil Lord of the Adm., £1,000 Sec. to the Admiralty, £2,000 | Mr. E. Robertson. | Mr. Austen Chamberlain. | Mr. Pretyman. | Mr. Pretyman. | Mr. A. H. Lee. |
| | Sir U. Kay Shuttleworth. | Mr. W. E. Macartney. | Mr. Arnold-Forster. | Mr. Arnold-Forster. | Mr. Pretyman. |
| | Mr. G. Russell. | M. Jesse Collings. | Mr. Jesse Collings. | Mr. Cochrane. | Mr. Cochrane. |
| | Sir E. Grey. | { Mr. Curzon (95-8). Mr. St. John Brodrick '98. | Visct. Cranborne. | Visct. Cranborne. | E. Percy. |
| | Mr. S. Buxton. | E. of Selborne. | E. of Onslow. | { E. of Onslow. D. of Marlborough. | D. of Marlborough. |
| Under-Sec. Colonial, £1,500 Under-Sec. for War, £1,500 Under-Sec. for India, £1,500 Vice-Pres. of Irish Dept. of Agriculture, etc., £1200. Sec. to the Board of Trade, £1,200. | { Ld. Sandhurst. Ld. Montswell. Ld. Keay. | Mr. G. Wyndham (app. '98). | Ld. Raglan. | { D. of Marlborough. E. of Donoughmore. | E. of Donoughmore. |
| | — | E. of Onslow. | E. of Hardwicke. | E. Percy. | E. of Hardwicke (9) |
| | — | Mr. Horace Plunkett (app. '99). | Mr. Horace Plunkett. | Mr. Horace Plunkett. | Sir Horace Plunkett. |
| | Mr. Burt. | E. of Dudley. | E. of Dudley. | Mr. Bonar Law. | Mr. Bonar Law. |
| | Sir W. Foster. | Mr. T. W. Russell. | Mr. Grant Lawson. | Mr. Grant Lawson. | Mr. Grant Lawson. |
| Fin. Sec. to War Office, £1,500 Sec. Bd. of Education Attorney-General, £7,000 (and fees) Solicitor-General, £6,000 (and fees) | Mr. Woodall. | Mr. Powell Williams. | Ld. Stanley. | Ld. Stanley. | Mr. Bromley-Davenport. |
| | { Sir C. Russell. Sir J. Rigby (6) Sir R. T. Reid (6). Sir F. Lockwood. | { Sir Richard Webster (95-1900). Sir R. Finlay (1900). Sir R. B. Finlay (95-1900). Sir E. Carson (1900). | Sir R. Finlay. | Sir R. Finlay. | Sir R. Finlay. |
| | | | Sir E. Carson. | Sir E. Carson. | [G.C.M.G.] Sir E. Carson. |
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(1) On Mr. Bryce being appointed President of the Board of Trade Lord Tweedmouth was appointed to this office, retaining that of Lord Privy Seal. (2) Mr. Mundella resigned, and Mr. Bryce was appointed to this office, May '94. (3) And 1900-1902 President of the Board of Education established under the Act of '90. (4) Lord Cross received no salary as Lord Privy Seal, but continued to draw his pension for political services of £2000. (5) Member of the Board of Education as established under the Act of '99. (6) Sir Charles Russell and Sir John Rigby were Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, respectively, in the 1st and 2nd Administrations of Mr. Balfour. (7) Sir John Lubbock was Attorney-General, and Sir John Lubbock was Solicitor-General, respectively, in the 3rd and 4th Administrations of Mr. Balfour. (8) Sir John Lubbock was Attorney-General, and Sir John Lubbock was Solicitor-General, respectively, in the 5th and 6th Administrations of Mr. Balfour. (9) Died 1904. (10) Marquis of Bath, appointed by Mr. Balfour, Feb. 1905. (11) Succeeded by Mr. Long, Mar. 1905. (12) Succeeded by Mr. Long, Mar. 1905. (13) Succeeded by Mr. Long, Mar. 1905. (14) Succeeded by Mr. Long, Mar. 1905. (15) Succeeded by Lord E. Talbot, 1905.

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|---|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| Lord Advocate, £5,000 . . . | Mr. J. B. Balfour. | { Mr. C. Pearson (July '95—May '96). Sir Graham Murray (app May '96). Mr. Graham Murray (July '95—May '96). Mr. C. S. Dickinson (app. May '96). Mr. Atkinson. Mr. W. Kenny ('95-8). Mr. D. P. Barton ('98-1900). Mr. George Wright (1900). | Mr. Graham Murray. | Mr. Scott Dickson. |
| Solicitor-General for Scotland, £2,000 . . . | Mr. T. Shaw. | { Mr. C. S. Dickinson (app. May '96). Mr. Atkinson. | Mr. C. S. Dickinson. | Mr. D. Dundas (1). |
| Attorney-General for Ireland, £5,000 . . . | The Macdermott. | Mr. Atkinson. | Mr. Atkinson. | Mr. Atkinson. |
| Solicitor-General for Ireland, £2,000 . . . | Serjeant Hemphill. | { Mr. W. Kenny ('95-8). Mr. D. P. Barton ('98-1900). Mr. George Wright (1900). | Mr. J. H. Campbell. | Mr. J. H. Campbell. |
| Lord Steward, £2,000 . . . | M. of Breadalbane. | E. of Pembroke. | E. of Pembroke. | E. of Pembroke. |
| Lord Chamberlain, £2,000 . . . | Ld. Carrington. | { E. of Lathom ('95-8). E. of Hopetoun ('98-1900). E. of Clarendon (1900). D. of Portland. | E. of Clarendon. | E. of Clarendon. |
| * Master of the Horse, £2,500 . . . | Earl of Cork. | E. of Coventry. | D. of Portland. | D. of Portland. |
| * Master of the Buckhounds, £1,500 . . . | Ld. Ribblesdale. | { M. of Carmarthen (July '95—Feb. '96). V. Curzon ('96-1900). Ld. Arthur Hill ('95-8). V. Valentia (app. '98). Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes. | * Ld. Chesham (1900-1). | — |
| * Treasurer of the Household, £904 . . . | Mr. Brand. | { L. Bagot (app. Sept. '96). E. of Denbigh (app. Mar. '97). Ld. Churchill. Ld. Harris. E. of Kintore (app. Nov. '95). Ld. Lawrence. E. of Clarendon ('95-1900). E. Waldegrave (July '95—Sept. '96). E. of Ranfurly (July '95—Mar. '97). Ld. Henniker (July—Nov. '95). E. of Limerick (July '95—Sept. '96). E. Waldegrave (app. Sept. '96). | Mr. Victor Cavendish. V. Valentia. Sir A. Acland-Hood. Ld. Bagot (1900-1901). E. of Denbigh. Ld. Churchill. Ld. Harris (1900-1901). E. of Kintore. Ld. Lawrence. E. Howe. Ld. Kenyon. Ld. Suffield. | M. of Hamilton. V. Valentia. Ld. Wolverton. |
| * Comptroller of the Household, £904 . . . | Mr. G. Leveson-Gower. | { Ld. Camoys. Ld. Acton. Ld. Hamilton of Dalzell. Ld. Monkswell. E. of Granville. Ld. Brassey. Ld. Playfair. V. Drumlanrig. E. of Buckinghamshire. | — | E. of Denbigh. V. Churchill. E. of Kintore. Ld. Lawrence. E. of Erroll. Ld. Kenyon. Ld. Suffield. |
| * Vice-Chamberlain, £900 . . . | Mr. C. R. Spencer. | { Ld. Camoys. Ld. Acton. Ld. Hamilton of Dalzell. Ld. Monkswell. E. of Granville. Ld. Brassey. Ld. Playfair. V. Drumlanrig. E. of Buckinghamshire. | — | E. of Denbigh. V. Churchill. E. of Kintore. Ld. Lawrence. E. of Erroll. Ld. Kenyon. Ld. Suffield. |
| * Lords-in-Waiting, £702 each . . . | — | { Ld. Camoys. Ld. Acton. Ld. Hamilton of Dalzell. Ld. Monkswell. E. of Granville. Ld. Brassey. Ld. Playfair. V. Drumlanrig. E. of Buckinghamshire. | — | E. of Denbigh. V. Churchill. E. of Kintore. Ld. Lawrence. E. of Erroll. Ld. Kenyon. Ld. Suffield. |
| * Captain of the Yeo. of the Guard, £1,200 . . . | Ld. Kensington. | { Ld. Camoys. Ld. Acton. Ld. Hamilton of Dalzell. Ld. Monkswell. E. of Granville. Ld. Brassey. Ld. Playfair. V. Drumlanrig. E. of Buckinghamshire. | E. Waldegrave. | E. Waldegrave. |
| * Capt. of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, £1,200 . . . | E. of Chesterfield. | { Ld. Camoys. Ld. Acton. Ld. Hamilton of Dalzell. Ld. Monkswell. E. of Granville. Ld. Brassey. Ld. Playfair. V. Drumlanrig. E. of Buckinghamshire. | L. Belper. | L. Belper. |
| * Mistress of the Robes, £500 . . . | — | { Ld. Camoys. Ld. Acton. Ld. Hamilton of Dalzell. Ld. Monkswell. E. of Granville. Ld. Brassey. Ld. Playfair. V. Drumlanrig. E. of Buckinghamshire. | Duchess of Buccleuch. | Duchess of Buccleuch. |

The select committee of the House of Commons on the Civil List, 1901, recommended that the following reduction and salary should be made as affecting parliamentary officers:—
Treasurer of the Household from £904 to £700; Comptroller of the Household from £904 to £700; Vice-Chamberlain from £900 to £700; Lords-in-Waiting from seven at £700, to five at £600; Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms from £1,200 to £1,000; Master of the Horse from £2,500 to £2,000. The committee also recommended the discontinuance of the Mastership of the Buckhounds, and did not think it necessary that the Royal Hunt should be maintained. (1) Succeeded by Mr. E. T. Salvesen, Jan. 1905, and he by Mr. J. A. Clyde, K.C., Oct. 1905.

It is in the House of Peers that the Sovereign meets Parliament, the formal ceremonies connected with the opening or proroguing of the Legislature are gone through, and the Royal Assent is given to bills. On these occasions the "faithful Commons" merely attend in their lordships' House. The French language is still employed in giving the Royal Assent. When a public bill is approved, the Clerk of the Parliaments says, "*Le roy (or, la reine) le veut.*" If the measure be a private one, he says, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré*" Should the bill have subsidies for its object, the official says, "*Le roy (or, la reine) remercie ses bons sujets, accepte leur b n volence, et ainsi le veut.*" If the Sovereign thinks fit to refuse approval to a measure, the clerk then says, "*Le roy (or, la reine) s'avisera.*" This power of rejection, it may be noted, was last exercised by Queen Anne, in the year 1707. It is in the Lower Chamber exclusively that the national estimates are voted, and the majority of important legislative proposals are initiated.

Clerk of the Parliaments.

The Clerk of the Parliaments is the chief officer of the House of Lords, by whom, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading Clerk, are performed such duties as making minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers and witnesses, and signifying the royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses. The office of Clerk of the Parliaments is held by Sir Henry J. L. Graham, K.C.B.

II. THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Peers are created by the Sovereign, and, with an exception to be noticed presently, the titles are hereditary, though they may be lost by attainder for high treason. Before the union of the three kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland had each a peerage of its own. The Act of Union with Scotland, in 1707 provided that the Scotch peers should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of their number only; and as it made no provision for the creation of any new Scotch peers, the peerage of North Britain consists exclusively of those whose titles date from before the year 1707. The Act of Union with Ireland provided that Ireland should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of her peers only. It was further enacted that one new Irish peerage might be created on the extinction of three existing Irish peerages, and that when the number should be reduced to one hundred, if one peerage became extinct one other might be created.

The peerage collectively may thus be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scotch and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament. Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the

Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

The Lords Spiritual.

The House of Lords is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the lords spiritual and temporal. The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the voidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of appointment. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no vote in Parliament. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see.

The Lords Temporal.

The temporal lords may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the Scottish peers send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until Parliament is dissolved. The Irish peers elect twenty-eight representatives for life.

The Lords of Appeal, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life. By the Act of '76 they were to lose the right to sit and vote on resigning office; but by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act of '87 any retired lord of appeal may sit and vote as a member of the House of Lords during his life. And it was directed, '98, that the children of legal life peers and of legal life peers deceased should in future have the courtesy title of "Honourable," together with the rank and precedence next to and immediately after the younger children of all hereditary barons now created or hereafter to be created, and immediately before all baronets.

The lords temporal are divided into dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scotch or Irish title (and by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom. Thus the Duke of Buccleuch sits as Earl of Doncaster. The lords spiritual and temporal have each an equal vote in the house, whatever may be their rank. A newly created peer, or one elevated to a higher title, is introduced by two other peers of his own degree, who are accompanied by the Earl Marshal the Lord Great Chamberlain, all in their parliamentary robes, attended by Garter King of Arms, or his deputy, and Black Rod. Peers are robed on these occasions, and at the opening of Parliament by His Majesty, but wear their

ordinary dress when the House is sitting for business. A bishop is introduced by two other bishops, but without many of the formalities described above; Scotch representative peers are sworn like peers succeeding to a title; writs are issued to Irish representative peers who present them before being sworn.

The peers place themselves somewhat differently to the Commons. There are in this House, as in that, rows of benches running down each side from the throne to the bar; but in the Lords there are, near the bar, a few seats known as the cross benches, the occupants of which face the woolsack. In this quarter of the House sit the Royal dukes, who take no side in politics, and a few noble lords who give a rigid adhesion to neither great party. The lords spiritual sit on the upper benches to the right of the throne, and retain these places no matter which party may be in power. The other lords range themselves as the Commons do,—the supporters of the Ministry on the right of the woolsack, and the Opposition on the left.

The House of Lords has both legislative and judicial powers. It is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom: it may in certain cases try members of its own body; it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peerage. The Appellate Court is constituted of the Lord Chancellor and of other legal lords of high standing, such as ex-lord chancellors, and the lords of appeal in ordinary. It may sit during a parliamentary recess, and its hours of business are from 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. See p. 265.

The following is the present composition of the House of Lords: Peers of the Blood Royal, 3; Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 22; Marquises, 23; Earls, 122; Viscounts, 35; Bishops, 24; Barons, 316; Scotch Representative Peers, 16; Irish Representative Peers, 28; total, 591.

Lord High Chancellor.

The Lord High Chancellor, who is appointed by mere delivery of the Great Seal to him by the sovereign, is principal legal adviser of the Crown, is by prescription Speaker of the House of Lords, and may act in that capacity even though he be not a peer; he is by virtue of his office a privy councillor, and as the first existing great officer of State he takes precedence of all but royal dukes and the Archbishop of Canterbury. He presides, if present, when the House of Lords is sitting as an appellate court. He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal, and is one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the absence of the sovereign he reads the King's Speech at the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and he is always one of the Commission for giving the royal assent to bills. He is visitor of all hospitals of royal foundation, the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the general supervision of all charitable trusts. His patronage is very extensive. He nominates the puisne judges and county court judges; and, except for Lancashire, he appoints the county magistrates, generally accepting the nominations of the lords-lieutenant and the borough justices. He is the patron of twelve canonries and a large number of livings. On retiring from office he receives a pension of

£5000 a year, but in such case he commonly assists the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary in the transaction of the judicial business of the House of Lords. Any one who has filled the office of Lord Chancellor may also, at the request of the Lord Chancellor, sit in the Court of Appeal, but he shall not be required to sit and act in the Court unless upon request he consents so to do. The holder of the office may not be a Roman Catholic. The present Lord Chancellor is Lord Halsbury.

The Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords is appointed at the commencement of every session. The holders of the office have been the late Lord Redesdale, '51-86; the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, '86-9; the Earl of Morley '89-1905; and the Earl of Onslow since March 1905. The Chairman of Committees and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present any lord may be chosen to act.

The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellor with the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is an officer of the House of Lords appointed by the Crown who assists at the introduction of Peers.

Principal Officers of House of Lords.

Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir Henry J. L. Graham, K.C.B.

Clerk Assistant, Hon. E. P. Thesiger, C.B.

Reading Clerk and Clerk of Outdoor Committees, E. H. Alderson, Esq.

Counsel to Chairman of Committees, Albert Gray, Esq., K.C.

Chief Clerk and Clerk of Public Bills, A. Harrison, Esq.

Senior Clerks: W. Austen-Leigh, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals*; J. F. Symons-Jeune, Esq., *Principal Clerk of Private Committees*; F. Skene, Esq., *Principal Clerk, Judicial Department, and Taxing Officer (Judicial)*; W. H. Hamilton-Gordon, Esq.; C. L. Anstruther, Esq. (*Clerk of Printed Papers and Clerk attending the Table*).

Other Clerks: Hon. A. McDonnell, A. H. Robinson (*Principal Clerk for Private Bills and Taxing Officer for Private Bills*), H. P. St. John, V. M. Biddulph, Hon. E. A. Stonor, H. J. F. Badeley, C. Headlam, J. B. Hotham, E. C. Vigors, A. B. S. Tennyson, and G. D. Luard, Esqs.

Accountant, T. Ambrey Court, Esq.

Librarian, Edmund Gosse, Esq., LL.D.

Assistant Librarian, A. H. M. Butler, Esq.

Examiners for Standing Orders, C. W. Campion, and J. F. Symons-Jeune, Esqs.

Clerk for Standing Orders, B. H. Fell, Esq.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Yeoman-Usher, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O.

Serjeant-at-Arms, Lieut.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Deputy Serjeant, S. Hand, Esq.

Resident Superintendent, Mr. Williams.

Alphabetical and Biographical List of Peers and Bishops.

(Revised to Nov. 30th, 1905.)

The following list contains in alphabetical order the names of all peers of whatever classification, whether they be English, Scotch, Irish, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, those who are not entitled to a seat in the House of Lords having an * prefixed.

It also includes the bishops, whether they be lords of Parliament or not, the distinction between these being indicated in the same manner.

The initials S.P. and I.P. and S.R.P. and I.R.P. are used to signify that the lord is a Scotch or Irish peer, or a Scotch or Irish representative peer.

The abbreviations *n.*, *s.*, *bro.*, *un.*, *h.b.*, and *g.s.* will be readily understood to mean nephew, son, brother, uncle, half-brother, and grandson. P.C. is used where the peer is a Privy Councillor, and L.L. stands for Lord Lieutenant.

Abercorn, James, 2nd D. of (cr. 1868). Sits as M. of Abercorn (1790). Surname Hamilton. B. 1838, s. 1883. P.C.; K.G.; C.B.; L.L. Co. Donegal; M.P. Co. Donegal '60-80; Groom of the Stole to H.M. the King; Chm. Brit. S. Africa Co. *Heir*, M. of Hamilton, M.P., s. C. *Baronscourt, Newtown Stewart, Ireland*; 61, *Green Street, W. Carlton*.

Abercromby, George Ralph, 4th L. (cr. 1801). Surname Abercromby. B. 1838, s. 1852. *Heir*, Hon. J. Abercromby, *bro. Turf*.

Aberdare, Henry Campbell, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). Surname Bruce. B. 1851, s. 1895. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Lyndhurst Bruce, s. L. *Duffryn, Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire*; *Longwood, Winchester*; 83, *Eaton Square, S.W. Brooks's*.

Aberdeen, John Campbell, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Sits as Visct. Gordon (1814). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1870. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; L.L. Aberdeenshire; Viceroy Ireland Feb. to July '86; Gov. Gen. of Canada '93-8; Hon. L.L.D. Toronto. *Heir*, Lord Haddo, s. L. *Coldstream Ranch, Vernon, B.C.*; 58, *Grosvenor Street, W.*; *Haddo House, Aberdeen*.

Abergavenny, William, 1st. M. of (cr. 1876). Surname Nevill. B. 1826, s. 1868 (as 5th E.), K.G.; L.L. Sussex. *Heir*, E. of Lewes, s. C. *Eridge Castle, Tunbridge Wells, Carlton*.

Abingdon, Montagu Arthur, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Surname Bertie. B. 1836, s. 1884. *Heir*, Ld. Norreys, s. C. *Wytham Abbey, Oxford. Traveller's*.

Abinger, Shelley Leopold L., 5th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Scarlett. B. 1872, s. 1903. J.P. Hants. C. *Boscombe Manor, Bournemouth*.

Acton, Richard Maximilian, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Dalberg-Acton. B. 1870, s. 1902. A Secretary in the Diplomatic Service. *Aldenham Park, Bridgnorth*.

Addington, Egerton, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Hubbard. B. 1842, s. 1889. J.P. Bucks and Buckingham; partner John Hubbard & Co. and Egerton Hubbard & Co., Russia merchants; M.P. Buckingham '74-80, North Bucks '86-9. *Heir*, Hon. J. G. Hubbard, s. C. *Addington Manor, Winslow, Bucks*; 24, *Prince's Gate, London, S.W.*

Ailesbury, Henry Augustus, 5th M. of (cr. 1821). Surname Brudenell-Bruce. B. 1842, s. 1894. M.P. N. Wilts '86-92. Director

Capital and Counties Bank, Ltd. *Heir*, George W. J. Chandos, s. (E. of Cardigan). *Savernake Forest, Marlborough. Carlton, Army and Navy*.

Ailsa, Archibald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1831). Surname Kennedy. B. 1847, s. 1870. Is also Lord Kennedy (cr. 1452), and Earl of Cassillis (cr. 1509); Lieut. R.N. Reserve. *Heir*, E. of Cassillis, s. C. *Culzean Castle, Maybole, N.B.*; 65, *Lancaster Gate, W. Travellers', Guards'*.

***Airlie**, David Lulph Gore Wolsey, 11th E. of (cr. 1639). Surname Ogilvy. B. 1893, s. 1900. A minor. S.P. *Heir*, The Hon. Bruce Arthur Ashley Ogilvy, *bro. Cortachy Castle, Airlie Castle, and Auchterhouse, Forfarshire*.

Albany, H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, 2nd D. of (cr. 1881). B. 1884, s. 1884. Succeeded as reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, etc., July 30th, 1900. (See p. 201.) *Claremont Park, Esher, Surrey*.

Albemarle, Arnold Allan Cecil, 8th E. (cr. 1696). Surname Keppel. B. 1858, s. 1894. Was Lieut.-Col. Comdg. Inf. Batt. C.I.V. in Transvaal War; Brigadier Comdg. Norfolk Vol. Brig.; M.P. Birkenhead '92-4; J.P. and D.L. Norfolk; C.B. (military) and A.D.C. to the King; M.V.O.; V.D. *Heir*, V. Bury, s. C. *Quidenham Park, Thetford, Norfolk*.

Aldenharn, Henry Hicks, 1st L. (cr. 1806). Surname Gibbs. B. 1819. M.P. City of London '91-2; senior partner in Antony Gibbs & Sons, London merchants; J.P. Herts and Middlesex; F.S.A.; F.R.G.S. *Heir*, Hon. Alban Gibbs, M.P., s. C. *St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park; Aldenharn House, near Elstree, Herts*.

Alington, Humphrey Napier, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Sturt. B. 1859, s. 1904; D.L. and C.C. Dorsetshire; M.P. Dorset. E. Div., '91-1904. m. '83, Lady Feodorovna Yorke, d. 5th Earl of Hardwicke. *Heir*, Hon. Gerard P. M. N. Sturt, s. (born '93). C. *Crichel, Wimborne, Dorset; Alington House, South Audley Street, W. Carlton*.

Allerton, William Lawies, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Jackson. B. 1840. M.P. Leeds '80-85, N. Leeds '85-1902; Chm. G.N.R.; Fin. Sec. Treasury '86; Chief Sec. Ireland '91-2; Chm. British S. Africa Committee of Inquiry '97, and War Office Contracts Committee 1900; Chm. of Roy. Comm. on Coal Supplies; P.C. *Heir*, Hon. George Herbert Jackson, s. C. *Allerton Hall, near Leeds*; 27, *Cadogan Square, S.W. Carlton, Athenaeum*.

Alverstone, Richard Everard, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Webster. B. 1812. Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, '68; took silk '78; M.P. Isle of Wight '85-1900; Att.-Gen. '85, '86-92, and '95-1900; appeared for *Times* before the Parnell Commission; British representative in Behring Sea Arbitration case '93; G.C.M.G.; Att.-Gen. '95; one of Brit. counsel before Venezuelan Commission; Bart. '99; Peer and Master of the Rolls 1900; Lord Chief Justice Sept. 1900; P.C. 1900; Chairman of the S. African Commission for the revision of Martial Law sentences 1902; L.L.D. Camb. 1891, D.L. Edin. 1902; member of Alaska Boundary Tribunal 1903. *Wintersfold, Cranleigh, Surrey; Hornion Lodge, Pitt Street, Kensington. Carlton, United Universities, and Athenaeum*.

Amherst, William Archer, 3rd E. (cr. 1826). Surname Amherst. B. 1836, s. 1886. Called to House of Lords in his father's barony of Amherst '80; served in Crimea; M.P. West

- Kent '59-68, Mid Kent '69-80. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. P. A. Amherst, *bro.* C. 3, *Wilton Terrace, W. Montreal, Sevenoaks, Carlton.*
- Amherst** of Hackney, William Amherst, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Tyssen-Amherst; *c. s.* late W. G. T. Tyssen-Amherst, of Didlington Hall, Norfolk. B. 1853. J.P. Westminster, Norfolk, Middlesex; D.L. Middlesex; M.P. W. Norfolk '82-85; S.W. Norfolk '85-1902. *Heir*, Mary Rother Margaret, *c. d.*, wife of Lt.-Col. Lord William Cecil. C. *Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk*; 8, *Grosvenor Square, W. Marlborough, Travellers', Carlton, Athenæum.*
- Amphill**, Oliver Arthur Villiers, 2nd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Russell. B. 1869, s. 1884. G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I.; assist. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain '95, and priv. sec. '97-1900; Gov. of Madras 1900-1905, and during Lord Curzon's absence in England in 1904 Acting Viceroy. *Heir*, John Hugo Russell, *s. Brooks's.*
- Ancaster**, Gilbert Henry, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, B. 1830. P.C. Joint Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain; *s.* as Lord Aveland '67, and *s.* his mother, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, a peeress in her own right, '88; M.P. Boston '52-6, Rutland '56-67. *Heir*, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., *s. C. Normanpton Park, Stamford; Grimsthorpe, Bourne; Drummond Castle, Crief, N.B.*; 12, *Belgrave Square, Carlton.*
- Anglesey**, Charles Henry A. 6th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Paget. B. 1835, *s.* 1905. *Heir*, Victor W. Paget, *bro.*
- Annaly**, Luke, 3rd L. (cr. 1863). Surname White. B. 1857, *s.* 1883. Served in Egyptian Campaign '82. *Heir*, Hon. Luke Henry White, *s. L.U.* 43, *Luttrell's Town, Clonsilla, Dublin; Holdenby House, Northampton; Berkeley Square, London. Turf, Guards.*
- Annesley**, Hugh, 5th E. of (cr. 1732). Surname Annesley. B. 1831, *s.* 1874. I.R.P.; M.P. Co. Cavan '57-74. *Heir*, Visct. Glerawly, *s. C. Carlton.*
- Antrim**, William Randal, 5th E. of (cr. 1783). Surname McDonnell. B. 1831, *s.* 1869. I.P. *Heir*, Visct. Dunluce, *s. Travellers'.*
- Arbuthnot**, David, 11th V. (cr. 1641). Surname Arbuthnot. B. 1845, *s.* 1895. S.P. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Arbuthnot, *bro. Arbuthnot House, Kincardineshire.*
- Ardaun**, Arthur Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guinness. B. 1840, *s.* (as Bart.) 1868. M.P. Dublin, '68-9, '74-80. *C. Carlton.*
- Argyll**, John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, 2nd D. in the peerage of the United Kingdom (cr. 1892), 9th D. in the peerage of Scotland (cr. 1701). Surname Campbell. B. 1845, *s.* 1900. K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., M.P., LL.D.; *m.* '71, H.R.H. Princess Louise; M.P. Argyll '68-78; Gov.-Gen. Canada '78-83; Gov. and Constable Windsor Castle since '92; Chancellor Order St. Michael and St. George 1903; Hon. Col. 5th Vol. Battn. (10th Lanark) Highland Light Infantry and 6th Batt. Lancs. Fusiliers; Argyll Light Infantry, Canada; M.P. Manchester '95-1900; L.L. Argyllshire; Hon. LL.D. (Camb.) 1902. L.U. *Heir*, Lord Archibald Campbell, *bro. Rosneath Castle, Dunbartonshire; Kensington Palace, W. Athenæum.*
- Armstrong**, William Henry A. Fitz-Patrick, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). B. 1863; surname Watson-Armstrong. Director of the great works at Elswick and N.E. Railway Co.; Hon. D.C.L. Durham; M.A. Cantab., J.P., D.L., Northumberland, has the Grand Cordon of the Medjidieh. *Heir*, Hon. William J. M. Watson-Armstrong, *s. Bamburgh Castle, Northumberland; Jesmond Dene, Newcastle upon-Tyne*; 93, *Eaton Square, S.W.*
- Arran**, Arthur Jocelyn Charles, 6th E. (cr. 1762). Sits as L. Sudley (1834). Surname Gore. B. 1868, *s.* 1901. Served in Egyptian Army and Transvaal War. *Heir*, Francis Gore, Esq., *c. Castle Gore, Ballina, co. Mayo. Turf, Travellers', Royal Yacht Squadron.*
- Arundell** of Wardour, John Francis, 12th L. (cr. 1605). Surname Arundell. B. 1831, *s.* 1862. Count of the Holy Roman Empire (1395). Author of "The Secret of Plato's Atlantis," etc. *Heir*, Hon. Rev. E. Arundell, *bro. C. Wardour Castle, Tisbury, Wilts. Athenæum.*
- Ashbourne**, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1835). Surname Gibson. B. 1837. P.C. M.P. Dublin Univ. '75-85; Q.C., '72; Att.-Gen. Ireland '77-80; Lord Chanc. Ireland '83-6, '86-92, and since '95. *Heir*, Hon. W. Gibson, *s. C. Carlton.*
- Ashbrook**, William Spencer, 7th V. (cr. 1751). Surname Flower. B. 1830, *s.* 1882. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. Flower, *bro. C. Carlton.*
- Ashburnham**, Bertram, 5th E. of (cr. 1730). Surname Ashburnham. B. 1840, *s.* 1878. Knight Grand Cross of Malta, and of Pontifical Order of Pius. *Heir*, Hon. J. Ashburnham, *bro. L. Ashburnham Place, Battle, Sussex; Barking Hall, Needham, Suffolk; Pembrey, Carmarthenshire.*
- Ashburton**, Francis Denzil Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Baring. B. 1866, *s.* 1882. *Heir*, Hon. A. F. St. Vincent Baring, *s. C. Carlton, Arthur's.*
- Ashcombe**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1808. Surname Cubitt. P.C. *s.* late Thomas Cubitt, of Denbies. M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb.; Chm. House of Laymen, Canterbury; M.P. W. Surrey '60-85, Epsom D. '85-92; 2nd Church Estates Com. '74-9. *Heir*, Hon. H. Cubitt, M.P. C. Denbies, Dorking; 17, *Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Ashton**, James, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Williamson. *s.* late James Williamson, J.P. B. 1842; large manufacturer and landowner; J.P. and D.L. Lancs.; M.P. Lancaster Div. '86-95. *Rylands, Lancaster; Ashdon Hall, near Lancaster; Alford House, Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Ashtown**, Frederick Oliver, 3rd. L. (cr. 1800). Surname Trench. B. 1868, *s.* 1880. I.P. *m.* Jan. '94, Violet, *y. d.* Col. Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Queen's Co. *Heir*, Hon. Frederick Sydney Trench, *s.* (b. Dec. '94). *Woodawn, co. Galway; Glenahiry Lodge, co. Waterford.*
- Athlumney**, James Herbert Gustavus Meredith, 2nd L. (cr. 1863). Sits as L. Meredith (1866). Surname Somerville. B. 1865, *s.* 1873. *Somerville, Navan, Co. Meath*; 48, *Curson Street, Mayfair, W. Guards', White's, Turf, and Aldare Street, Dublin.*
- Atholl**, John James Hugh Henry, 7th D. of (cr. 1703). Sits as E. Strange (1784). Surname Stewart-Murray. B. 1840, *s.* 1864. K.T. *Heir*, M. of Tullibardine, *s. C. Carlton.*
- Auckland**, William Morton, 5th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Eden. B. 1839, *s.* 1890. *Heir*, William Alf. Morton Eden, *s. C. Gravenhurst, Bolney, Sussex. Naval and Military, Carlton.*

- Avebury, John**, 1st L. (cr. 1900). P.C. Surname Lubbock. B. 1834. As M.P. Sir John Lubbock was the means of passing 28 public measures of importance (the principal being the Bank Holiday Act and the Bills of Exchange Act); is also distinguished as a scientist; published "Pre-Historic Times" ('65), "Origin of Civilisation and the Primitive Condition of Man" ('70), "The Senses, Instincts, and Intelligence of Animals, with Special Reference to Insects" ('88), "The Beauties of Nature," "The Use of Life," "The Pleasures of Life," and other works; author of various works on Natural History, including one on Ants, Bees and Wasps, which has gone through 16 editions; hon. D.C.L. Oxford; LL.D. Dublin, Camb., and Edin.; M.D. Warzburg; M.P. Maidstone '70-80, Lond. Univ. '80-1900; Chairman L.C.C. '90-92; Com. of the Legion of Honour; German Order of Merit. P.C. L.U. *Heir*, Hon. John Birkbeck Lubbock, s. *High Elms, Farnboro', Kent; Kingsgate Castle, Kingsgate, Kent; 6, St. James's Square, S.W. Athenæum.*
- ***Avonmore**, Algernon William, 6th V. (cr. 1800). Surname Yelverton. B. 1866. s. 1885. I.P. m. 1891, Mabel, d. of George Evans, of Gortmerron. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. M. Yelverton, c. *Belle Isle, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary; Hazel Rock, Mayo.*
- Aylesford**, Charles Wightwick, 8th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Finch. B. 1851. s. 1885. *Heir*, Lord Guernsey, s. C. Carlton.
- ***Aylmer**, Matthew, 8th L. (cr. 1718). Surname Aylmer. B. 1842. s. 1901. I.P.; Inspector-General of Canadian Forces. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. W. Aylmer. *Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.*
- Bagot**, William, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Bagot. B. 1856. s. 1887. Gent. Usher of the Privy Chamber to the late Queen '85-7; a Lord-in-Waiting '96-1901. *Heir*, Major Hon. Walter L. Bagot, D.S.O., late Gren. Guards, bro. C. *Blithfield, Rugeley, Staffordshire; Pool Park, Ruthin, North Wales. Travellers, Carlton, Turf.*
- Balfour of Burleigh**, Alexander Hugh, 6th L. (cr. 1607). Surname Bruce. B. 1849. s. 1869. P.C.; K.T.; S.R.P.; title, attained in 1716, was restored in 1869; a Lord-in-Waiting '87-8; Parly. Sec. Board of Trade '88-92; a Chm. of Grand Com. '89; Chm. Metropolitan Water Commission; Sec. for Scotland '95-1903; resigned because of his disagreement with the Government on the Fiscal question; Chm. of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation; Chancellor of St. Andrews Univ. since 1900; Chm. Commission on Food Supply in time of War 1903; D.C.L. Oxford 1904. *Heir*, Hon. R. Bruce, Master of Burleigh, s. C. *Kennet, Alloa, N.B. Carlton.*
- Balinhard** (see Southesk).
- Bandon**, James Francis, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Bernard. B. 1850. s. 1877. K.P., I.R.P. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. Percy B. Bernard, c. C. Carlton.
- Bangor**, Watkin Herbert, 72nd Bp. of. Surname Williams. App. 1899. 2nd s. of the late Sir Hugh Williams, of Bodelwyddan, Flintshire. B. 1845. Ordained 1870. Held the family living of Bodelwyddan '72-92; Canon Residentiary and Archdeacon of St. Asaph, also Chaplain to the Bishop '89; Dean of St. Asaph '92, Bishop '99. *Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge; Pant-cidal, Machynlleth.*
- Bangor**, Henry William Crosbie, 5th V. (cr. 1770). Surname Ward. B. 1828. s. 1881. I.R.P. *Heir*, Captain the Hon. Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, R.A., s. C. *Castle Ward, Downpatrick.*
- Barnard**, Henry de Vere, 9th L. (cr. 1698). Surname Vane. B. 1854. s. 1891. Hon. D.C.L. Durham; Prov. G.M. of Freemasons for Durham; J.P., D.L., co. Durham; Bar. Inn. Temp. '79; employed in the Charity Commission '81-91. m. '81, Lady Catherine Sarah Cecil, d. of 3rd M. of Exeter. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Cecil Vane, s. (born '81). *Raby Castle, Darlington; 20, Belgrave Square, S.W. Brooks's, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Barrington**, Walter Bulkeley, 9th V. (cr. 1770). Sits as Lord Shute (1880). Surname Barrington. B. 1848. s. 1901. J.P., D.L., Berks, J.P. Northampton and Bucks. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. W. Reginald Shute-Barrington, s. *Beckett, Shrivenham, Berks.*
- Barrogill** (see Caithness).
- Barrymore**, Arthur Hugh, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Smith-Barry. B. 1843. M.P. Cork '67-74, and S. Hunts. '86-1900; D.L. and J.P. Huntingdon and Cork; J.P. Cheshire; C.C. Huntingdon. C. *Marbury Hall, Cheshire; Fota Island, Queenstown, Cork; 20, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- Basing**, George Limbrey, 2nd B. (cr. 1887). Surname Sclater-Booth. B. 1860. s. 1894. Col. Royal Dragoons, and served in S. Africa Oct. '99. *Heir*, Hon. J. Sclater-Booth, s. C. *Hoddington House, Upton Grey, Winchester. Naval and Military.*
- Bateman**, William Spencer, 3rd L. (cr. 1837). Surname Bateman-Hanbury. B. 1856. s. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. E. R. Bateman-Hanbury, s. C. Carlton.
- Bath**, Thomas Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1789). Surname Thynne. B. 1862. s. 1896. M.P. Frome Div., '86-92, '95-6; L.L. co. Somerset 1904; Under Sec. for India Jan. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Weymouth, s. *Longleat, Warminster; 29, Grosvenor Square, W. Carlton.*
- Bath and Wells**, George Wyndham, 70th Bp. of. App. 1894. (See founded 905.) Surname Kennion. B. 1845. E. at Eton and Oriel Coll., Oxford. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Tuam '69-70; curate of Doncaster and York Diocesan Inspector of Schools '71-3; vicar of St. Paul's, Sculcoates, Hull, '73-6; vicar of All Saints, Bradford, '76-82; Bishop of Adelaide '82-94. *Palace, Wells, Somerset.*
- Bathurst**, Seymour Henry, 7th E. (cr. 1772). Surname Bathurst. B. 1864. s. 1892. m. 1893, Lillias, d. of Lord Glenesk; D.L., J.P., Gloucester; Col. 4th Batt. Glo'ster Regt. C.M.G. *Heir*, Allen Algernon Lord Apsley, s. (born 1895). *Cirencester House, Cirencester; 22, Bruton Street, W.*
- Battersea**, Cyril, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1843. Surname Flower; s. late P. W. Flower. called to Bar, Inner Temple, '70; Jun. Lord of the Treas. '86; m. 1878, Constance, e. d. late Sir A. D. Rothschild; M.P. Brecknock '80-85, S. Beds. '85-92. G.L. *Aston Clinton, Tring; The Pleasaunce, Overstrand, Cromer; Surrey House, Marble Arch.*
- Beauchamp**, William, 7th E. (cr. 1815). Surname Lygon. B. 1872. s. 1891. Governor of New S. Wales '99-1901. K.C.M.G. *Heir*, Viscount Elmley, s., b. 1903. *Madresfield Court, Malvern Link.*
- Beaufort**, Henry Adelbert Wellington Fitzroy, 9th D. of (cr. 1682). Surname Somerset. B. 1847. s. 1899. Hon. Col. Roy. Gloucester

- shire Hussars. D.L. Brecknock. *Heir*, Marquis of Worcester, s. *Eadminton House, Chippenham; Llangatock Park, Crickhowell.*
- ***Beaumont**, Mona Josephine Tempest, Baroness (cr. 1399). Surname Stapleton. B. 1894. *e. d.* of the late (and 10th) Lord Beaumont. *Heiress*, Hon. Ivy Mary Stapleton, b. 1895, posthumous. *Carlton Towers, Carlton, R.S.O.*
- Bedford**, Herbrand Arthur, 11th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Russell. B. 1858, s. 1893. K.G. Served in Egyptian Campaign of 1882 (medals, clasp); A.D.C. to Viceroy of India '84-8; author "History of a Great Agricultural Estate" '97; Chm. Beds C.C.; Pres. Zoological Society; supports Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals. *Heir*, Marquis of Tavistock, s. L. *Woburn Abbey, Beds; 15, Belgrave Square, S.W.*
- Belhaven and Stenton**, Alexander Charles, 10th L. (cr. 1641). Surname Hamilton. B. 1840, s. 1893; m. 1880, Georgina Katherine, d. of Legh Richmond, Esq. S.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. A. Hamilton, Master of Belhaven, s. *Wishaw House, Wishaw, N.B.; 41, Lennox Gardens, S.W.*
- ***Bellew**, Charles Bertram, 3rd L. (cr. 1848). Surname Bellew. B. 1855, s. 1895. I.R.P.; m. '83, Mildred Mary Josephine, *e. d.* of the late Sir Humphrey de Trafford; L.L. Co. Louth. *Heir*, Hon. G. L. Bryan, bro. L. *Barneath Castle, Dunlce, Co. Louth.*
- Belmore**, Somerset Richard, 4th E. of (cr. 1797). Surname Lowry-Corry. B. 1835, s. 1845. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; I.R.P.; Gov. N.S.W. '68-72; Under Home Sec. '66-7. L.L. Tyrone. *Heir*, Visct. Corry, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Belper**, Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Strutt. B. 1840, s. 1880. P.C.; M.P. E. Derbyshire '68-74, Berwick '80; Chm. Notts C.C. Capt. of the Corps of the Gentlemen-at-Arms since '95. *Heir*, Hon. Algernon Henry Strutt, s. L.U. *Kingston, Derby; 37, Cadogan Square, W. Brooks', Travellers'.*
- ***Berkeley**, Eva Mary Fitz-Harding Milman, Baroness (cr. 1421). Co-heiress to the barony of Broose of Gower, and heir-general to the Earldom of Ormonde (Ireland). d. of Major-Gen. G. H. L. Milman, R.A., and Louisa Mary Baroness Berkeley; s. her mother 1899. B. 1875. m. 1903, Capt. Frank Wigram Foley, D.S.O., Roy. Berkshire Regt. *Martins Heron, Bracknell, Berks.*
- Berkeley**, Randal Mowbray Thomas, 8th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Berkeley. B. 1865, s. 1888. Late Lieut. R.N. *Army and Navy.*
- ***Berners**, Emma Harriet, Baroness (cr. 1455). Surname Tyrwhitt. B. 1835, s. 1871. *Heir*, Hon. Sir R. Tyrwhitt Wilson, Bart., s. *Ashwellthorpe, Norwich.*
- Berwick**, Thomas Henry, 8th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Noel-Hill. B. 1877, s. 1897. Hon. Attaché to H.M.'s Embassy at Paris. *Heir*, the Rev. Charles Noel-Hill. *Attingham, Shrewsbury; 8, Clarges Street, W. Carlton.*
- Bessborough**, Walter William Brabazon, 7th E. of (cr. 1739). Sits as Ld. Ponsonby (1749). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1821, s. 1895. Formerly Rector of Sutton, Suffolk, and Rural Dean of Stamford. *Heir*, Visct. Duncannon, C.B., s. L.U. *Bessborough, Pilltown, Ireland; 45, Green Street, W.*
- Biddulph** of Ledbury, Michael, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Biddulph. B. 1834. M.P. Herefordshire '65-'85, Ross '85-1900; partner Cocks, Biddulph & Co., bankers. *Heir*, Hon. J. Michael Gordon Biddulph, s. L.U. *Ledbury, Herefordshire; 19, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
- ***Birmingham**, Charles, 1st Bp. of. (See founded 1905). Surname Gore. B. 1833; appointed 1904. E. Balliol Coll., Oxford; deacon '76, priest '78; Fellow Trin. Coll., Oxford '75-95, Lecturer '76-80; Select Preacher Oxford '82-4 and '94-6; Select Preacher Cambridge '89, '93, '95, and '98; Bampton Lect. Oxford '91; Lecturer in Pastoral Theology at Cambridge '99; Chaplain to Bp. of Lincoln '85; Vicar of Radley, Berks, '93-4; Hon. Chaplain to Queen Victoria '93-1900; Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Victoria 1900-1; Chaplain in Ordinary to the King; Canon of Westminster '94-1902; Bp. of Worcester 1902, of Birmingham 1905; Hon. D. D. Edin. 1896; D.D. Oxon. 1901; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. 1905, Author and editor of "The Church and the Ministry," "Roman Catholic Claims," "The Holy Spirit and Inspiration" in "Lux Mundi," "Incarnation of the Son of God," "The Body of Christ," "Dissertations," "Epistle to the Ephesians," "Epistle to the Romans," and Essays in Aid of Church Reform.
- Blythwood**, Archibald Campbell, 1st L. (cr. 1822). B. 1835. Surname Campbell. Served in Crimea; M.P. Renfrewshire '73, W. Renfrewshire '85-92; Bart. '80, Peer '92. *Heir*, Rev. Sholto Douglas Campbell Douglas, bro. C. *Blythwood, Renfrewshire; 2, Seamore Place, W.*
- Bolingbroke and St. John**, Vernon Henry, 6th V. (cr. 1712). Surname St. John. B. 1896, s. 1899. *Lydiard Park, Swindon.*
- Bolton**, William Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Orde-Powlett. B. 1845, s. 1895. *Heir*, Hon. W. G. Algar Orde-Powlett, s. C. *Bolton Hall, Leyburn, Yorks; Hackwood Park, Basingstoke. Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Yorkshire.*
- ***Borthwick**, Archibald Patrick Thomas, 21st L. (cr. 1452). Surname Borthwick. B. 1867, s. 1885. S.P. C. *Ravenstone, Castle Whithorn, Wigtonshire; 2, Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
- Boston**, George Florence, 6th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Irby. B. 1860, s. 1877; Lord-in-Waiting, '85-6; *Heir*, Hon. C. S. Irby, bro. C. *Hedors, Bourne End, Bucks. Carlton.*
- Botreaux** (see Loudoun).
- Bowes** (see Strathmore and Kinghorn).
- Boyle** (see Cork and Orrery).
- Boyne**, Gustavus Russell, 8th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brancepeth (1866). Surname Hamilton-Russell. B. 1830, s. 1872. *Heir*, Hon. G. W. Hamilton-Russell, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Brabourne**, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Knatchbull-Hugessen. B. 1857, s. 1893. Rochester '89-92. *Heir*, Hon. Wyndham W. Knatchbull-Hugessen, s. L. *Reform and Brooks's.*
- Bradford**, George Cecil Orlando, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Bridgeman. B. 1845, s. 1898. m. a d. of the 9th E. of Scarborough. M.P. N. Div. Shropshire '67-85. *Heir*, Visct. Newport, s. 44, *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
- Brampton**, Henry, P.C., 1st L. (cr. 1899). Surname Hawkins. B. Sept. 14th, 1817. Called to Bar, Middle Temple, '43, Home Circuit; Q.C. '58, Judge of the High Court '76-99; distinguished in many famous cases, notably in the trial at Bar of the Tichborne claimant; made a peer and sworn of the Privy Council.

- on his retirement from the bench. *m.* '87, Jane Louisa, *d.* of H. F. Reynolds, Esq., of Hulme, Lancs. *5, Tilney Street, Park Lane, Carlton, Turf, Arthur's, Athenæum, Jockey.*
- Brancepeth** (see Boyne).
- Brandon** (see Hamilton).
- Brassey**, Thomas, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Brassey. B. 1836. M.P. Devonport '65; Hastings '68-86; Civil Ld. of Admiralty '80-84; Sec. to Admiralty '84-5; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '88; a Lord-in-Waiting '93-5; Gov. of Victoria '95-1900; Pres. Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in Canada 1903. Author of "Work and Wages," "English Work and Foreign Wages," "British Seamen," "The British Navy" (5 vols.); ed. "Naval Annual." *Heir*, Hon. Thomas Allnutt Brassey, s. L. 24, *Park Lane, W.; Normanhurst, Battle, Reform.*
- Braybrooke**, Henry, 7th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Neville. B. 1855, s. 1904. *m.* '98, Emilie Pauline, *d.* of M. Gonin, of Maçon. D.L. and J.P. Camb., J.P. Herts and Essex. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Grey Neville, bro. *Audley End, Saffron Walden; Heydon House, Royston.*
- Braye**, Alfred Thomas Townshend, 5th L. (cr. 1529). Surname Verney-Cave. B. 1849, s. 1879. Late Lt.-Col. Comdg. 3rd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., Hon. Col. in the army (S. Africa medal and clasp). *Heir*, Hon. Adrian V. Verney-Cave, s. L.U. *Stanford Hall, Market Harborough; 4, Buckingham Gate, S.W. Travellers'.*
- Breadalbane**, Gavin, 1st M. of (cr. 1885). Surname Campbell. B. 1851, s. to Scotch peerage 1871. *m.* 1872, Lady Alma I. L. C. Graham, *y. d.* of D. of Montrose. K.G., P.C.; Knight of the Order of the Seraphim; Treasurer of Household '80-85; Lord-in-Waiting '73-4; Col. 5th Vol. Batt. Royal Highlanders; Brig.-Gen. Royal Company of Archers; A.D.C. to the King; Lord Steward of the Household '92-5. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. I. Campbell, bro. (to Sc. Earldom of Breadalbane only). L. *Taymouth, Aberfeldy, N.B.; Blackmount, Bridge of Orchy, Argyllshire; 68, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Reform and Brooks'.*
- Bridport**, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson, and V. (cr. 1868). Surname Hood. B. Dec. 15th, 1839, s. 1904; M.P. W. Somerset '68-80; C.B. '92. *m.* '72, Lady Maria G. J. Fox-Strangways. *Heir*, Hon. Maurice Henry Nelson Hood, s. (born '81). *Sudley Lodge, Bognor, C. Carlton, Naval and Military.*
- Bristol**, Frederick William John, 3rd M. of (cr. 1826). Surname Hervey. B. 1834, s. 1864. M.P. W. Suffolk '59-64; L.L. Suffolk. *Heir*, F. W. Fane Hervey, n. C. *Carlton.*
- ***Bristol**, George Forrest, 48th Bp. of (see founded 1542; joined to Gloucester 1836-97; disunited '97). Surname Browne. B. 1833. E. St. Catharine's, Cambridge, B.A. '56, M.A. and Fellow '63, B.D. '79, D.C.L. '91, Hon. D.D. '96; rector of Ashley-with-Silverley '69-75, proctor of Camb. Univ. '70-1, '77-8, and '79-80; Bell Lecturer in the Scottish Episcopal Church, and Disney Professor of Archaeology Camb.; Canon and Treasurer of St. Paul's '91; Bishop Suffragan of Stepney '95; Bishop of Bristol '97. *m.* '65, Mary Louisa, *e. d.* of Sir J. Stewart-Richardson, Bart.; author of "Ice Caves of France and Switzerland" five or six volumes on the early history of English Church, etc. *The Palace, Bristol. Athenæum and Alpine.*
- Brodrick** (see Midleton).
- Brougham and Vaux**, Henry Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1830). Surname Brougham. B. 1836, s. 1886. Clerk in the House of Lords '57-86; K.C.V.O. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. H. Brougham, s. L.U. *Brooks'.*
- Brownlow**, Adelsbert Wellington Brownlow, 3rd E. (cr. 1815). Surname Cust. B. 1844, s. 1867. P.C.; L.L. Lincs.; M.P. N. Shropshire '66-7; Sec. Local Govt. Board '85-6; Paymaster-Gen. '87-9; Under-Sec. War '89-92; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir* (to the Barony), H. J. C. Cust, M.P., c. C. *Ashridge Park, Gl. Berkhamstead. Carlton.*
- Buccleuch and Queensberry**, William Henry, Walter, 6th D. of Buccleuch and 8th D. of Queensbury (cr. 1663). Sits as E. of Doncaster (1662). Surname Montagu-Douglas-Scott. B. 1831, s. 1884. K.G., K.T.; M.P. Midlothian '53-68, '74-80; L.L. Dumfriesshire; Gold Stick of Scotland and Capt.-Gen. Roy. Company of Archers 1900. P.C. 1901. *Heir*, E. of Dalkeith, M.P., s. C. *Carlton.*
- ***Buchan**, Shipleigh Gordon Stuart, 14th E. of (cr. 1469). Surname Erskine. B. 1850, s. 1898. D.L. co. Linlithgow. S.P. *Heir*, Ld. Cardross, s. 6, *Aldford Street, Park Lane, W. Carlton, Turf.*
- Buckinghamshire**, Sidney Carr, 7th E. of (cr. 1746). Surname Hobart-Hampden; Mercer. Henderson assumed by Royal License 1903-B. 1860, s. 1885. D.L. Bucks; a Lord-in-Waiting Jan. to July '95. *Heir*, Hon. C. E. Hobart-Hampden, *un. L. Hampden House, Great Missenden, Bucks; Fordell, Inverkeithing, Fife. National Liberal, Brooks'.*
- ***Burdett-Coutts**, Angela Georgina, 1st Baroness (cr. 1871). Surname Burdett-Coutts. B. 1814. *m.* '81, Mr. W. Ashmead-Bartlett, who assumed the name of Burdett-Coutts, M.P. for Westminster since '85. Has expended large sums for philanthropic and charitable purposes, founding more than one colonial bishopric, and erecting Columbia Market, Shoreditch, St. Stephen's Church, Westminster, etc. Presented with freedom of City of London '72. 1, *Stratton Street, W.; Holly Lodge, Highgate, N.*
- Burghclere**, Herbert Colstoun, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Gardner. B. 1846; M.P. Saffron Walden Div., '85-95; Pres. Board of Agriculture '92-5; an Ecclesiastical Commissioner 1903; P.C. L. *Tisbury Place, Surrey; 48, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- Burnham**, Edward, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Lawson. B. 1833. Chief proprietor *Daily Telegraph*. Bart. '92. *Heir*, Hon. Harry L. W. Lawson, s. *Hall Barn, Beaconsfield; 20, Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.*
- Burton**, Michael Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Bass. B. 1837. K.C.V.O.; M.P. Stafford '65-8, E. Staffs. '68-85; Burton Div. '85-6. L.U. In '97 a second peerage was created with remainder to the Hon. Mrs. Baillie, daughter of Lord Burton, and to her heirs male. She has a s. living, George E. M. Baillie, b. '94. The peerage of '86 will become extinct at the death of Lord Burton. *Chesterfield House, Mayfair; Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent.*
- Bute**, John, 4th M. of (cr. 1796). Surname Crichton-Stuart. B. 1881, s. 1900. Hered. Sheriff of Co. Bute and Keeper of Rothesay Castle. *m.* Augusta Mary, *d.* of Sir H. Bellingham, July 6th, 1905. *Heir*, Lord Ninian Edward, bro. *Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute; Cardiff Castle, Cardiff; Dumfries*

- House, Old Cumnock, Ayrshire; Old Place of Mochrum, Kirkcowan, Wigtownshire; S. John's Lodge, Regent's Park.*
- Byron, George Frederick William, 9th Lord** (cr. 1643). Surname Byron. B. 1855, s. 1870. *Heir*, Rev. Hon. F. E. C. Byron, bro. C. *White's*.
- Cadogan, George Henry, 5th E. (cr. 1800).** Surname Cadogan. B. 1840, s. 1873. P.C. K.G. Under-Sec. War '75-8; Colonies '78-80; Lord Privy Seal '86-92; admitted to Cabinet April '87; Lord-Lieut. Ireland '95-1902. *Heir*, Visct. Chelsea, s. C. Carlton.
- Cairns, Arlford Dallas, 4th E. (cr. 1878).** Surname Cairns. B. 1865, s. 1905. Hon. Lieut.-Col. 5th Batt. Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Hon. D. H. Cairns, bro. C. Carlton.
- ***Caithness, John Sutherland, 17th E. of (cr. 1455).** Surname Sinclair. B. 1857, s. 1891. S.P. *Heir*, Hon. N. M. Sinclair, bro. 59, *Inverness Terrace, Kensington Gardens, W.*
- ***Caledon, Erik James Desmond, 5th E. of (cr. 1801).** Surname Alexander. I.P. B. 1885, s. 1898. *Heir*, Hon. Herbrand C. Alexander, bro. Caledon, Co. Tyrone; Tyttenhanger, St. Albans, Herts.
- Calthorpe, Augustus Cholmondeley, 6th L. (cr. 1796).** Surname Gough-Calthorpe. B. 1829, s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. Walter Gough-Calthorpe, s. 38, *Grosvenor Square, W.*; *Elvetham Park, Winchfield, Hants.*
- Camden, John Charles, 4th M. (cr. 1812).** Surname Pratt. B. 1872, s. 1872. m. 1898, Joan Marion, d. of Lord Henry Nevill; L.L. Kent. *Heir*, Earl of Brecknock, s. Bayham Abbey, Kent; *The Priory, Brecon.*
- Camoyes, Ralph Francis Julian, 5th L. (cr. 1264).** Surname Stonor. B. 1884, s. 1897. The peerage was in abeyance from the reign of Henry VI. to 1839. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Maurice Stonor, bro. Stonor, Henley-on-Thames; 7, *Seymour Street, W.*
- Campbell (see Stratheden).**
- Camperdown, Robert Adam Phillips Haldane, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831).** Surname Duncan-Haldane. B. 1841, s. 1867; Lord-in-Waiting '68-70; Lord of the Admiralty '70-74. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. P. Haldane, bro. C. *Camperdown, Forfarshire; Gleneagles, Perthshire; Weston House, Warwickshire; 39, Charles Street, W. Brooks's.*
- Canterbury, Randall Thomas, 94th Archbp. of** (See founded 597). Surname Davidson. B. 1848, app. 1903. P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D., D.C.L. E. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Oxford, honours in Law and History ('71). Curate at Dartford; Chaplain and private secretary to Archbishop Tait ('77), and afterwards to Archbp. Benson; sub-almoner and hon. chaplain Queen Victoria '82. Dean of Windsor and resident chaplain to Queen Victoria '83; Bishop of Rochester ('91), of Winchester ('95), and Archbishop of Canterbury 1903. K.C.V.O. 1902, P.C. 1903, G.C.V.O. 1904; D.D. and hon. D.C.L. Oxford, an hon. D.D. St. Andrews Univ.; hon. LL.D. Camb., Toronto, and Columbia Univ.; visited Canada and the United States in 1904, and his speeches and sermons were published as "The Christian Opportunity" (Macmillan, 3s. 6d.); has written on many historical subjects, and is the author (with Canon Benham) of the "Life of Archbishop Tait." *Old Palace, Canterbury; Lambeth Palace, S.E. Athenæum.*
- Canterbury, Henry Charles, 4th V. (cr. 1835)** Surname Manners-Sutton. B. 1839, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. H. F. W. Manners-Sutton, s. C. *Brooke House, Norwich. White's.*
- ***Carbery, John, 10th L. (cr. 1715).** Surname Evans-Freke. I.P. B. 1892, s. 1898. *Heir*, Hon. Ralfé Evans-Freke, bro. *Castle Freke, Co. Cork.*
- Carew, Robert Shapland George Julian, 3rd L. (cr. 1834).** Surname Carew. B. 1860, s. 1881. m. '98, Julia Mary, d. late Albert Lethbridge. *Heir*, Hon. G. P. J. Carew, bro. L.U. *Castle Boro, Enniscorthy; 28, Belgrave Sq., London. Brooks's.*
- Carleton (see Shannon).**
- Carlisle, George James, 9th E. of (cr. 1661).** Surname Howard. B. 1843, s. 1889. M.P. for E. Cumberland '79-85. *Heir*, Visct. Morpeth, s. L.U. *Naworth Castle, Carlisle; Castle Howard, York; 1, Palace Green, Kensington. Brooks's.*
- ***Carlisle, John William, 61st Bp. of.** (See founded 1132.) Surname Diggle. B. at Pendleton 1847. E. Manchester Grammar School, and Merton Coll., Oxford; served curacies at Whalley Range, All Saints', Liverpool, and Walton-on-the-Hill; vicar of Mossley Hill, Liverpool '75-96; rural dean of Childwall '82, hon. canon '89; canon of Carlisle and Archdeacon of Westmorland '96; rector of St. Martin's, and Archdeacon of Birmingham, 1901; Bishop of Carlisle 1904. m. as his 2nd wife a daughter of Mr. G. W. Moss, of the Beach, Aigburth, Liverpool. Author of "Bishop Fraser's Lancashire Life." *Rose Castle, Carlisle.*
- Carnarvon, George Edward Stanhope Molyneux, 5th E. of (cr. 1793).** Surname Herbert. B. 1866, s. 1890. *Heir*, Ld. Porchester, s. 43, *Portman Square, W.*
- Carnwath, Robert Harris, 15th E. of (cr. 1639).** Surname Dalzell. B. 1847, s. 1887. S.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. Dalzell (Lord Dalzell), s. C. *Naval and Military.*
- ***Carriek, Charles H. Somerset, 6th E. of (cr. 1748).** Surname Butler. B. 1851, s. 1901. I.P. *Heir*, Viscount Ikerrin, s. *Mount Juliet, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.*
- Carrington, Charles Robert, 1st E. (cr. 1895).** Surname Wynn-Carrington. B. 1843, s. as L. Carrington 1868. G.C.M.G.; P.C.; Joint Hered. Lord Gt. Chamberlain; M.P. Wycombe '65-8; Capt. Gen.-at-Arms '81-5; Gov. N. S. Wales '85-90; Lord Chamberlain '92-5; Pres. National Liberal Club. *Heir*, Visct. Wendover, s. L. *Daws Hill Lodge, High Wycombe; Gwydyr Castle, North Wales; 53, Princes Gate, London.*
- Carysfort, William, 5th Earl of (cr. 1789).** Sits as Lord Carysfort (1801). Surname Proby. B. 1836, s. 1872. K.P.; L.L. Co. Wicklow. C. 10, *Hereford Gardens, Park Lane; Elton Hall, Peterborough; Glenart Castle, Arklow, Ireland. Carlton, Travellers'.*
- Castlemaine, Albert Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1812).** Surname Handcock. B. 1863, s. 1892. m. 1895. I.R.P.; LL. Westmeath. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. R. A. Handcock bro. *Moydrum Castle, Athlone.*
- ***Castle-Stuart, Henry James, 5th E. of (cr. 1800).** Surname Stuart-Richardson. B. 1837, s. 1874. I.P. Assumed by royal licence the additional name of Richardson. *Heir*, Andrew John Stuart, c. C. *Stuart Hall, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone. Carlton.*

- Castletown**, Bernard Edward Barnaby, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname FitzPatrick. B. 1849, s. 1883. M.P. Portarlington '80-83; formerly in 1st Life Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign in Household Cav. and in S. Africa 1900, as A.A.G. C.M.G. L.U. *Granston Manor, Abbeylex; Doneraile Court, Ireland. Bachelors', Travellers'.*
- Cathcart**, Alan, 4th E. and 13th Baron (1447) (cr. 1814). Surname Cathcart. B. 1856; s. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. George Cathcart, bro. C. 31, *Grosvenor Place, S.W. White's.*
- ***Cavan**, Frederick Rudolph, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Lambart. B. 1865, s. 1900. Was A.D.C. to the Gov.-Gen. of Canada (Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley of Preston) ('91-3), Major, late Adj. Gren. Guards; served in South African War. I.P. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Lionel John Olive Lambart, bro. *Wheatthampstead House, Herts. Guards'.*
- Cawdor**, Frederick Archibald Vaughan, 3rd E. (cr. 1827). Surname Campbell. B. 1847, s. 1898. A.D.C. to the King; Chm. G.W. Ry. '95-1905; L.L. Pembrokeshire, C.C. Carmarthenshire; Chm. Carmarthenshire Quar. Sess.; M.P. Carmarthenshire '74-85. First Lord of the Admiralty 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Emllyn, s. *Slackpole Court, Pembroke; Golden Grove, Carmarthen; Cawdor Castle, Nairn, N.B. Carlton.*
- ***Charlemont**, James Alfred, C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1665). Surname Caulfeild. B. 1830, s. 1892. I.P. Col. 4th Battn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. *Heir*, James Edward Caulfeild, n. *Drumcaine, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone; Roxburgh Castle, Moy; 48, Hans Place, S.W. Guards', United Service, New Travellers'.*
- Chaworth** (see Meath).
- Chelmsford**, Frederic John Napier, 3rd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Thesiger. B. 1868, s. 1905. M.A. Oxon '94; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '93; m. '94; Hon. Frances C. Guest, d. 1st Lord Wimborne; Governor of Queensland 1905. *Heir*, Hon. F. Percy M. Thesiger, s. C. 5, *Knaresborough Place, S.W.*
- Chesham**, Charles Compton William, 3rd L. (cr. 1853). Surname Cavendish. B. 1850, s. 1882. K.C.B. In 1900 commanded a brigade of Imp. Yeomanry in S. Africa; subsequently Insp.-Gen. with rank of Major-Gen., Master of the Buckhounds 1900-1, when they were abolished. *Heir*, Hon. J. C. Cavendish, s. L. *Travellers'.*
- Chester**, Francis John, 33rd Bp. of. (See founded 1541.) Surname Jayne. B. 1845. E. Rugby and Wadham Coll., Oxon; Double First in the Final Schools in '68; Fellow of Jesus College; ordained '70; curate of St. Clement, Oxford; subsequently Tutor of Keble College; Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, '79; Vicar of Leeds, '86; Bishop of Chester, '88; urges the solution of the temperance problem on constructive lines, following in some degree the Gothenburg system. *The Palace, Chester. Athenæum.*
- Chesterfield**, Edwyn Francis, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Scudamore-Stanhope. B. 1854, s. 1887. Is also a baronet; P.C.; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '80; Capt. 4th Batt. the King's (Shropshire) Lt. Infantry; Treas. of Household '92-4; Capt. Gen.-at-Arms '94-5; m.: 1900, Enid Edith, d. of Chas. Wilson, Esq., M.P. *Heir*, Commander Hon. H. A. Scudamore-Stanhope, R.N., bro. '55. L.
- Holme Lacy, Hereford; 15, Upper Grosvenor Street, W. Turf, Marlboro, Bachelors', Brooks's.*
- ***Chetwynd**, Richard Walter, 7th V. (cr. 1717). Surname Chetwynd. B. 1823, s. 1879. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, s. *Carlton.*
- Chelysmore**, Herbert Francis, 3rd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Eaton. B. 1848, s. 1902. Major-Gen. in the Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Hon. Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, s. *Hughendon Manor, High Wycombe; 16, Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Chichester**, Ernest Roland, 72nd Bp. of. Surname Wilberforce. B. 1840. (See founded in 1070, out of the old Saxon see of Selsey, founded 681; third son of Bishop Wilberforce, and grandson of William Wilberforce. E. Exeter Coll., Oxon.; ordained '64, curate of Cuddesdon, Oxon, and of Lea, Lincs., rector of Middleton Stoney, Oxon., '66-9, vicar of Seaforth, Liverpool, '73-3; Canon of Winchester '78; Sub-Almoner to the Queen '71-82; Bishop of Newcastle '82 and Chichester '95. L. *The Palace, Chichester. Athenæum.*
- Chichester**, Jocelyn, 6th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Pelham. B. 1871, s. 1905; m. 1898, Ruth, d. of Mr. F. W. Baxton. *Heir*, Francis Godolphin Henry, Lord Pelham, s. *Slammer, Lewes.*
- Cholmondeley**, George Henry Hugh, 4th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1858, s. 1884. Joint Hered. Lord Gt. Chamberlain, acting during the present reign. *Heir*, E. of Rock-savage, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Churchill**, of Wychwood, Victor Albert Francis Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1815), 1st Visct. of Rolleston (cr. 1902). Surname Spencer. B. 1864, s. 1886. G.C.V.O. Grand Cross in brilliants of Crown of Prussia. Order of Christ, G.C. Portugal. G. Cross Red Eagle of Prussia; G. Crown of Italy; G. Orange of Nassau. Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; a Lord-in-Waiting; Aug. '89-92, and since '95; Conservative Whip in House of Lords; Master of the Buckhounds 1900-1901. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Spencer, s. C. *Rolleston, Leicester; West Lavington, Devizes.*
- Churston**, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Yarde-Buller. B. 1846, s. 1871. *Heir*, Hon. J. R. L. Yarde-Buller, s. C. *Guards'.*
- Clanbrassill** (see Roden).
- Clancarty**, William Frederick, 5th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Visct. Clancarty (1820). Surname Le Poer Trench. B. 1868, s. 1891; m. '89, Isabel Maud Penrice, d. of J. G. Bilton, Esq. *Heir*, Richard J. Donough, Lord Kilconnel, s. C. *Garbally Park, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.*
- ***Clanmorris**, John George Barry, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Bingham. B. 1852, s. 1876. I.P. *Heir*, Captain Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, s. *Bangor Castle, Co. Down, Ireland. C. Carlton.*
- Clanricarde**, Hubert Gomer, 2nd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Lord Somerhill (1826). Surname de Burgh-Canning. B. 1832, s. 1874. M.P. Galway '67-71. *Heir*, Mar. of Sligo (to Jr. earldom). *Travellers'.*
- Clanwilliam**, Richard James, 4th E. of (cr. 1776). Sits as Lord Clanwilliam (1828). Surname Meade. B. 1832, s. 1879. G.C.B.; K.C.M.G. Entered R.N. '45; Rear-Adm. '76; Adm. '86; Adm. of the Fleet '95; a Lord of the Admiralty '74-80; Nav. Comm.-in-Chief at Portsmouth '91-4. *Heir*, Hon. Arthur Vesey Maude, s. C. *United Service.*

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Villiers. B. 1846, s. 1370. M.P. Brecknock '69-70; L.L. Herts; Lord-in-Waiting and A.D.C. to Queen Victoria; Lord Chamberlain 1900. P.C. 1900; G.C.B., A.D.C. to the King. *Heir*, Lord Hyde, s. L.U. *The Grove, Watford*.

*Clarina, Lionel Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Massey. B. 1837, s. 1897. Lieut.-Col. '65-70, when he retired. D.L. Co. Limerick. *Heir*, Hon. Eyre Nathaniel Massey, s. *Elm Park, Clarina, Co. Limerick*; 4, *Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W. Junior Constitutional*.

Clements (see Leitrim).

Cliffden, Thomas Charles, 6th V. (cr. 1781). Surname Agar-Robartes. B. 1844. M.P. E. Cornwall '80-82, s. and sat as Lord Robartes (cr. 1869) in the peerage of the United Kingdom, '82; succeeded to the Irish Viscounty of Clifden, and also to the barony of Mendip (cr. 1794) in the peerage of Great Britain, '99. *Heir*, Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes, s. L. 1, *Great Stanhope Street, W.*; *Lanhydrock, Bodmin; Wimpole, Royston. Athenæum, Travellers, &c.*

Clifford of Chudleigh, Lewis Henry Hugh, 9th L. (cr. 1672). Surname Clifford. B. 1851, s. 1880. Col. Comdg. Devon Vol. Inf. Brig., *Heir*, Hon. W. H. Clifford, *bro.* L.U. *Brooks's*.

*Clifton, Elizabeth Adeline Mary, Baroness (1608). Surname Bligh. B. 1900, s. 1900. *d.* of the 7th Earl of Darnley. *Heir*, 8th Earl of Darnley. 6, *Cambridge Square, W.*

Clinton, Charles John Robert, 21st L. (cr. 1299). Surname Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis. B. Jan. 18th, 1863, s. 1904: *m.* '85, Lady Jane Grey McDonnell, *d.* 4th Earl of Antrim. *Heir*, Hon. H. W. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, *b.* C. *Hcanton Satchville, Dolton, N. Devon. Carlton*.

Clonbrock, Luke Gerald, 4th L. (cr. 1790). Surname Dillon. B. 1834, s. 1893. Dip. service, retired '62; L.L. Galway '92; K.P.; I.R.P. '95; P.C. Ireland '98. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Edward Dillon, s. *Clonbrock, Ahascragh, Co. Galway. Travellers, Kildare Street Club, Dublin*.

Clonsurry, Valentine Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Clonsurry (1831). Surname Lawless. B. 1840, s. 1869. D.L. Co. Kildare. *Heir*, Hon. E. Lawless, *bro.* C. Lyons, *Co. Kildare. Carlton*.

*Clonmell, Rupert Charles, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Scott. B. 1877, s. 1898. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Dudley A. C. Scott, *un.* *Bishop's Court, Straffan, Co. Kildare; Eathorpe Hall, Leamington*.

Cobham, Charles George, 8th V. (cr. 1718). Surname Lyttelton. B. 1842, s. 1876. M.P. East Worcestershire '68-74; Lord Commissioner '81-89; Railway Commissioner '91-1905; sat as Lord Lyttelton '76-89. *Heir*, Hen. J. C. Lyttelton, s. L.U. *Hagley Hall, Stourbridge. Brooks's*.

Colchester, Reginald Charles Edward, 3rd L. (cr. 1817). Surname Abbot. B. 1842, s. 1867. Charity Comm. '80-83; member London School Board '91-94. C. *St. Bruno, Sunningdale, Berks. C. Carlton*.

Coleridge, Bernard John Seymour, 2nd L. (cr. 1873). Surname Coleridge. B. 1851, s. 1894. E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Oxon; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '77; Western Circuit; M.P. Sheffield, Attercliffe D., '85-94; Q.C. '92.

Heir, Hon. Geoffrey Duke Coleridge, s. L. *The Chanter's House, Ottery St. Mary. National Liberal, Devonshire*.

Colville of Culross, Charles Robert W., 12th L. (cr. 1604), 2nd Visct. (cr. 1902). Surname Colville. B. 1854, s. 1903. Served in India and the Zulu War. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Alexander, Master of Colville, s. C. *Carlton. Combermere, Francis Lynch Wellington, 4th V. (cr. 1826). Surname Stapleton-Cotton. B. 1837, s. 1898. Heir*, Col. the Hon. Richard Southwell G. Stapleton-Cotton, *un.* *Combermere Abbey, Whitchurch, Salop*.

Congleton, Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Parnell. B. 1839, s. 1896. Maj.-Gen. '93; served in the Crimea, and Zulu War '79; C.B.; commanded Inf. Brig. at Malta '95-1902. *Heir*, Hon. H. B. Fortescue Parnell, s. C. 28, *Green Street, W.*; *Rathleague, Queen's Co. Army and Navy, United Service, Carlton. Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Duke of. (See biography, p. 103.)*

*Conyers, Marcia Amelia Mary, Countess of Yarborough and Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right (cr. 1509). B. 1863. Elder of the two daughters and co-heiresses of the 12th Baron Conyers deceased; *m.* 1886 the 4th Earl of Yarborough; barony called out of abeyance in her favour '92. Succeeded as Baroness Fauconberg 1903 (see Yarborough). *Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. *Brookless Park, Lincolnshire; 17, Arlington Street, S.W.*

Conyngham, Victor George Henry Francis, 5th M. (cr. 1816). Sits as Ld. Minster (1821). Surname Conyngham. B. 1883, s. 1897. *Heir*, Lord Frederick Conyngham, *bro.* *Slane Castle, Ireland; Biffons, Kent*.

Cork and Orrery, Charles Spencer Canning, 10th E. of (cr. 1620). Sits as Ld. Boyle (1711). Surname Boyle. B. Nov. 24th, 1861, s. 1904. Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. N. Somerset Yeo. Cav.; served in S. Africa. *Heir*, Hon. Robert J. Lascelles Boyle, *b.* *Marston House, Frome; 22, Ryder Street, St. James's. Turf, White's, Bachelors' Travellers*.

Cornwall and York. See WALES.

Cottenham, Kenelm Charles Edward, 4th E. of (cr. 1830). Surname Pepys. B. 1874, s. 1881. *Heir*, Viscount Crowhurst, s. *Carlton*.

Cottesloe, Thomas Francis, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Fremantle. B. 1830, s. 1890. Called Bar, Inner Temp., '55; D.L.; Chm. Quar. Sess. Bucks; M.P. Bucks '76-85. *Heir*, Hon. T. F. Fremantle, s. 43, *Eaton Square, London, S.W.*; *Swanbourne House, Winslow, Bucks*.

Courtown, James George Henry, 5th E. of (cr. 1762). Sits as Ld. Saltersford (1794). Surname Stopford. B. 1823, s. 1858. *Heir*, Visct. Stopford, s. C. *Courtown House, Gorey, Ireland. Carlton*.

Coventry, George William, 9th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Coventry. B. 1838, s. 1843. P.C.; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '77-80, '85-6; Master of the Buckhounds '86-92, and '95-1900; L.L. Worcestershire '91. *Heir*, Visct. Deerpark, s. C. *Croome Court, Worcester; 1, Balfour Place, Park Lane. Carlton, Junior Carlton, Turf, and Beefsteak*.

Cowley, Henry Arthur Mornington, 3rd E. (cr. 1837). Surname Wellesley. B. 1866, s. 1895. Served in 1900 in S. Africa as Lieut. in the Imp. Yeo.; J.P. Wilts. *Heir*, Visct. Dangan, s. *Draycott House, Chippenham; 33, Lowndes Sq., S.W. Turf*.

- Cranbrook**, Gathorne, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Gathorne-Hardy. B. 1814. P.C.; G.C.S.I.; M.P. Leominster '56-65, Oxford Univ. '65-78; Pres. Poor Law Board '56-7; Home Sec. '67-8; Sec. for War '74-8; Sec. for India '78-80; Pres. Council '85-6, and '86-92; cr. a V. '78. *Heir*, Lord Medway, s. *Hemsted Park, Cranbrook*. C. Carlton.
- Cranworth**, Bertram Francis, 2nd L. (cr. 1899). Surname Gurdon. B. 1877, s. 1902. Lieut. Norfolk Art. Militia, served in S. A. Campaign. *Letton Hall, Watton, Thetford, Norfolk*; 5, *Portman Square, W.*
- Craven**, William George Robert, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Craven. B. 1868, s. 1883. m. 1893, Cornelia, d. of Bradley Martin, Esq., of New York; Capt. Berks Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Visct. Uffington, s. *Coombe Abbey, Coventry*; *Ashdown Park, Shrivenham*; *Hampstead Marshall, Newbury*.
- Crawford**, James Ludovic, 26th E. of (cr. 1398). Sits as Ld. Wigan (1826). Surname Lindsay. B. 1847, s. 1880. K.T.; M.P. Wigan '74-80; past Pres. Astronomical Society; premier E. of Scotland. *Heir*, Lord Balcarres, M.P., s. *Haigh Hall, Wigan*; 2, *Cavendish Square, W.* Carlton.
- Crawshaw**, Thomas, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Brooks. B. 1825. *Heir*, Hon. W. Brooks, s. *Crawshaw Hall, Rawtenstall, Lancs.*; *Whalton, Loughboro'*. Brooks's.
- Crewe**, Robert Offley Ashburnton, 1st E. of (cr. 1895). Surname Crewe-Milnes. B. 1858, s. as Lord Houghton 1885. P.C.; a Lord-in-Waiting '86; Viceroy of Ireland '92-95. m. Lady Margaret Primrose, d. of Lord Rosebery, '99. L. *Crewe Hall, Crewe, Cheshire*; *Crewe House, Curzon Street, W.*
- Crofton**, Edward Henry Churchill, 3rd L. (cr. 1797). Surname Crofton. B. 1834, s. 1869. I.R.P. *Heir*, Capt. Arthur E. L. Crofton, n. C. Carlton.
- ***Cromartie**, Sibell Lilian, Countess of (cr. 1861). Surname Mackenzie. B. 1878. e. d. late Earl of Cromartie, whose titles are continued by letters patent, March '95, to her as Countess of Cromartie, Viscountess Tarbat, Baroness Castlehaven, and Baroness Macleod, and to her heirs. m. '99 Major E. W. Blunt, R.A. *Heir*, Lord Tarbat, s. *Tarbat House, Ross-shire*; *Castle Leod, Strathpeffer, N.B.*
- Cromer**, Evelyn, 1st E. of (cr. 1901). B. 1841. Surname Baring; s. of the late Henry Baring; R.A. '58, Major '75, retired '79; private sec. to Lord Northbrook (Governor-General of India) '72-6; English Commissioner Public Debt '76-9; Controller-General of Egyptian Finance '79-80; Finance Minister of India '80-83; Consul-General and Minister in Egypt since '83; has justly earned the title of Maker of Modern Egypt; baron '92, Visct. '99, and Earl 1901. m. '76, Ethel, daughter of Sir Rowland (Stanley) Errington (d. '98); 1901, Lady Katharine Thynne, 2nd d. of the 4th M. of Bath; hon. D.C.L., Oxford, '93; Cambridge 1905; P.C. 1900; G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and G.C.M.G. *Heir*, Viscount Errington, s. *Cairo, Egypt. Turf, Travellers, Brooks's, Marlborough*.
- Cross**, Richard Assheton, 1st V. (cr. 1886). Surname Cross. B. 1823. P.C.; G.C.B.; G.C.S.I.; M.P. Preston '57-62, S.W. Lancs. '68-85, Newton Div. '85-6; Home Sec. '74-80 and '85-6; Sec. for India '86-92; Lord Privy Seal '95-1900. *Heir*, Richard Assheton Cross, g.s. C. Carlton, Athenæum.
- Cumberland and Teviotdale**, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, 3rd D. of (cr. 1799). B. 1845, s. 1878. K.G.; cousin to her late Majesty; son of late King of Hanover. *Heir*, Prince George, Earl of Armagh, s. *Gmunden, Austria*.
- Currie**, Philip Henry Wodehouse, 1st L. (cr. 1899). Surname Currie. B. 1834. P.C.; G.C.B. Entered Foreign Office '54; senior Foreign Office clerk '74; private sec. to M. of Salisbury '78-80; assistant under Foreign Sec. '82; permanent under Foreign Sec. '89-93; Ambassador at Constantinople '93-8, and at Rome '98-1902. *British Embassy, Rome*.
- ***Curzon** of Kedleston, George Nathaniel, 1st L. (cr. 1898). G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Surname Curzon. B. 1859. e. s. of Rev. Alfred, 4th (and present) Baron Scarsdale; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A. '84, M.A. '87); Fellow All Souls' Coll.; was Pres. of the Union; M.P. Southport Div. Lancashire '86-98; Under-Sec. India '91-2; Under-Sec. Foreign Affairs '95-8; Viceroy of India '98, and raised to Irish peerage; received Chain of the Royal Victorian Order after Delhi Durbar 1903; received Freedom of the City of London 1904, and D.C.L. Oxford; resumed office Dec. 13th, 1904, but resigned in August 1905 (see INDIA); Gold Medallist Roy. Geog. Soc.; F.R.S.; author of "Russia in Central Asia," "Persia and the Persian Question," and "Problems of the Far East"; m. April '95, Mary, e. d. Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of Washington, U.S. C. 1, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W.*
- Dalhousie**, Arthur George Maule, 14th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Ramsay (1875). Surname Ramsay. B. 1878, s. 1887. m. July 1903, Mary Adelaide H. D. Willoughby. *Heir*, John Gilbert, Lord Ramsey, s. *Brechin Castle, Brechin, N.B.*
- Darcy** de Knayth, Violet Ida Evelyn Herbert (Countess of Powis), Baroness. See Powis.
- Darnley**, Ivo Francis Walter, 8th E. of (cr. 1725). Surname Bligh. B. 1859, s. 1900. I.R.P. *Heir*, Esme, Lord Clifton, s. *Cobham Hall, Gravesend*; *Clifton Lodge, Athboy, Ireland*.
- Dartmouth**, William Heneage, 6th E. of (cr. 1711). Surname Legge. B. 1851, s. 1891. P.C.; M.P. West Kent '78-85, Lewisham '85-91; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household '85-86, and '86-91; L.L. Staffordshire '91; Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons, Staffordshire '93. *Heir*, Viscount Lewisham, s. C. *Fatshull, Wolverhampton*; 37, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.* Carlton.
- Dartrey**, Vesey, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Dawson. B. 1842, s. 1897. m. '82, e. d. of Sir G. Wombwell. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. E. S. Dawson, R.N., bro. *Dartrey, Co. Monaghan, Ireland*; 10, *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Travellers*.
- Davey** of Fernhurst, Horace, L. (cr. 1894). Surname Davey. B. 1833. P.C. E. Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxford; Double First in Mods. and in Final schools; senior mathematical scholar and Eldon law scholar. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn '61; Q.C. '75; bencher '78; treas. of that Inn '98; M.P. Christchurch '80-85; Stockton-on-Tees '88-92; Sol.-Gen. Feb. to Aug. '86; Lord Justice of Appeal '93-4; Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, with a life peerage '94. L. 86, *Brook Street*.
- Dawney** (see Downe).
- ***de Blaquière**, William, 6th L. (cr. 1800). Surname de Blaquière. B. 1856, s. 1889. I.P.

- Heir*, Hon. J. de Blaquière, s. *Brockworth Manor, Gloucester; The Circus, Bath.*
- De Clifford, Jack Southwell, 25th L. (cr. 1229). Surname Russell. B. 1884, s. 1894. Lieut. Shropshire Imp. Yeo. *Heiresses*, Hon. Maud Russell and Hon. Mrs. Corbet, *aunts.* *Palgan, Shrub Town, Co. Galway; Tawycross, Atherstone.*
- De Freyno, Arthur, 4th L. (cr. 1851). Surname French. B. 1855, s. 1868. *Heir*, Hon. A. French, s. C. French Park, Co. Roscommon. *Carlton.*
- Delamare, Hugh, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1870, s. 1887. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, s. C. *Vale Royal, Northwich, Cheshire.*
- De La Warr, Gilbert George Reginald, 8th E. (cr. 1761). Surname Sackville. B. 1869, s. 1896. m. '91, Hon. Muriel Agnes Brassey, d. of the 1st Lord Brassey, who in 1902 obtained a decree *nisi* against him; served in S. Africa as Capt. Bethune's Mounted Infantry, and correspondent to the *Globe*, 1900. *Heir*, Lord Buckhurst, s. *Buckhurst, Withyham, Sussex; Manor House, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.* *Carlton and Marlborough.*
- De l'Isle and Dudley, Philip, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Sidney. B. 1853, s. 1898. Major Rifle Brigade '91, retired. m. 1902, Elizabeth M., d. of the 4th Visct. Gort, and widow of W. H. Astell, Esq., of Woodbury Hall, Beds. *Heir*, Hon. Algernon Sidney, Col. R.F.A., bro. *Penshurst Place, Tonbridge; Ingleby Manor, Middlesbrough.* *Carlton, Naval and Military.*
- De Mauley, William Ashley Webb, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1843, s. 1896. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Maurice Ponsonby, bro. *De Montalt.* See *Hawarden.*
- De Ramsey, William Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Fellowes. B. 1848, s. 1887. m. '77, Lady Rosamond Jane, d. of John, 6th D. of Marlborough, K.G.; served in 1st Life Guards, retd. '77; M.P. Hunts '80-85, and N. or Ramsey D. '85-7; a Lord-in-Waiting '90-92. *Heir*, Hon. Coulson Churchill, s. C. *Ramsey Abbey, Huntingdon; Haverland Hall, Norwich; 3, Belgrave Square, S.W.* *Carlton.*
- De Ros, Dudley Charles, 24th L. (cr. 1264). Surname Fitzgerald-de-Ros. B. 1827, s. 1874. Is premier baron; K.P.; a Lieut.-Gen.; ret; a Lord-in-Waiting '74-80, '85-6, and Aug. '86 to June '92. *Heiress*, Hon. Mrs. Anthony Dawson, d. C. *Carlton.*
- De Saumarez, James St. Vincent, 4th L. (cr. 1831). Surname Saumarez. B. 1843, s. 1891. Was in diplomatic service. *Heir*, Hon. J. St. V. B. Saumarez, s. C. *Saumarez Park, Guernsey; Shrubland Park, near Ipswich; 43, Grosvenor Place.* *Marlborough, St. James's.*
- De Vesci, Ivo Richard, 5th V. (cr. 1776). Irish peer. Surname Vesey. B. 1881, s. 1903. *Heir*, Osbert E. Vesey, bro. L.U. *Abbey Leix, Ireland; Travellers', Guards'.*
- *Decies, William Marcus De La Poer, 4th L. (cr. 1812). Surname Horsley-Beresford. B. 1865, s. 1893. I.P. *Heir*, Lieut.-Col. John Graham H. Horsley-Beresford, bro.
- Denbigh, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine, 9th E. of (cr. 1622). Surname Feilding. B. 1859, s. 1892; app. a Lord-in-Waiting '97. *Heir*, Visct. Feilding, s. C. *Carlton, Naval and Military.*
- Denman, Thomas, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Denman. B. 1874, s. 1894. Served in S. Africa, as Capt. commanding 35th Squad. Imp. Yeo. m. 1903, Gertrude Mary, d. of Sir Westman Pearson, Bart. *Heir*, Richard Douglas Denman, bro. *Offchurch Bury, near Leamington.*
- Deramore, Robert Wilfrid, 3rd L. (cr. 1885). Surname de Yarburch-Bateson. B. 1865, s. 1893; Major Yorks Hussars Yeo. Cav. m. '97, Lucy Caroline (who died 1901), d. late Mr. W. H. Fife. *Heir*, G. N. de Yarburch-Bateson, bro. (b. '70); m. 1900 Muriel, d. of Arthur Duncombe, Esq., Sutton Hall, Yorks. C. *Heslington Hall, York; Belvoir Park, Belfast.* *Carlton, Bachelors'.*
- Derby, Frederick Arthur, 16th E. of (cr. 1485). Surname Stanley. B. 1841, s. 1893 (cr. Lord Stanley of Preston '86). P.C.; K.G.; G.C.B.; G.C.V.O.; M.P. Preston '65-8, N. Lancs. '68-85, Blackpool D. '85-6; Lord of the Admiralty '68; Finan. Sec. War Office '74-7; Finan. Sec. Treasury '77-8; Sec. for War '78-80; Sec. for Colonies '85-6; Pres. Board of Trade '86-8; Gov.-Gen. Canada '88-93. L.L. Lancashire; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir*, Lord Stanley, M.P., s. C. *Knowsley, Lancs.; 33, St. James's Square.*
- Derwent, Harcourt, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone. B. 1829. M.P. *Scarboro' '69-80.* *Heir*, Hon. F. H. Johnstone, s. *Travellers'.*
- *Desart, Hamilton John Agmondesham, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Cuffe. B. 1848, s. 1898. I.P. K.C.B.; Solicitor to the Treasury; Director of Public Prosecutions, and King's Proctor. *Heir*, Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe, bro. 2, *Rutland Gardens, Knightsbridge; Desart Court, Kilkenny.* *Travellers' and M.C.C.*
- Devon, Charles Pepys, 14th E. of (cr. 1553). Surname Courtenay. B. July 14th, 1870, s. 1904. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Henry Hugh Courtenay, bro. C. *Powderham Castle, near Exeter.*
- Devonshire, Spencer Compton, 8th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Cavendish. B. 1833, s. 1891. P.C.; K.G. E. Trin. Coll., Camb., M.A. '54. As Marquis of Hartington, was Liberal M.P. North Lancs. '57-68, a Lord of the Admiralty '63, and Under-Sec. for War in Lord Russell's administration '63, Secretary for War '66, M.P. Radnor Boroughs '66-80. Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's first administration till '71, Chief Secretary for Ireland '71-4, unanimously chosen as leader of the Liberal party at a meeting held at the Reform Club under the presidency of Mr. John Bright on Mr. Gladstone's defeat and retirement '94, M.P. N.-E. Lancs. '80-5 and was sent for by the late Queen on the defeat and resignation of Lord Beaconsfield, but declined to form an administration, being content to serve again under Mr. Gladstone; Secretary for India '80-82, Sec. for War '82. M.P. Rossendale D., Lancs. '85-91. When Mr. Gladstone formulated his policy of Home Rule Lord Hartington disagreed with him, and became the recognised leader of the Liberal Unionist party. Lord Salisbury offered to serve under him if he would accept the premiership, and after the secession of Lord Randolph Churchill, again endeavoured to induce him to join his Cabinet; but he declined both offers. He was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour. Succeeded to the Dukedom '91. Married Louise, Duchess of Manchester,

- (b. '32) in Aug. '92. K.G. '92. Lord President of the Council '95; First President of the Board of Education 1900-2. President of the Cabinet Committee of National and Imperial Defence. On the retirement of Lord Salisbury, July 1902, he became Leader of the House of Peers, but resigned office in the Ministry in Oct. 1903, in consequence of the developments arising out of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals and his devotion to the principles of Free Trade. Lord Rector Edinburgh Univ. '79-91, Chancellor Cambridge Univ. since '92. Lord-Lieut. of Derbyshire and Co. Waterford. *Heir*, Victor Cavendish, M.P., n. 78, *Piccadilly, W.*
- Digby**, Edward Henry Trafalgar, 10th L. (cr. 1620). Surname Digby. B. 1846, s. 1889. Late Col. Coldstream Guards; M.P. Dorset '76-85. *Heir*, Hon. E. K. Digby, s. C. *Carlton*.
- *Dillon**, Harold Arthur, Trustee Brit. Museum, 17th V. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1622). Surname Lee-Dillon. B. 1844, s. 1892. m. Julia, d. of J. B. Stanton, C.C.S. *Heir*, Hon. H. L. S. Lee-Dillon, s. *Ditchley, Enstone, Oxon; Army and Navy, Athenæum, and Marlboro'.*
- Doncaster**, E. of (see Buccleuch & Queensberry).
- Donegall**, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton, 6th M. of (cr. 1791). Sits as Baron Fisherwick (1790). Surname Chichester. B. Oct. 7th, 1903, s. 1904. *Isle Magee, Co. Antrim.*
- *Doneraile**, Edward, 6th V. (cr. 1785). Surname St. Leger. B. 1866, s. 1891. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. St. Leger, bro. C. 91, *Victoria Street, Westminster.*
- Donoughmore**, Richard John Walter, 6th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Viscount Hutchinson (1821). Surname Hely-Hutchinson. B. 1875, s. 1900. Private sec. to Sir Henry Blake, Gov. Hong Kong, 1898-1901; Under-Sec. for War 1903; Civil Member Army Council 1904. *Heir*, John Michael Henry, Visct. Suirdale, s. *Knocklofty, Clonmel; 5, Chesterfield Gardens, W. Carlton, Garriek, Beefsteak; Kildare Street, Dublin.*
- *Dorchester**, Henrietta Anne, Baroness (cr. 1786). Surname Carleton. B. 1846. *e. d.* of the late (and 3rd) Baron Dorchester; m. '64, Captain P. Pigott, who assumed additional surname of Carleton (d. '83); 2ndly, '87, Maj.-Gen. R. Langford Leir, of Ditcheat, Somerset, who assumed surname of Carleton. *Heir*, Hon. Dudley Carleton, 9th Lancers, s. *Graywell Hill, Winchfield, Hants; Ditcheat Priory, Evererech, Somerset.*
- Dormer**, Roland John, 13th L. (and a Bart.) (cr. 1615). Surname Dormer. B. 1862, s. 1900. Ex-sec. Egyptian Ministry of Finance. m. 1897, Marie, d. of F. Eywaz. *Heir*, Commander Hon. C. J. Thaddeus Dormer, bro. L.U. *Peterley House, Amersham, Bucks.*
- Douglas**, L. (see Home).
- Downe**, Hugh Richard, 8th V. (cr. 1680) in the peerage of Ireland. Surname Dawnay. B. 1844, s. 1857. Served in Zulu campaign 1879, and in S. Africa, 1900; A.D.C. to Lord Roberts; Col. commanding 10th Hussars. Hon. Major-Gen. Steward Jockey Club. Cr. Baron Dawnay in the peerage of the U. K. '07. *Heir*, Hon. J. Dawnay, s. *Dingley, Market Harborough. C. Carlton, United Service.*
- Downdshire**, Arthur Wills John Wellington Blundell Trumbull, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as E. of Hillsborough (1772). Surname Hill.
- B. 1871, s. 1874. *Heir*, E. of Hillsborough, s. C. *East Hampstead Park, Wokingham.*
- Drogheda**, Ponsouby William, 9th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Moore. B. 1846, s. 1892. Ex-Pres. Navy League. I.R.P. '99. *Heir*, Viscount Moore, s. *Moore Abbey, Co. Kildare.*
- Ducie**, Henry John, 3rd. E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Reynolds-Moreton. B. 1827, s. 1853. P.C.; M.P. Stroud '52-3; ex-Capt. Yeo. of the Guard; L.L. Gloucestershire; Lord Warden of the Stannaries ('88). *Heir*, Lord Moreton, s. L.U. *Tortworth Court, Tatfield, Gloucestershire; 16, Portman Square, W. Athenæum, Brooks's, Travellers'.*
- Dudley**, William Humble, 2nd E. of (cr. 1860). Surname Ward. B. 1867, s. 1885. m. Rachel, d. of Charles Gurney, Esq., '91; Par. Sec. Board of Trade '95-1902; served in S. Africa 1900 as D.A.A.G. of Imp. Yeo.; res. 1901; Lord-Lieut. of Ireland 1902. P.C. *Heir*, Visct. Ednam, s. C. *Willey Court, Stourport, Worcester; 7, Carlton Gardens.*
- Dufferin**, Terence John Temple, 2nd M. of (cr. 1888). Surname Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood. B. 1866, s. 1902. Was in the Diplomatic Service. *Heir-pres.*, Lord Ian Basil Gwaine Temple-Blackwood, bro. *Clandeboyne, Co. Down. 75, Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- Dunally**, Henry O'Callaghan, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Prittie. B. 1851, s. 1885. I.R.P. '01. L.L. Tipperary. *Heir*, Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie, s. C. *Killoo, Nenagh. United Service.*
- Dunboyne**, Robert St. John Fitzwalter, 25th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1899. I.R.P. Called bar Inner Temple '69; Senior Master Supreme Court of Judicature and King's Remembrancer. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Fitzwalter G. P. Butler, R.N., s. *Onseley Lodge, Old Windsor; Knoppogue Castle, Quin, Co. Clare.*
- Dundonald**, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton, 12th E. of (cr. 1666). Surname Cochrane. B. 1852, s. 1885. S.R.P. '86; served in 2nd Life Guards, and in Nile expedition and Stewart's desert march; joined Natal Army, '99, commanded Mounted Brigade of Natal Army during the fighting in Natal and the Transvaal, and with his Brigade led the final advance into Ladysmith. Promoted Maj.-Gen.; C.B.; Comdr. of the Canadian Militia 1902-4; C.V.O. *Heir*, Lord Cochrane, s. L.U. *Ottawa, Canada; Gwyreh Castle, Abergale, North Wales; 34, Portman Square. Brooks's, Travellers', New (Edinburgh).*
- Dunedin**, Andrew Graham, 1st L., of Stenton, co. Perth (cr. 1905). Surname Graham-Murray. E. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb. Called to Scottish Bar '74; Solicitor-Gen. Scotland '91-2 and '95-6; Lord Advocate '96-1903; Sec. for Scotland 1903-5; Lord Justice General and Lord President of the Court of Session 1905, P.C. '96. LL.D. Edin. and Glasgow; Keeper Great Seal of Scotland. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. Ronald T. Graham-Murray, s. 7, *Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh; Stenton, Perthshire.*
- Dunleath**, Henry Lyle, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). Surname Mulholland. B. 1854, s. 1895. D.L. and M.P. Londonderry Co., North Div., '85-95. *Heir*, Hon. Andrew E. S. Mulholland, s. C. *Ballywalter Park, Co. Down.*
- Dunmore**, Charles Adolphus, 7th E. of (cr. 1686). Sits as Ld Dunmore (1831). Surname Murray. B. 1841, s. 1845. A Lord-in-Waiting

- '74-80. *Heir*, Visct. Fincastle, V.C. s. C. *Carlton*.
- Dunning** (see Rollo).
- Dunraven and Mount Earl**, Windham Thomas, 4th E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Kenry (1866), Surname Wyndham-Quin. B. 1841, s. 1871. K.P.; formerly Life Guards; served in S. Africa 1900 as Capt. in the Imp. Yeo. Under-Sec. Colonies '85-6; contested the America Cup '95. L.L. Limerick; P.C. Ireland '99; member Irish Land Conference 1902; Irish Reform Association 1904; C.M.G. *Heir*, Capt. W. H. Wyndham-Quin, M.P., c. 10, *Connaught Place, Hyde Park*. C. *Carlton*.
- ***Dunsandle and Glanconal**, James Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1845). Surname Daly. B. 1849, s. 1894. I.P.
- ***Dunsany**, Edward John Moreton Drax, 18th B. (cr. 1439). Surname Plunkett. B. 1878, s. 1899, served in S. Africa '99. m. 1904, Lady Beatrice Child Villiers, d. 7th Earl of Jersey. *Heir*, Lieut. Hon. Reginald A. R. Plunkett, R.N., b. *Dunsany Castle, co. Meath; Rock Lodge, Laracor, co. Meath*. *Carlton*.
- Durham**, Handley Carr Glyn, 85th Bp. of. (See founded 635.) Surname Moule. B. 1841. E. Trin. Coll., Cambridge, and ex-Fellow; ex-Norristan Professor of Divinity and Fellow of St. Catherine's College; Principal of Ridley Hall, '80-99. Has been select preacher both at Oxford and at Cambridge, and was Hon. Chaplain to the late Queen. Author of commentaries on the Epistles to the Romans, Ephesians, Philippians, and Colossians in the Cambridge Bible, that on the Epistle to the Romans in the Expositor's Bible, and a work on "Outlines of Christian Doctrine." *The Castle, Bishop Auckland*.
- Durham**, John George, 3rd E. of (cr. 1833). Surname Lambton. B. 1855, s. 1879. L.L. Co. Durham. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. Lambton, M.P., bro. L. *Turf, Guards*'.
- Dynevour**, Arthur de Cardonnel, 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Rice. B. 1836, s. 1878. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. Rice, s. C. *Carlton*.
- ***Dysart**, William John Manners, 9th E. of (cr. 1643). Surname Tollemache. B. 1859, s. 1878. S.P.; L.L. Rutlandshire. *Heiress*, Lady A. Scott, sis. *Buckminster Park, Grantham*.
- Ebury**, Robert Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1857). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1834, s. 1893. M.P. Westminster '65-74; D.L. Northampton. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Victor Grosvenor, s. *Moor Park, Rickmansworth, Herts*.
- Eflingham**, Henry Alexander Gordon, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Howard. B. 1866, s. 1898. *Heir*, Gordon F. H. C. Howard, c. *Tusmore Park, Bicester; Thundercliffe Grange, Rotherham, Yorkshire*. *Travellers', Bachelors*'.
- Egerton**, Wilbraham, 1st E. Surname Egerton. Cr. 1897, Earl Egerton of Tatton and Visct. Salford. B. 1832, s. (as 2nd Baron) 1883. m. 1st, Mary Sarah, d. of E. Amherst, (d. '92)—2nd, in '94, Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos; M.P. N. Cheshire '58-68, Mid Cheshire '68-83; Ecclesiastical Commr. '80; Past Prov. Grand Master of Cheshire, and Past Prov. Grand Mark Master of England; Chm. Queen Victoria Clergy Sustentation Fund; Chm. Royal Commn. on the Port of London 1900, res. 1901; L.L. Co. and City of Chester. *Heir*, Hon. A. de T. Egerton, M.P., bro. C. *Tatton Park, Knutsford; 7, St. James's Square, S.W.* *Carlton*.
- Eglinton and Winton**, George Arnulph, 15th E. of (cr. 1507). Sits as E. of Winton (1859). Surname Montgomerie. B. 1848, s. 1892. L.L. Ayrshire. *Heir*, L. Montgomerie, s. *Eglinton Castle, Irvine, Ayrshire*.
- Egmont**, Augustus Arthur, 8th E. of (cr. 1733). Sits as Ld. Lovell and Holland (1762). Surname Perceval. B. 1856, s. 1897. *Heir*, Charles John Perceval, Esq., bro. *Cowdray Park, Midhurst, Sussex*.
- Eldon**, John, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Surname Scott. B. 1845, s. 1854. *Heir*, John Scott, Visct. Encombe, g.s. C. *Carlton*.
- Elgin and Kincardine**, Victor Alexander, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Elgin (1849). Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1863. P.C., K.G.; G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; Treas. of Household and First Commr. of Works '86; L.L. Fife; Gov.-Gen. of India '94-99; D.C.L. Oxford '99. Chairman War Commission 1902; Chairman Royal Commission on Scottish Church Crisis 1904. *Heir*, Lord Bruce, s. L. *Broomhall, Dunfermline*. *Brooks's, Travellers*'.
- ***Elibank**, Montolieu Fox, 10th L. (cr. 1643). Surname Oliphant-Murray. B. 1840, s. 1871. S.P.; ex-commander R.N.; L.L. Peeblesshire. *Heir*, Hon. A. W. C. Oliphant-Murray, M.P., Master of Elibank, s. *United Service*.
- Ellenborough**, Edward Downes, 5th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Law. B. 1841, s. 1902. Retired Commander; served in the Baltic during the Crimean War, in the China War '57-61, and in the Ashantee War '73-4. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. Cecil H. Law, C.B., bro. 65, *George Street, Portman Square, W.* *Travellers', Naval and Military*, etc.
- Ellesmere**, Francis Charles Granville, 3rd E. of (cr. 1846). Surname Egerton. B. 1847, s. 1862. *Heir*, Visct. Brackley, s. C. *Bridge-water House, Cleveland Square, S.W.* *Travellers*'.
- Elphinstone**, Sidney Herbert, 16th L. (cr. 1509). Sits as Ld. Elphinstone (1885). Surname Elphinstone. B. 1869, s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. Mountstuart W. Elphinstone, bro. *Carberry Tower, Musselburgh, N.B.* *Carlton, Marlborough*.
- ***Ely**, F. H., 60th Bp. of. (See founded 1109.) Surname Chase. B. 1853. App. 1905. E. Christ's Coll., Camb.; Powis medal for Latin verse, 8th in 1st class Classical Tripos '76; ordained deacon '76, priest '77; curate of Sherborne, then of St. Michael's, Cambridge; lecturer on theology at Pembroke Coll. '81; first tutor of the Cambridge Clergy Training School '84, Principal '87-1901; Norrisian Professor of Divinity 1901; President Queens' Coll. 1901; Vice-Chancellor of the Univ. 1902-4; Bp. 1905-m. Charlotte, e.d. late Rev. G. Armitage '77. Author "Lord's Prayer in the Early Church," "Credibility of the Book of the Acts," etc. *Palace, Ely*.
- Ely**, John Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Loftus (1801). Surname Loftus. B. 1852, s. 1889. *Heir*, Lord G. H. Loftus, bro. C. 7, *St. Katherine's, Regent's Park S.W.; Loftus Hall, co. Wexford; Ely Lodge, co. Fermanagh; Royal St. George's, Kingstown, Ireland*.
- Emly**, Thomas William Gaston, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Monsell. B. 1858, s. 1894. m. '81, Frances Vincent, y. d. of the late John Power, Esq. L. *Tervoe, co. Limerick*. *Athenæum*.
- Enniskillen**, Lowry Egerton, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Ld. Grinstead (1815). Surname Cole.

- B. 1845, s. 1886. K.P. M.P. Enniskillen '80-85 *Heir*, Visct. Cole, s. C. Carlton.
- Erne**, John Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Fermanagh (1876). Surname Crichton. B. 1839, s. 1885. K.P.; P.C. (Irel.); M.P. Enniskillen '68-80, Fermanagh '80-85; Lord of the Treasury '76-80; L.L. Fermanagh. *Heir*, Visct. Crichton, s. *Crom Castle, Newtown-Buller*; 21, *Knightsbridge, S.W.* C. Carlton.
- Erroll**, Charles Gore, 10th E. of (cr. 1452). Sits as Ld. Kilmarnock (1831). Surname Hay. B. 1852, s. 1891. K.T., C.B. Cornet Royal Horse Guards '69; Col. Commanding '91; hered. Lord High Constable of Scotland; a Lord-in-Waiting; served in S. Africa 1900. Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen. *Heir*, L. Kilmarnock, s. *Stains Castle, Aberdeenshire*; *Walls, Ravensglass*; 20, *Buckingham Gate, S.W.*
- Erskine**, William Macnaghten, 5th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Erskine. B. 1841, s. 1882. *Heir*, Hon. M. Erskine, s. C. Carlton; *Naval and Military*.
- Esher**, Reginald Baliol, 2nd V. (cr. 1897). Surname Brett. B. 1852; s. 1899. M.P. Penryn '80-85; Permanent Under-Sec. Office of Works '95-1902; Dep. Gov. and Constable of Windsor Castle; K.C.B., G.C.V.O.; member of War Commission 1902 and Chairman War Office Reconstitution Committee 1903. He is writing the biography of H.M. Queen Victoria. *Heir*, The Hon. Oliver S. Baliol Brett, s. *The Roman Camp, Callender*; 2, *Tilney Street, W.*
- Essex**, George Devereux de Vere, 7th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Capell. B. 1857, s. 1892. served in S. Africa with the Imp. Yeo. 1900, Commdg. Yeo. Brig. *Heir*, Visct. Malden, s. *Cassiobury Park, Herts.*
- Esteourt**, George Thomas John, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Sotheron-Estcourt. B. 1839. E. Harrow and Ball. Coll. Oxford. M.P. Wilts N. '74-'85. C. *Escourt, Tetbury, Gloucestershire*.
- Ettrick** (see Napier).
- *Exeter**, Archibald, 64th Bp. of. (See founded 1050.) Surname Robertson. B. 1853, app. 1903; s. the late G. S. Robertson, M.A., Exeter Coll., Oxford. Late scholar Trin. Coll., Oxford. B.A. (1st-class Lit Hum.) '76, M.A. '79, D.D. '97. Formerly Fellow of Trin. Coll., Oxford. Principal of Bp. Hatfield's Hall, Durham, '83-'97; of King's Coll., London '97-1903; Vice-Chancellor Univ. of London, 1902-3; Hon. D.D. (Durham) '93; Hon. LL.D. (Glas.) 1901. Author "Regnum Dei" (Bampton Lectures) and other publications. *The Palace, Exeter*.
- Exeter**, William Thomas Brownlow, 5th M. of (cr. 1801). Surname Cecil. B. 1876, s. 1898. Custos Rotulorum of the Soke of Peterboro' '08. *Heir*, Lord Burghley, s. *Burghley House, near Stamford*; 14, *Ashley Gardens, S.W.*
- Exmouth**, Edward Addington Hargreaves, 5th V. (cr. 1816). Surname Pellew. B. 1890, s. 1899. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. W. Pellew, un. *Canonleigh, Dunsford, Exeter*.
- *Fairfax**, Albert Kirby, 12th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Fairfax. B. in Maryland, 1870, s. 1900. S.P. *Heir*, Hon. C. E. Fairfax, bro. 107, *East 45th Street, New York City*; *Union Club, New York*.
- Fairlie** (see Glasgow).
- Falkland**, Byron Plantagenet, 12th V. (cr. 1620) Surname Cary. B. 1845, s. 1886. S.R.P. '94; ret. as Lieut.-Col. '84; commands 4th Batt. Yorks Regt. *Heir*, Hon. L. P. Cary, Master of Falkland, s. Carlton.
- Falmouth**, Evelyn Edward Thomas, 7th V. (cr. 1720). Surname Boscawen. B. 1847, s. 1889. C.B.; late Col. 2nd Batt. Coldstream Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign '82, Nile Exped. '84; Major-General; retired 1902; K.C.V.O., C.B. *Heir*, Hon. E. H. J. Boscawen, s. *White's*.
- *Farnham**, Arthur Kenlis, 11th L. (cr. 1756). Surname Maxwell. B. 1879, s. 1900. m. Oct. 1903, Aileen Selena, d. of the late Chas. Pardon-Coote. *Heir*, Hon. Edward S. J. Maxwell, bro. *Farnham, Cavan*.
- Farquhar**, Horace Brand, 1st L. (cr. 1808). Surname Farquhar, G.C.V.O., Master of H.M.'s Household. B. 1844; a s. of Sir Walter Minto-Farquhar. Formerly Director of the British S. Africa Co., res. '98; M.P. West Marylebone '95-98; cr. a Baronet '92, 7, *Grosvenor Square, W.*; *Castle Rising, King's Lynn*.
- Farrer**, Thomas Cecil, 2nd L. (cr. 1893). Surname Farrer. B. 1859, s. 1899. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Claude Farrer, s. L. *Abinger Hall, Dorking, Athenæum, New University, National Liberal*.
- Fauconberg and Conyers** (see Conyers).
- Fermanagh** (see Erne).
- *Fermoy**, Edward Fitz-Edmund Burke, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Roche. B. 1850, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. B. Roche, bro. L. *Kildare Street Club*.
- Ferrers**, Sewallis Edward, 11th E., Visct. Tamworth (cr. 1711) (and a Bart.) Surname Shirley. B. 1847, s. 1859. m. '85, Lady Ina Maud, 4th d. E. of Bantry. *Heir*, W. K. Shirley, c. C. *Staunton Harold, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire*. Carlton, Junior Carlton.
- Feverham**, William Ernest, 1st E. of (cr. 1868). Surname Duncombe. B. 1829, s. as 3rd L. '67; M.P. E. Retford '52-7, N. Riding Yorks. '59-67. *Heir*, Visct. Helmsley, g.s. C. Carlton.
- *french**, Charles A. T. R. J. J., 6th L. (cr. 1798). Surname french. B. 1868, s. 1893. s. of 5th Lord. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. John Martin Valentine french, b. 1872.
- Field**, William Ventris, 1st L. (cr. 1890). Surname Field. B. 1813. P.C.; solicitor London '40-43; Bar, Inner Temp., '50; Q.C. '64; Judge Q. B. Div. '75-90.
- Fife**, Alexander William George, 1st D. of (cr. 1880). Surname Duff. B. 1849. K.T.; G.C.V.O.; P.C.; M.P. Elgin '74-9; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '80-81; L.L. and Cus. Rot. Co. of London 1900; L.L. Elgin '72-1902; D. of U.K. '89; formerly Vice-Pres. of the British South Africa Co., res. '98; m. Princess Louise, e. d. of H.M. the King, July 27th, '89; has two daughters, the elder being Her Highness Princess Alexandra Duff, b. '91, who is h.p. to the dukedom and Macduff earldom. L.U. On Nov. 6th, 1905, H.M. the King directed that H.R.H. Princess Louise should bear the style and title of Princess Royal, and her daughters be styled "Highness" and "Princess." *Duff House, Banff; Mar Lodge, Braemar, N.B.*; *East Sheen Lodge, Surrey*; 15, *Portman Square, W.*
- Fingall**, Arthur James Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Fingall (1831). Surname

- Plunkett, B. 1859, s. 1881. Lieut. Imp. Yeo. in the S. African campaign 1900. *Heir*, Hon. O. J. H. Plunkett (Lord Killeen), s. *Brooks's*. Fisherwick (see Donegall).
- Fitzhardinge, Charles Paget Fitzhardinge, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Fitzhardinge. B. 1830, s. 1896. M.P. Gloucester '62-5. *Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire*.
- Fitzwilliam, Wm. Chas. De Mure, 7th E. (cr. 1746). Surname Wentworth-Fitzwilliam. B. 1872, s. 1902. Served in S. Africa with 4th Batt. Oxon Light Infantry in 1900, D.S.O.; M.F.H. Lord Fitzwilliam's hounds in Wicklow; M.P. Wakefield '95-1902. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, un. L. U. *Wentworth, Woodhouse, Rotherham; Cool-latin, Shillelagh, Ireland; 4, Grosvenor Square, Bachelors' Pratt's, York, Kildare St., Dublin, Brooks's and Turf*.
- Foley, Henry Thomas, 5th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Foley. B. 1850, s. 1869. *Heir*, Hon. F. C. Foley, bro. *Audley Square, W. Travellers*.
- Forbes, Horace Courtenay Gammell, 19th L. (cr. 1442). Surname Forbes. B. 1829, s. 1868. S.R.P.; premier baron of Scotland. *Heir*, Hon. A. M. Forbes, bro. C. Carlton.
- Forester, Cecil Theodore, 5th L. (cr. 1821). Surname Weld-Forester. B. 1842, s. 1894. *m. Emma Georgina, d. of Sir Wolstan Dixie, 8th Bart.; M.P. Wenlock '74-85. Heir*, Hon. George C. B. Weld-Forester, s. C. *Willey Park, Brosely, Salop; Rose Bank, Birching-ton-on-Sea, Thanet. Carlton, Cocoa Tree*.
- Fortescue, Hugh, 3rd E. (cr. 1789). Surname Fortescue. B. 1818, s. 1861. Called to Lords as Baron Fortescue '59; M.P. Plymouth '41-52; Marylebone '54-9; Lord of the Treasury '46-7; Sec. Poor Law Board '47-51. *Heir*, Visct. Ebrington, s. L. U. *Castle Hill, N. Devon*.
- Foxford (see Limerick).
- *Frankfort de Montmorency, Willoughby John Horace, 4th V. (cr. 1816). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1868, s. 1902. I.P.; served in Burma '91-2; with the Tirah expedition '97-8; attached to the Egyptian army.
- Fyvie, Alexander John, 1st Baron (U.K.) (cr. 1905). Surname Forbes-Leith. B. Aug. 6th, 1847. Retired R.N. '72; iron and steel manufacturer U.S.A. *Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire; 1, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. Naval and Military, Carlton, Royal Yacht Squadron*.
- Gage, Henry Charles, 5th V. (cr. 1720). Sits as Ld. Gage (1790). Surname Gage. B. 1854, s. 1877. *m. '94, Leila Georgina, d. of Rev. Frederick Peel. Heir*, Hon. Henry Rainald Gage, s. C. *Firle, Lewes, Sussex. Carlton, Bachelors*.
- Gainsborough, Charles William Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1841). Surname Noel. B. 1850, s. 1881. Served 10th Hussars; Chm. Rutland C.C. *Heir*, Visct. Campden, s. *Easton Park, Oakham. C. Carlton and Junior United Service*.
- Galloway, Randolph Henry, 11th E. of (cr. 1623). Sits as Lord Stewart of Garlies (1796). Surname Stewart. B. 1836, s. 1901. Capt. 42nd Royal Highlanders '64; retired '76, Crimean and Indian Mutiny medals. *Heir*, Randolph Algernon Ronald, Lord Garlies, s. *Galloway House, Gartlieston, N.B.; Cumloaden, Newton Stewart N.B.; and Glen Trool Lodge, Bargrennan N.B., 74, Eccleston Square, S.W.*
- Galway, George Edmund Milnes, 7th V. (cr. 1727). C.B. Sits as Lord Monckton (1887). Surname Monckton-Arundell. B. 1844, s. 1876. M.P. North Notts. '72-85; peer of the U.K. '87; A.D.C. to the King 1901; Hon. Col. (Col. commanding, '82-1904) Sherwood Rangers I. Yeomanry. *Heir*, Hon. G. V. Monckton-Arundell, s. C. *Serlby Hall, Bawtry, Yorks. Carlton*.
- *Garvagh, Charles John Spencer George, 3rd L. (cr. 1818). Surname Canning. B. 1852, s. 1871. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. S. G. Canning, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Gerard, Frederic John, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Gerard. B. 1883, s. 1902. *Heir*, Hon. R. J. Gerard-Dicconson, un. *Eastwell Park, Ashford, Kent; Garswood, Warrington*.
- Gifford, Edric Frederic, 3rd L. (cr. 1824). Surname Gifford. B. 1849, s. 1872. V.C.; served in Ashantee and Zulu wars; Col. Sec. Western Australia '80-83, Gibraltar '84-8, Leeward Islands '88. *Heir*, Hon. E. B. Gifford, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Glanusk, Joseph Russell, 1st L. (cr. 1899). Surname Bailey. B. 1840. L.L. Brecon since '75; M.P. Herefordshire '65-85; Hereford '86-92. *Heir*, Hon. J. H. Russell Bailey, s. C. *Glanusk Park, Crickhowell, Brecknockshire*.
- Glasgow, David, 7th E. of (cr. 1703) in the peerage of Scotland. Surname Boyle. B. 1833, s. 1890. Ret. Capt. R.N.; served in Russian and China wars; Gov. New Zealand '92-7; cr. Baron Fairlie, in the peerage of the U.K., '97. *Heir*, Visct. Kelburne, s. *Kelburne, Fairlie, N.B. Carlton and U.S. Clubs*.
- Glensesk, Algernon, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Borthwick. B. 1830. Is proprietor of the *Morning Post*; President Newspaper Press Fund; knighted '80; created a baronet '87; M.P. S. Kensington '85-95. *Heir*, C. 139, *Piccadilly, W. Carlton, St. James's*.
- *Gloucester, Edgar Charles Sumner, 32nd Bp. of. Surname Gibson. B. 1848. *E. Charterhouse and Trin. Coll. Oxford; deacon '71, priest '72; Chaplain Wells Theological Coll. '71, Vice-Principal '74, Principal '80; Preb. of Wells '80-1905; Vicar of Leeds '95-1905; appointed Bp. March 1905; Select Preacher at Oxford '94-1904; Chaplain-in-Ord. to the King 1901-5. Author of an Exposition of the XXXIX. Articles and a Commentary on the Book of Job. A High Churchman. Member Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline. Palace, Gloucester. Athenæum and Royal Societies*.
- Gordon (see Aberdeen).
- Gormanston, Jenico William Joseph, 14th V. (cr. 1478). Sits as Ld. Gormanston (1868). Surname Preston. B. 1837, s. 1876. Gov. Leeward Islands '85-7; British Guiana '87-93; Tasmania '93-1900. *Heir*, Hon. J. E. J. Preston, s. C. *Gormanston Castle, Balbriggan, and White-wood House, Nobber, Ireland. Army and Navy, Carlton*.
- *Gort, John Standish Surtees Prendergast, 6th V. (cr. 1816). Surname Vereker. B. 1886, s. 1902. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Standish R. G. Vereker, b. *East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight*.
- Goschen, George Joachim, 1st V. (cr. 1900). Surname Goschen. B. 1831. M.P. City of London '63-80, Ripon '80-85, Edinburgh, East, '85-6, and St. George's, Hanover Square, '87-1900; Vice-Pres. of the Board of Trade '65; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster '66; Pres. of the Poor Law Board '66; First Lord of the Admiralty '71; Special Ambassador to Constantinople '80-81; on the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill Chancellor of the

- Exchequer '87-'92; First Lord of the Admiralty ('95-1900). He took a leading part in opposing Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals in 1903 and 1904. The author of several financial pamphlets, one of the best known being "The Theory of Foreign Exchange," and has also published a number of addresses on educational and social subjects. Lord Rector of Aberdeen Univ., '87; of Edinburgh Univ., '90; Hon. D.C.L. and Chancellor of the Univ. of Oxford, 1903. *Heir*, G. J. Goschen, M.P., s. C. *Seacox Heath, Hawthurst. Athenæum and Carlton.*
- Gosford, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, 4th E. of (cr. 1806); (cr. a Bart. of Nova Scotia 1628, Viscount 1776). Sits as Baron Worthingham (1835). Surname Acheson. B. 1841, s. 1864. K.P.; Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra; L.L. co. Armagh; Vice-Adm. of Ulster. *Heir*, Visct. Acheson, Lieut. Coldstream Guards, s. 22, *Mansfield Street, W.*; *Gosford Castle, Ireland. Travellers, Turf, and R.Y.S. Cowes.*
- Gough, Hugh, 3rd V. (cr. 1849). Surname Gough. B. 1849, s. 1895. Minister Resident at Dresden and Coburg; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh W. Gough, s. *Loughcutra Castle, co. Galway; British Legation, Dresden. St. James's, Travellers.*
- Grafton, Augustus Charles Lennox, 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Fitzroy. B. 1821, s. 1882. K.G.; C.B.; General ret'd.; Equerry to the late Queen '49-82, Hon. Equerry '82-1901, and since to H.M. the King. m. Anna, d. of James and Lady E. Balfour, of Whittinghame. *Heir*, E. of Euston, s. C. 6, *Chesterfield Gardens, London; Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire; Euston Hall, Suffolk Travellers, United Service.*
- Graham (see Montrose).
- Granard, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, 8th E. of (cr. 1684). Sits as Baron Granard (1806). Is also Visct. Granard and Baron Clanehugh (I.P.), and a Nova Scotia Bart. Surname Forbes. B. 1874, s. 1889. Served in South African War; A.D.C. to Lord-Lieut. of Ireland. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. B. Forbes, bro. (born 1877), Capt. 2nd Gordon Highlanders. *Castle Forbes, co. Longford. Bachelors', Guards.*
- Granby, Henry John Brinsley, M. of (cr. 1703). Surname Manners. B. 1852. Was principal private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Leicestershire, Melton Div., '88-95; L.L. Leicestershire; is *es. and heir* to the Duke of Rutland; was in '96 summoned to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Manners of Haddon (1679). *Heir*, Lord Roos of Belvoir, s. C. 16, *Arlington Street, Piccadilly.*
- Grantley, John Richard Brinsley, 5th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Norton. B. 1855, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. Richard H. Brinsley Norton, s. C. *Oakley Hall, Cirencester, Glos.; Elton Manor, Notts; Markenfield Hall, Ripon, Yorks.*
- Granville, Granville George, 3rd E. (cr. 1833). Surname Leveson-Gower. B. 1872, s. 1891. Attaché in H.M. Diplomatic Service Jan. '94, 3rd Sec. Jan. '96; 2nd Sec. Nov. '98, 1st Sec. Nov. 1905; a Lord-in-Waiting '05; m. Sept. 27th, 1900, Nina, d. of Walter Baring, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, bro. L. *Kensington Palace, W.*
- *Graves, Henry Cyril Percy, 5th L. (cr. 1794). Surname Graves. B. 1847, s. 1904. I.P.; m. '70, Elizabeth Ellen, d. late Henry Craven, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, s. C. 39, *Lennox Gardens, S.W. Bachelors', Carlton.*
- *Gray, Eveleen, Baroness (cr. 1445) in the peerage of Scotland. B. 1841. Surname Smith-Gray. m. '63, J. Maclaren Stuart Smith; s. 14th E. of Moray in the barony '05; assumed with her husband the additional name and arms of Gray '97. *Heir*, Hon. J. Maclaren Stuart Gray, s. *Brownwood, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford; 14, Boltons, S.W.*
- Grenfell, Francis Wallace, 1st L. (cr. 1902). B. 1841; s. of Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell; m., (1) '87, a d. (since deceased) of General R. Blucher Wood; (2) 1903, Hon. Aline Majendie, d. of Lady Margaret Majendie; Ensign 60th Rifles '59, Col. '82, Major-Gen. '89; served Kaffir War '73, Zulu War '79, Transvaal Campaign '81-2, Egyptian Expedition '82, Nile Expedition '84; Sirdar Egyptian Army '85 and '98; in command of the Force in Egypt '97-8; Gov. of Malta, '89-1903; Commander 4th Army Corps, 1903; Commander Forces in Ireland, 1904; G.C.B., G.C.M.G., LL.D. Camb. *The Royal Hospital, Dublin; Butler's Court, Beaconsfield. Army and Navy, Travellers.*
- Greville, Algernon William Fulke, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Greville. B. 1841, s. 1883. M.P. Westmeath '65-74; Groom-in-Waiting '68-73; a Lord of the Treasury '73-4. *Heir*, Capt. R. H. F. Greville, M.P., s. *Clanlugh, Mullingar; 39, Draycott Place, S.W. Brooks's, Kildare Street.*
- Grey, Albert Henry George, 4th E. (cr. 1806). Surname Grey. B. 1851, s. 1894. First-class Senior Law and Hist. Tripos Camb. '74; m. '77, Alice, 3rd d. Mr. R. S. Holford, M.P., M.P. S. Northumberland '80-85, Tyneside, '85-6; Governor-General of Canada and G.C.M.G. 1904. *Heir*, Visct. Howick, s. *Howick House, Lesbury, Northumberland.*
- Grey de Ruthyn, Rawdon George Grey, 24th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Clifton. B. 1858, s. 1887. Hereditary Bearer of the Gold Spurs at the Coronations. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Talbot Clifton, bro. *Warton Hall, Lytham; Mount Bellevue, Co. Galway, Ireland. Carlton.*
- Grimthorpe, Ernest William, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Beckett. B. 1856, nephew of 1st L. and s. late Mr. W. Beckett, M.P. M.P. Whitby Div. '85-1905; A.A.G. Imperial Yeomanry 1900; memb. War Office Organisation Commn. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. Ralph W. E. Beckett, b. 1891, s. 11, *Connaught Place, W.; Carlton and Turf.*
- Grinstead (see Enniskillen).
- Guilford, Frederick George, 8th E. of (cr. 1752). Surname North. B. 1876, s. 1885. m. Mary Violet, *e. d.* of the late W. Hargrave Pawson. *Heir*, Francis George, Lord North, s. *Waldershare Park, Dover; Glenham Hall, Wickham Market, Suffolk.*
- *Guillamore, Hardrees Standish, 5th V. (cr. 1831). Surname O'Grady. B. 1841, s. 1877. I.P.; formerly R.A. *Heir*, Hon. F. S. O'Grady, bro. *Cahir Guillamore, Kilmallock, co. Limerick.*
- Gwydyr, Peter Robert, 4th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Burrell. B. 1810, s. 1870. *Heir*, Hon. Willoughby Burrell, s. L.U. *Stoke Park, Ipswich.*

- Haddington**, George, 11th E. of (cr. 1619). Surname Arden-Baillie-Hamilton. B. 1827, s. 1870. S.R.P.; K.T.; L.L. Haddingtonshire; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir*, Lord Binning, s. C. Tynningham, Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire. *Carlton*.
- Haldon**, Lawrence William, 3rd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Palk. B. 1869, s. 1903. Served in S. Africa 1901-2 with 8th Batt. Imp. Yeo. m. '93, Lidiana, d. of Col. I. W. Maichle. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. B. Palk, s. R.
- Haliburton**, Arthur Lawrence, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Haliburton. B. 1832, at Windsor, Nova Scotia. Served on Commissariat staff in the Crimea, and afterwards in Canada and London; transferred to C.S. '70; Assist. Und. Sec. for War '83, permanent Und. Sec. '95-7; G.C.B. '97. *Heir*, none. 57, Lowndes Square, S.W. *Athenaum*.
- Halifax**, Charles Lindley, 2nd V. (cr. 1866). Surname Wood. B. 1839, s. 1885. Pres. English Church Union; Eccles. Com. '86. *Heir*, Hon. Edward F. L. Wood, s. *Athenaum*, *Brooks's*.
- Halsbury**, Harding Stanley, 1st E. of (cr. 1898). Surname Giffard. B. 1825. P.C.; M.P. Launceston '77-85; Sol.-Gen. '75-80; Ld. Chancellor '85-6, '86-92, and since June '95; E. Merton Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '50; Q.C. '65; South Wales and Chester Circuit; engaged in the Overend, Gurney, and Tichborne cases; created Baron Halsbury on his elevation to the Woolsack '85, and Viscount Tiverton and Earl of Halsbury '98; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '91. *Heir*, Viscount Tiverton, s. C. 4, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Carlton*.
- ***Hambleden**, Emily, 1st Viscountess (cr. 1891). Widow of late Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith; peerage conferred in recognition of the public services of her late husband. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., s. 23, Belgrave Square, London.
- Hamilton** and **Brandon**, Alfred Douglas, 13th D. of (cr. 1643). Sits as D. of Brandon (1711). Surname Douglas-Hamilton. B. 1862, s. 1895. Is premier peer of Scotland, and heret. Keeper of Holyrood Palace; m. 1901, Nina Mary Benita, d. of Major Poore. Salisbury. *Heir*, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, s., born Feb. 3rd, 1903. *Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire; Kinnirl House, Linlithgowshire*.
- Hamilton** of **Dalzell**, Gavin George, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Hamilton. B. 1872, s. 1900. Served in Imp. Yeo., S. Africa. *Heir*, Hon. Leslie d'Henin Hamilton, bro. *Dalzell, Motherwell, N.B.; 5a, Mount Street, W. Turf, Guards', Brooks's, Arihurs', Bachelors'*.
- Hampden**, Henry Robert, 2nd V. (cr. 1834). Surname Brand. Is also Baron Dacre. B. 1841, s. 1892. G.C.M.G.; M.P. Herts '65-73; Stroud '74 and '80-85; Stroud Div. '85-6; Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance '83-5; Gov. N. S. Wales '95-9. *Heir*, Hon. T. W. Brand, s. *The Hoo, Welwyn, Herts*.
- Hampton**, Herbert Perrott Murray, 3rd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Pakington. B. 1848, s. 1893. Called Bar, Inner Temple, '76. J.P., D.L. Worcestershire. *Heir*, Hon. Herbert Stuart Pakington, s. *Waresley Court, Kidderminster*.
- ***Harborton**, James Spencer, 6th V. (cr. 1791). Surname Pomeroy. B. 1836, s. 1882. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, s. 108, Cromwell Road, S.W.
- Hardinge**, Henry Charles, 3rd V. (cr. 1846). Surname Hardinge. B. 1857, s. 1894. Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 7th Batt. Rifle Brigade; served in the Nile Exped. ('85) with Camel Corps. *Heir*, Hon. Henry R. Hardinge, s. *South Park, Penshurst, Kent*.
- Hardwicke**, John Manners, 7th E. of (cr. 1754. Baron 1733). Surname Yorke. B. 1840, s. 1904. Capt. R.N. (retired); m. '69, Edith, d. of late Mr. Alexander Oswald. *Heir*, Charles Alexander, Visct. Royston, s.
- Hare** (see Listowel).
- Harewood**, Henry Ulick, 5th E. of (cr. 1812). Surname Lascelles. B. 1846, s. 1892. Hon. Col. Yorks Hussars Yeo. Cav.; A.D.C. to the King 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Lascelles, s. *Harewood House, Hanover Square*.
- Harlech**, George Ralph Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Ormsby-Gore. B. 1855, s. 1904. M.P. Shropshire, Oswestry Div. 1901-4; L.L. Col. Leitrim; Major Shropsh. Yeo. since '97; m. '81, Lady Margaret E. Gordon, d. 10th Marquis of Huntley. *Heir*, Hon. William G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., s. C. Brogntyn, Oswestry; 37, Chesham Place, S.W. *Carlton*.
- Harrington**, Charles Augustus, 8th E. of (cr. 1742). Surname Stanhope. B. 1844, s. 1881. Col. Cheshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. W. Stanhope, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Harris**, George Robert Canning, 4th L. (cr. 1813). Surname Harris. B. 1831, s. 1872. Col. commanding E. Kent Yeomanry; appointed Chairman Yeomanry Committee 1900; well-known cricketer; Under-Sec. for India '85-6; Under-Sec. for War '86-9; Gov. of Bombay '90-95; G.C.I.E.; a Lord-in-Waiting '95-1901; G.C.S.I. '95; D.A.G. Imperial Yeo. 1900-01. *Heir*, Hon. George St. Vincent Harris, s. C. Belmont, Faversham, Kent; 6, Oxford Square, W. *Carlton*.
- Harrowby**, John Herbert Dudley, 5th E. of (cr. 1809). Surname Ryder. B. 1854, s. 1900. Partner in the banking firm of Coutts & Co.; M.P. Gravesend '98-1900. C. *Heir*, Visct. Sanden, s. *Sandon Hall, Stafford; Norton House, Campden, Glos. Travellers', Carlton*.
- Hartismere** (see Henniker).
- Hastings**, Albert Edward Delaval, 12th L. (cr. 1264). Surname Astley. B. Nov. 24th, 1832, s. 1904. *Heir*, Hon. Jacob J. Astley, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Hatherton**, Edward George Percy, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Littleton. B. 1842, s. 1888. C.M.G.; Hon. Commr. in Lunacy '90-98; Chm. C.C. and Quarter Sessions Staffs. *Heir*, Hon. E. C. R. Littleton, s. U. Teddesley, Penkridge, Stafford. *Travellers'*.
- Hawarden**, Robert Henry, 5th Viscount (cr. 1791) and Baron de Montalt (cr. 1785). Surname Maude. B. 1842, s. 1905. Retired Hon. Lieut.-Col. 1st Batt. Roy. Fusiliers '84. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Cornwallis Maude, s. *White Hill Chase, Greatham, West Liss, Hants*.
- Hawke**, Martin Bladen, 7th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Hawke. B. 1860, s. 1887. Capt. Yorks County cricket team. *Heir*, Commander Hon. S. Hawke, R.N., bro. C. *Wighill Park, Tadcaster, Carlton, Bachelors', Yorkshire*.
- Hawkesbury**, Cecil George Savile, 1st L. (cr. 1893; orig. cr. 1786). Surname Foljambe. B. 1846. m., 1st, '69, Louisa Blanche, c. d. of Fredk. John and Lady Fanny Howard (died '71); 2nd, '77, Susan Louisa, c. d. of Wm. Henry Fredk. and Lady Emily A. Cavendish.

- Retired Lieut. R.N.; M.P. North Notts. '80-85; Mansfield D. '85-92; a Lord-in-Waiting '94-5; member Royal Commission on Historical MSS. F.S.A. *Heir*, Hon. Arthur Foljambe, M.V.O., Capt. Rifle Brig., s. L. Kirkham Abbey, York; 2, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. *Brooks's*.
- Hay** (see Kinnoull).
- Headfort**, Geoffrey Thomas, 4th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenlis (1831). Surname Taylour. B. 1878, s. 1894. m. April 1901, Rose, d. of the late Chas. Boote, Esq. *Heir*, Earl of Bective, s. C. *Headfort House, Kells, Co. Meath; The Lodge, Virginia, Co. Cavan*.
- Headley**, Charles Mark, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Allanson-Winn. B. 1845, s. 1877. I.R.P. '83. *Heir*, R. G. Allanson-Winn, Esq., c. C. *Carlton*.
- Heneage**, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1896). Surname Heneage, B. 1840. P.C.; M.P. Lincoln '65-8, Grimsby '80-92, '93-5; entered 1st Life Guards '57; retired '63; m. '64, Lady E. C. Hare, d. of 2nd E. of Listowel; Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster and Vice-Pres. of the Commn. on Agriculture '86. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. George Heneage, s. L. U. *Hainton Hall, Lincoln*.
- Henley**, Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1799). Sits as Ld. Northington (1885). Surname Henley. B. 1849, s. 1898. Attaché '68-73. *Heir*, Hon. Anthony Ernest Henley, bro.
- Henniker**, Charles Henry Chandos, 6th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Henniker-Major. B. 1872, s. 1902. Sits as Lord Hartismere; Capt. 3rd Bttn. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own). *Heir*, Hon. Gerald Arthur George Henniker-Major, bro. *Thornham Hall, near Eye, Suffolk*.
- Hereford**, John, 94th Bp. of. Surname Percival. B. 1834. Consecrated '95. The see was founded 676 (income £4200). *E. Queen's Coll., Oxon; Jun. Math. Univ. Sch.* '55; double 1st cl. Mod., '56; B.A. (double 1st cl.) '58; M.A. '61; Hon. LL.D. of Univ. of St. Andrews '70; D.D. '95; was ordained deacon '60, and priest '61, by Bp. of Oxford; formerly Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxford; Head Master of Clifton Coll. '62-78; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of Exeter '69-82; Preb. of Exeter '71-82; Select Preacher at Oxford '82; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of London '24-6; Pres. of Trinity Coll., Oxford, '78-87; Canon of Bristol '82-7; Select Preacher at Oxford '88; Head Master of Rugby '86-95. *Palace, Hereford; Lollards' Tower, Lambeth Palace, S.E. Athenæum*.
- Hereford**, Robert, 16th V. (cr. 1549). Surname Devereux. B. 1843, s. 1855. Is premier Viscount of England. *Heir*, Hon. R.C. Devereux s. C. *Carlton*.
- Herries**, Marmaduke Francis, 12th L. (cr. 1489). Sits as Lord Herries (1884). Surname Constable-Maxwell. B. 1837, s. 1876. L.L. E. Riding, Yorks, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. *Heiress*, Hon. Gwendolen M. Constable-Maxwell, d. *Athenæum*.
- Herschell**, Richard Farrer, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Herschell. B. 1878; s. '99. 3, *Whitehall Court, S.W.*
- Hertford**, Hugh de Grey, 6th M. of (cr. 1793). Surname Seymour. B. 1843, s. 1884. P.C.; M.P. Co. Antrim '69-74, s. Warwickshire '74-80; Compt. of the Household '79-80. L.L. Warwickshire 1905. *Heir*, E. of Yarmouth, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Heytesbury**, Leonard, 4th L. (cr. 1828). Surname Holmes-a-Court. B. 1863, s. 1903; m. '96, Sybil, d. of late Capt. F. B. Morris. *Heir* (to the title), Hon. Richard H. Holmes-a-Court, bro. *Heytesbury, Wilts; Westover, Isle of Wight. New Club*.
- Hill**, Rowland Richard, 4th V. (cr. 1842). Surname Clegg-Hill. B. 1863, s. 1895. *E. Eton m. '90, Annie, d. of William Irwin, Esq. Heir*, Hon. F. W. Clegg-Hill, bro. *Hawthstone, Shrewsbury*.
- Hillingdon**, Charles William, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Mills. B. 1855, s. 1898. Is a partner in Glyn, Mills, & Co.; M.P. Kent, Sevenoaks D., '85-92; Treas. of the Gold Standard Defence Assn. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Thomas Mills, s. *Camelford House, Park Lane, W.*
- Hillsborough**, E. of (see Downshire).
- Hindlip**, Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Allsopp. B. 1877, s. 1897. A.D.C. to Gov. Victoria; served in Boer War. m. 1904, Agatha Lilian, d. of J. C. Thynne, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. Allsopp, un. *Hindlip Hall, Worcester; Alsop-le-Dale, Derbyshire; 33, Hill Street, Berkeley Square. Bachelors' and Turf*.
- Holm Patrick**, Hans Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1897). Surname Hamilton. B. 1886, s. 1898. *Abbots-town, Castleknock, co. Dublin*.
- Home**, Charles Alexander, 12th E. of (cr. 1605). Sits as Ld. Douglas (1875). Surname Douglas-Home. B. 1834, s. 1881. K.T., L.L. of Lanarkshire and Lt.-Col. Lanarkshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Ld. Dunglass, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Hood**, Francis Wheler, 4th V. (cr. 1796). Surname Hood. B. 1838, s. 1846. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. A. Hood, s. C. *Travellers*.
- *Hotham**, John, 5th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Hotham. B. 1838, s. 1872. I.P.; formerly R.N. *Heir*, Fredk. W. Hotham, c. C. *Carlton*.
- Hothfield**, Henry James, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Tufton. B. 1844. L.L. Westmorland; a Lord-in-Waiting '86. *Heir*, Hon. J. S. R. Tufton, s. *Brooks's*.
- Howard de Walden**, Thomas Evelyn, 8th L. (cr. 1597). Surname Ellis. B. 1880, s. 1899. Served in Boer war. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. Wm. Charles Ellis, un.
- Howard de Glossop**, Francis Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Fitzalan-Howard. B. 1859, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. B. E. Fitzalan-Howard, s. L. *White's*.
- Howe**, Richard George Penn, G.C.V.O., 4th E. (cr. 1821). Surname Curzon-Howe. B. 1861, s. 1900. Lord Chamberlain to H.M. the Queen. M.P. Wycombe D., Bucks, '85-1900; Treasurer of the Household '96-1900; Lord-in-Waiting 1900-1903. *Heir*, Viscount Curzon, s. C. *Gopsall, Atherstone; Penn House, Amer-sham, Bucks; Woodlands, Uxbridge; Acton Place, Sudbury, Suffolk; Curzon House, Mayfair, W. Carlton, Turf, Travellers, Constitutional, Bachelors', and Marlboro'*.
- Howth**, William Ulrick Tristram, 4th E. of (cr. 1767). Sits as Ld. Howth (1881). Surname St Lawrence. B. 1827, s. 1874. K.P.; M.P. Galway '68-74. *Travellers*.
- Huntingdon**, Warner Francis John Plantagenet, 14th E. of (cr. 1529). Surname Hastings. B. 1868, s. 1885. Lieut.-Col. late 3rd Batt. Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians); m. Maud, 2nd d. of Sir Samuel Wilson, M.P., '92; Master N. Staffs. Foxhounds. *Heir*, Francis J. C. W. P., Viscount Hastings, s. C. *Sharavogue, King's Co.; Madely Manor, Newcastle, Staffs.; 10, Grosvenor Square, W. Praf's, Carlton, Kildare Street, Abnack's, Ranelagh, Roehampton*.

- ***Huntingfield**, Joshua Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Vanneck. B. 1842, s. 1897. Retired Lieut.-Col. Scots Guards; I.P. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. Vanneck, *bro. Bachelors*.
- Huntly**, Charles, 11th M. of (cr. 1599). Sits as Lord Meldrum (1815). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1863. P.C.; LL.D.; premier M. of Scotland; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81; Lord Rector of Aberdeen Univ. '90, '93, '96. *Heir*, Lord Granville Armyne Gordon, *bro.* L.U. *Aboyne Castle, N.B.*; *Orton Longueville, Peterborough, Devonshire*.
- Hutchinson** (see Donoughmore).
- Hylton**, Hylton George Hylton, 3rd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Jolliffe. B. 1862, s. 1899. M.P. Somerset, Wells Div., '95-9. *Heir*, Hon. William G. H. Jolliffe, s. *Ammerdown Park, Radstock*.
- Iddlesleigh**, Walter Stafford, 2nd E. of (cr. 1885). Surname Northcote. B. 1845, s. 1887. Comm., Deputy-Chm., and Chm. of Board of Inland Revenue '77-92; Chm. of 'Roy. Comm. on Sewage Disposal. *Heir*, Visct. St. Cyres, s. *Pynes, Exeter. Athenæum*.
- Ilechester**, Henry Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Fox-Strangways. B. 1847, s. 1865. P.C.; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms '74; L.L. Dorsetshire. *Heir*, Lord Stavordale, s. C. *Melbury, Dorchester; Abbotsbury, Dorchester; Holland House, Kensington, W. Turf*.
- Inchiquin**, Lucius William, 15th L. (cr. 1543). Surname O'Brien. B. 1864, s. 1900. I.R.P.; Lieut. Rifle Brigade '86-92; m. '96, Ethel Jane, *e. d.* Jonas J. Foster, of Moor Park. C. *Heir*, Hon. Donogh E. Foster O'Brien, s. *Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, co. Clare; Moor Park, Ludlow. Carlton and Naval and Military*.
- Innes** (see Roxburghe).
- Inverclyde**, James Cleland, 3rd L. (cr. 1897). Surname Burns. B. 1864, s. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. John Alan Burns, s. *Castle Wemyss, Wemyss Bay, N.B.*; 17, *Park Terrace, Glasgow. Travellers', Western (Glasgow)*.
- Iveagh**, Edward Cecil, 1st Viscount (cr. 1905) and 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Guinness. B. 1847. 3rd s. Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, and *bro.* of 1st L. Ardilaun; Bart. '85, Baron '91, Viscount 1905. K.P. *Heir*, Hon. Rupert E. Cecil Guinness, s. C. 5, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- James of Hereford**, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname James. B. Hereford 1828. E. Cheltenham Coll.; Lecturer's Prizeman at the Inner Temple '50-51; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '52; "postman" of Court of Exchequer '67; Q.C. '69; M.P. Taunton '69-85; Bury, Lancs., '85-95; Solicitor-General '73, Attorney-General 73-4 and '80-85. Refused to join Mr. Gladstone's '86 Administration as Lord Chancellor because of his views on Home Rule; became one of the leaders of the Liberal Unionist party; one of the counsel for the *Times* in O'Donnell v. Walter, and before the Parnell Commission; took a prominent part in the discussion of the Home Rule Bill during the '93 session; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a peerage, in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet '95-1902; P.C., LL.D.; G.C.V.O.; member Judicial Committee P.C. '96. Chairman Royal Commissions on Accidents to Railway Servants and Alien Immigration. Opposed Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals. L.U. 41, *Cadogan Square, S.W. Brooks's*.
- Jersey**, Victor Albert George, 7th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Villiers. B. 1845, s. 1859. P.C.; G.C.B.; G.C.M.G.; L.L. Oxon; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen '75-7; Paymaster-General '82-90; Governor New South Wales '90-93. *Heir*, Visct. Villiers, s. C. *Middleton Park, Bicester; Osterley Park, Isleworth*.
- Kelvin**, William, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Thomson. B. at Belfast 1824. E. Glasgow Univ. and Cambridge, second wrangler and 1st Smith's prizeman ('42), elected fellow; Prof. of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow Univ. '46-99; hon. LL.D. '96 LL.D. Dublin; Cambridge, Edinburgh, Montreal, Toronto, Princeton, Yale and Bologna Universities; D.C.L. Oxford; M.D. Heidelberg; Matt.D. Christiania; D.Sc. Victoria, London, Wales, and Chancellor of Glasgow University. It is in connection with submarine telegraphy that Lord Kelvin's labours in electrical science are best known. His electrical measuring instruments are largely used in electrical engineering, and his compass and sounding machine have been found most useful by navigators. He has also made important additions to the sciences of electricity and magnetism, and investigated the nature of heat. Pres. British Association '71. Knighted '66. Grand Officer of the Légion d'Honneur '89; knight of the order "Pour le Mérite" of Germany, a commander of the order of Prince Leopold of Belgium, a foreign associate of the French Academy, and has the Order of the First Class of the Sacred Treasure of Japan. He is joint author with Professor Tait of the well-known treatise on "Natural Philosophy." President of the Royal Society '90-5; three times President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; P.C.; O.M.; G.C.V.O.; F.R.S., P.R.S.E., Hon. M.I.C.E., and M.I.E.E. m. 1st, in '52, Margaret, *d.* of Walter Crum, Esq., who died in '70; 2nd, in '74, Frances A., *d.* of Charles R. Blandy, of Madeira. *Neitherhall, Largs, Ayrshire; 15, Eaton Place, S.W. Athenæum, Reform, Whitehall, R.Y. Squadron, Savile, Kenlis (see Headfort)*.
- Kenmare**, Valentine Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenmare (1856). Surname Browne. B. Dec. 1869, s. 1905. Master of the Horse to Lord Lieut. 1903; C.V.O. 1904; L.L. Kerry; m. '87 Hon. Elizabeth Baring, *e. d.* 1st Baron Revelstoke. *Heir*, Hon. Valentine E. C. Browne, Visct. Castlerosse, s.; b. 1891.
- Kenry** (see Dunraven).
- Kensington**, Hugh, 3rd L. (cr. 1886, peerage of the U.K.), 6th L. (peerage of Ireland). Surname Edwardes. B. 1873, s. 1900. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Edwardes, *bro. St. Bride's, Little Haven, S. Wales; 69, Grosvenor Street*.
- Kenyon**, Lloyd, 4th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Kenyon. B. 1864, s. 1869. Lord-in-Waiting 1901. *Heir*, Hon. G. T. Kenyon, M.P., *un. C. Goldington, Whitchurch, Salop. The Albany, Piccadilly, Carlton*.
- Ker** (see Lothian).
- Kesteven**, John Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Is a baronet (cr. 1640). Surname Trollope. B. 1851, s. 1874. Served in S. African campaign 1900. Maj. Lincs. Imp. Yeo. *Heir*, Hon. R. C. Trollope, *bro. C. Casewick, Stamford. Arthur's, Windham, Junior Carlton*.
- Killanin**, Martin Henry Fitzpatrick, 2nd Baron (cr. 1900) and a Baronet. Surname Morris. *e. s.* of Lord Morris and Killanin, P.C.,

- etc.; *b.* 67, s. 1901; *E. Trin. Coll.*, Dublin; Barrister-at-law; Commissioner of Nat. Educ. in Ireland. *M.P. Galway 1900-1901*; *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. G. H. Morris, *bro.* C. Spiddal, *Co. Galway*; *Bulgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Athenaeum, Carlton, Kildare Street, Dublin, and County Club, Galway.*
- Kilmaine**, Francis William, 4th L. (cr. 1789). Surname Browne. B. 1843, s. 1873. *I.R.P.* *co. Heir*, Hon. J. E. D. Browne, s. C. *The Neale, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo. Carlton, Kildare Street.*
- Kilmarnock** (see Erroll).
- Kilmorey**, Francis Charles, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Surname Needham. B. 1842, s. 1880. *K.P.*; *I.R.P.*; *M.P. Newry '72-4*; Lt.-Col. Shropshire Yeo. Cav.; supernumerary A.D.C. to the King 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Newry, s. C. 5, *Aldford Street, W.*; *Mourne Park, Killeel, Co. Down. Carlton.*
- Kimberley**, John, and E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Wodehouse. B. 1848, s. 1902; C.C. Norfolk. *Heir*, Lord Wodehouse, s. *Kimberley House, Wymondham, Norfolk; Wilton Park, North Walsham, Norfolk.*
- Kingsale**, Michael Constantine, 33rd L. (cr. 1811). Surname de Courcy. B. 1835, s. 1895. *I.P.*; premier baron of Ireland, enjoys the hereditary privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign. *Heir*, Lieut. Hon. M. W. R. de Courcy, s. *The Grange, Marle Hill, Cheltenham.*
- Kingston**, Henry Edwyn, 9th E. of (cr. 1768). Surname King-Tenison. B. 1874, s. 1896. *m.* Ethel Lisette, *d.* Sir Andrew Barclay Walker. Capt. Irish Guards. *Heir*, Visct. Kingsborough, s. *Kilronan Castle, Carrick-on-Shannon. Carlton, Wellington.*
- Kinloss**, Mary, 8th Baroness (cr. 1601). (In the Peerage of Scotland.) Surname Morgan-Grenville. B. 1852, s. 1899. *d.* last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; *m.* '84, Luis Ferdinand Harry Courthorpe Morgan, *Heir*, Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville, Master of Kinloss, s.
- Kinnaird**, Arthur FitzGerald, 11th L. (cr. 1682). Surname Kinnaird. B. 1847, s. 1887. *M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb.* Hon. Col. Tay Vol. div. R.E. (Submarine miners); Director Barclay's Bank. *Heir*, Hon. D. A. Kinnaird, Master of Kinnaird, Lieut. Scots Guards; s. L. U. *Rossie Priory, Inchture, Perthshire*; 15, *St. James's Square, S.W. Athenaeum, Brooks's, New Club, Edin.*
- Kinnear**, Alexander Smith, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Kinnear. B. 1833. Called to the Bar (Scottish) 1856; Q.C.; Dean of Faculty of Advocates '81, Lord of Session '82. Chm. Scottish Universities Commission; Member Royal Commission on Scottish Church Crisis 1904. 2, *Moray Place, Edinburgh.*
- Kinnoull**, Archibald Fitzroy George, 12th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Hay (1711). Surname Hay. B. 1855, s. 1897. Ex. Col. Egyptian Gendarmerie. *Heir*, Ld. Hay of Kintlauns, *g.s. Dupplin and Balhousie Castles, Perthshire*; 6, *West Chapel Street, Mayfair.*
- Kinross**, Patrick, 2nd L. (cr. 1902) Surname Balfour. B. 1870; Advocate Scottish Bar. *Heir*, Hon. John P. D. Balfour. s. L. 6, *Rothsay Terrace, Edinburgh; Glaslune, North Berwick.*
- Kintore**, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, 10th E. of (cr. 1677). Sits as Ld. Kintore (1832). Surname Keith-Falconer. B. 1852, s. 1880. *P.C.*; G.C.M.G.; LL.D.; A.D.C.; Grand Cordon Crown of Italy; First Class Red Eagle of Prussia; Grand Cross of Portuguese Military Order of Christ; Grand Cross of the North Star of Sweden. Lt.-Col. and Col. commdg. 3rd Gordon Highlanders; a Lord-in-Waiting '85-6, and since '95; Captain Yeo. Guard '86-9; Gov. S. Australia '89-95. *Heir*, Lord Falconer, s. C. *Keith Hall, Inverurie, N.B. Inglismaldie, Laurencekirk, N.B. Marlborough, St. James's, Carlton, Turf.*
- Kitchener of Khartoum and of the Vaal**, Horatio Herbert, 1st L. (cr. 1898); 1st Visct. (cr. 1902). Surname Kitchener; e. s. late Lieut.-Col. H. H. Kitchener; *b.* 1859; G.C.B.; G.C.M.G.; O.M. Ed. at Woolwich; joined Royal Engineers; employed in and after '74 on the Palestine and Cyprus Surveys; served in the Egyptian Army in '82, and Nile Expedition in '84; Governor of Suakin '86; led the Egyptian troops against Osman Digna at Handub '88, and made A.D.C. to the late Queen and C.B.; Adj.-Gen. Egyptian Army '88-92; Sirdar '92. After the taking of Dongola, in '96, he was made K.C.B., and organised the final advance against and defeat of the Khalifa in Sept. '98, being awarded a peerage, as Baron Kitchener of Khartoum and of Aspal. Presented with the freedom of the City of London and a sword of honour. D.C.L. Oxford '99. Received, June '99, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament and a grant of £30,000. Appointed Chief of the Staff in the South African campaign in Dec. '99, and went out with Lord Roberts; promoted to supreme command on the return of Lord Roberts in Jan. 1901; at end of the war created a Viscount and received a grant of £30,000; Order of Merit, 1902. Received a sword of honour from the Corporation of Cape Town and an illuminated address and plate from the Corporation of London. Com.-in-Chief of the Indian Army since 1902. As to 1905 events see p. 53. *Heir-pres.*, Col. Henry E. C. Kitchener, *bro. United Service, Bachelors'.*
- Knollys**, Francis, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Knollys. B. 1840; s. late Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys; *m.* '87, Hon. Ardyn Mary, *d.* of Sir H. Tyrwhitt, Bart., and Baroness Berners; private sec. to the King; G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Knollys, s. *Blount's Court, Hcnley-on-Thames; St. James's Palace, S.W.*
- Knutsford**, Henry Thurstan, 1st V. (cr. 1895); 1st B. cr. 1888. Surname Holland. B. 1825; e. s. late Sir H. Holland, Bart.; P.C.; called Bar, Inner Temp., '49, bencher '81; legal adviser at Col. Off. '67-70; Assist. Under Sec. State Colonies '70-74; *M.P. Midhurst '74-85, Hampstead '85-8; Finan. Sec. Treas. '85; Vice-Pres. Council '85-6 and '86-7; Col. Sec. of State Jan. '87-92; G.C.M.G. Heir*, Hon. Sydney George Holland, s. C. *Pinewood, Witley, Surrey*; 75, *Eaton Square, S.W.*
- Lamington**, Charles Wallace Alexander Napier, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Cochrane-Baillie. B. 1860, s. 1890. *m.* Mary, *d.* of Lord Newlands. G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.; *M.P. North St. Pancras '86-90; Gov. of Queensland '95-1901; of Bombay 1903. Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Brisbane W. Cochrane-Baillie, s. C. 26, *Willon Crescent, S.W.; Lamington, Lanarkshire. Carlton.*
- Lanesborough**, Charles John Brinsley, 7th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Butler. B. 1865, s. 1905.

- Major 3rd Batt. Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Lord Newtown-Butler, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Langford**, Hercules Edward, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Rowley. B. 1848, s. 1854. I.R.P.; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. J. H. W. Rowley, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Lansdowne**, Henry Charles Keith, 5th M. of (cr. 1784). Surname FitzMaurice. B. 1843, s. 1866. K.G.; P.C.; e. s. of 4th Marquis; Under-Sec. War '72-'74; Under-Sec. India Office '80; and Governor-General of Canada '83-'8; Governor-General of India '88-'93; Trustee of the National Gallery '94; Sec. of State for War '95-1900, app. Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs, 1900; L.L. Wilts; LL.D. Dublin '99. *Heir*, E. of Kerry, s. L.U. Bowdow, Calne, Wilts. *Travellers*'.
- Lathom**, Edward George, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). Surname Bootle-Wilbraham. B. 1864; Commander R.N.V.R. Mersey Div.; s. '98; Prov. Grand Master of the W. Lancs. Freemasons '98. *Heir*, Hon. Edward William, Lord Skeimersdale, s. *Lathom House*, Ormskirk; 1, *Bryanston Square*, W. *Marlborough, Carlton, Turf, Garrick*.
- Lauderdale**, Frederick Henry, 13th E. of (cr. 1924). Surname Maitland. B. 1840, s. 1884. S.R.P. '89; L.L. Berwickshire '90-1901. *Heir*, Visct. Maitland, s. *Thirlestane Castle, Lauder, Co. Berwick. Carlton*.
- Lawrence**, John Hamilton, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Lawrence. B. 1846, s. 1879; a Lord-in-Waiting to the King. *Heir*, Hon. A. G. Lawrence, s. L.U. *Brooks*'s.
- Leconfield**, Charles Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Wyndham. B. 1872, s. 1900; served during the S. African campaign in the No. 4 Remount Dept. Depôt, and was wounded. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. W. Reginald Wyndham, *bro*.
- Leeds**, George Godolphin, 10th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Osborne. B. 1862, s. 1895. M.P. Brixton D. '87-'96; Assist. Sec. to Colonial Sec. '87-'8; Treas. of Her late Majesty's Household '95-6. *Heir*, John Francis, Marquis of Carmarthen, s. C. 11, *Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. Carlton, Royal Yacht Squadron*.
- Leicester**, Thomas William, 2nd E. of (cr. 1857). Surname Coke. B. 1822, s. 1842. K.G.; Keeper of Privy Seal to the King when he was Prince of Wales; L.L. Norfolk. *Heir*, Visct. Coke, s. U. *Holkham, Norfolk*.
- Leigh**, Francis Dudley, 2nd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Leigh. B. 1835, s. 1905. Priv. sec. to Lord Cross when Sec. for India. *Heir*, Hon. R. Leigh, *bro*. *Sionleigh Abbey, Kenilworth*.
- Leinster**, Maurice, 6th D. of (cr. 1766). Sits as V. Leinster (1747). Surname FitzGerald. B. 1887, s. 1893. Is premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ireland. *Heir-pres.*, Ld. Desmond, *bro*. *Carlton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare*.
- Leitrim**, Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1795). Surname Clements; sits as Baron Clements (1831). B. 1879, s. 1892. m. 1902, Violet Lina, d. of the late Mr. Robt. Henderson; served in S. Africa 1900-1902. *Heir*, Hon. F. P. Clements, *bro*. *Milford, Co. Donegal*.
- Leven and Melville**, Ronald Ruthven, 13th E. of (cr. 1841). Surname Leslie-Melville. B. 1835, s. 1889. S.R.P.; P.C.; Lord High Commissioner General Assembly Church of Scotland since '98; Keeper of the Privy Seal; K.T. 1905. *Heir*, Lord Balgonie, s. *Carlton, Travellers*'.
- Lichfield**, Augustus, 92nd Bp. of. (See founded 636.) Surname Legge. B. 1839, app. 1891; 5th s. of the 4th Earl of Dartmouth. E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxon; B.A. '61; M.A. '64; curate of Handsworth '64; priest '65; curate of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, '66-'7; vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, '67; Hon. Canon of Rochester '77; vicar of Lewisham '79; rural dean of Greenwich '80, and of Lewisham '86; Proctor in Convocation for Rochester '85-'91. Bishop of Lichfield July '91. *The Palace, Lichfield*.
- Lichfield**, Thomas Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Anson. B. 1856, s. 1892. *Heir*, Visct. Anson, s. *Shugborough Hall, Stafford*; 38, *Great Cumberland Place, W.*
- ***Liford**, James Wilfred, 5th V. (cr. 1881). Surname Hewitt. B. 1837, s. 1887. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. A. R. Hewitt, *bro*. C. *Austin House, Broadway, Works*.
- Lilford**, John, 5th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Powys. B. 1863, s. 1896. *Heir*, Hon. T. A. Powys, s. *Lilford Hall, Northamptonshire*.
- Limerick**, William Henry Edmond de Vere Sheaffe, 4th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Ld. Foxford (1813). Surname Perry. B. 1863, s. 1896. *Heir*, Visct. Glentworth, s.
- Lincoln**, Edward, 88th Bp. of. (See founded about 800. The see was known formerly as Lindisae, then Leicester, then Dorchester; in 1067 it became the diocese of Lincoln.) Surname King. B. 1829, app. 1885; s. of the late Ven. Archdeacon King. E. Oriel Coll., Oxon.; B.A. '51; M.A. '55; D.D. '73; deacon '54; priest '55; curate of Wheatley '54-'8; chaplain and assistant lecturer at Cuddesdon College '58, Principal '63; Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford '73; a High Churchman; author of sermons "Ezra and Nehemiah," "Addresses to Men and other Sermons" (78); "Meditations on the Last Seven Words" (79). In '83 proceedings were instituted against him by the Church Association for alleged illegal ritualistic practices, and after long delay the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered judgment confirming the decision of the Archbishop (Aug. and, '92). *Old Palace, Lincoln. Athenaeum*.
- Linley**, Nathaniel, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Linley. B. 1848. Called to the bar '50, Q.C. '72, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas '73, Lord Justice of Appeal '81, Master of the Rolls '97-1900, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary 1900. Author of several works on law. F.R.S., D.C.L. Oxon., LL.D. Edin. and Camb. P.C. Member Royal Commission on Historical MSS. 19, *Craen Hill Gardens, W.*; *East Carlton, Norwich. Athenaeum*.
- ***Lindsay**, David Clark Bethune, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Surname Lindsay. B. 1832, s. 1894. S.P.; m. '66 Emily Marian, widow of Capt. Edmund Charles Barnes. *Heir*, Visct. Garnock, s. *Kilconquhar Castle, Fife; Wormistoun, Caledonian and Scottish Conservative*.
- Lindsey**, Montagu Peregrine Albemarle, 12th E. (cr. 1606). Surname Bertie. B. 1861, s. 1899. A.D.C. to Lord Carrington when Governor of New South Wales. *Heir*, Earl of Abingdon. *Uffington; Stamford. Carlton, Wallington*.
- Lingen**, Lord, died July 23, 1905; leaves no heir, title extinct.

- Linlithgow**, John Adrian Louis, 1st M. of (cr. 1902). Surname Hope. B. 1860, s. 1873. P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; Lord-in-Waiting '85-6, '86-9; Lord High Commissioner to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '87-89; Gov. of Victoria '89-95; Paymaster-Gen. '95-98; Lord Chamberlain '08-1900; first Gov.-Gen. of the Commonwealth of Australia; Sec. for Scotland, Feb. 3, 1905. *Heir*, Earl of Hope. toun, s. C. *Carlton*.
- ***Lisburne**, Ernest Edmund Henry Malet, 7th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Vaughan. B. 1892, s. 1899. I.P. *Heir*, Capt. George Augustus Vaughan. *Crosswood, Aberystwyth*.
- ***Lisle**, George William James, 6th L. (cr. 1758). Surname Lysaght. B. 1840, s. 1898. I.P. Served in New Zealand militia '64-5. *Heir*, Hon. Horace George Lysaght, s. C. *Mallow, Co. Cork*.
- Lister**, Joseph, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Lister. B. 1827. P.C. s. of the late Joseph J. Lister, of Upton, Essex; ex-President Royal Society; Sergeant Surgeon to the King; Emeritus Prof. of Clinical Surgery in King's College; B.A. and M.B. Lond.; F.R.C.S. and F.R.C.S. Edin.; Hon. LL.D. Edin., Glasgow, Camb., Montreal, and Toronto; D.C.L. Oxon., Victoria, and London, and M.D. Dublin. Has many other distinctions, both British and foreign; O.M. 1902. 12 *Park Crescent, Portland Place, W.*
- Listowel**, William, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Hare (1869). Surname Hare. B. 1833, s. 1856. K.P.; formerly in the Guards; severely wounded at Alma; Lord-in-Waiting '80. *Heir*, Visct. Ennismore, s. *Kingslon House, Prince's Gate, S.W. Brooks's*.
- Liverpool**, Francis James, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1880.) Surname Chavasse. B. 1846; E. Oxford; 1st class law and history; vicar of St. Paul, Upper Holloway, '73-8; rector of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford, '78-89; was examining chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter. Principal of Wycliffe Hall '89-1900. Bishop of Liverpool 1900. *The Palace, Liverpool*.
- Llandaff**, Henry, 1st V. (cr. 1895). Surname Matthews. B. 1826. P.C.; s. Hon. Henry Matthews, late puisne judge of Ceylon; admitted at Lincoln's Inn '45, in '50 called to the Bar, and commenced practice in '52; took silk '68; Bench. of Lincoln's Inn; M.P. Dungarvan (L.C.) '68-74; East Birmingham, '86-95; Home Secretary, '86-92; Chm. London Water Supply Commission '97. 6 *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
- Llandaff**, Joshua Pritchard, 94th Bp. of. (See founded in the sixth century.) Surname Hughes. B. —; app. 1905; son of Dr. Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph '70-89; E. Balliol Coll., Powis Exhibitioner; 3rd class Lit. Hum.; deacon '71, priest '72; Curate of Neath '72-7; Vicar of Newcastle, Bridgend, Glam. '77-84, Llantrisant '84; Chaplain to the late Bishop of Llandaff 1900-5. *The Palace, Llandaff*.
- Llangattock**, John Allan, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1837. Surname Rolls. Hon. Col. 1st Monmouthshire Vol. Art.; M.P. Monmouthshire '80-85. *Heir*, Hon. J. M. 'Rolls, s. C. *The Hendre, Monmouth; South Lodge, Rutland Gate, S.W. Carlton, Arthur's*.
- Loch**, Edward Douglas, 2nd L. (cr. 1895). Surname Loch. B. 1873, s. 1900. Served in Soudan campaign 1898, D.S.O.; also on the staff in S. Africa. 44, *Elm Park Gardens; Stoke College, Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk. Guards', Travellers'*.
- Loftus** (see Ely).
- Londesborough**, William Francis Henry, 2nd E. of (cr. 1887). Surname Denison. B. 1864, s. 1900. Vice-Admiral of Yorks; Hon. Col. 2nd Vol. Batt. E. Yorks Regt. C. *Heir*, Visct. Raincliffe, s. *Londesborough Park, Market Weighton; Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough; Blankney Hall, Lincoln; and 8, South Audley Street, W. Carlton, Marlboro' and Pratt's*.
- London**, Arthur Foley, 110th Bp. of. (This see was founded at a very early date, the bishops formerly possessing archiepiscopal powers. The income of the see is £10,000, and in precedence it ranks after Canterbury and York.) Surname Winnington-Ingram. B. 1858, app. 1901. E. Marlborough and Keble Coll.; ordained 1884, at S. Mary's, Shrewsbury; curate '84-5; private chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield '85-91; head of Oxford House, Bethnal Green '88-95; rector of Bethnal Green '95-7; Bishop Suffragan of Stepney '97-1901; ex-Chaplain to the Archbishop of York; Select Preacher at Oxford and Cambridge, and Lecturer on Pastoral Theology, Cambridge. Dean of the chapels royal. *Fulham Palace, S.W.*
- Londonderry**, Charles Stewart, 6th M. of (cr. 1816). Sits as E. Vane (1823). Surname Vane-Tempest-Stewart. B. 1852, s. 1834. P.C.; K.G.; G.C.V.O.; C.B.; M.P. Co. Down '78-84; Viceroy of Ireland '86-9; Chm. London School Board '95-8; A.D.C. to the King, 1901; Postmaster-General 1900-2; President of the Board of Education 1902-3; Lord President of the Council Oct. 1903. L.L. Belfast 1900; L.L. co. Down 1902. *Heir*, Visct. Castlereagh, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Longford**, Thomas, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Sits as Lord Silchester (1821). Surname Pakenham. B. 1864, s. 1887. K.P. H.M.L. Co. Longford; served in S. Africa as Capt. Imp. Yeo. 1900, and in 1902 as Lieut.-Col. Imp. Yeo.; m. 1899 Lady Mary Julia Child Villiers, d. of the Earl of Jersey. *Heir*, Lord Silchester, s. C. *Pakenham Hall, Castlepollard, Ireland; 7, Gt. Cumberland Street, W.*
- Lonsdale**, Hugh Cecil, 5th E. of second creation (cr. 1807). Surname Lowther. B. 1857, s. 1882. Hereditary Adm. of the coasts of Westmorland and Cumberland, and Lord Warden of the West Marshes; Col. Westmorland and Cumberland Hussars. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. Lowther, bro. C. *Lowther Castle, Penrith; Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland; Barleythorpe Hall, Oakham, Rutland; 14 and 15, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Carlton, Turf*.
- Lothian**, Robert Schomberg, 10th M. of (cr. 1901). B. 1874, s. 1900. Surname Kerr. *Heir*, Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, un. *Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith, Midlothian; Blickling Hall, Aylsham, Norfolk; Monteviot, Jedburgh, N.B.*
- Loudoun**, Charles Edward Hastings, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Botreaux (1368). Surname Abney-Hastings. B. 1855, s. 1874. *Heir*, Hon. P. F. Rawdon-Hastings, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- ***Louth**, Randal Pilgrim Ralph, 14th L. (cr. 1541). Surname Plunkett. B. 1868, s. 1883. I.P. *Heir*, the Hon. Otway R. P. O. Plunkett, s. *Louth Hall, Ardee, Co. Louth*.
- Lovat**, Simon Joseph, 16th L. (cr. before 1440). Sits as Ld. Lovat (1837). Surname Fraser. B. 1871, s. 1887; served in S. Africa as Capt. of the corps of gillies which he raised, 1900.

- Heir*, Hon. H. J. Fraser, *bro.* *Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, Inverness*; 14, *Bruton Street, W.*
- Lovelace**, Ralph Gordon, 2nd E. of (cr. 1838). Surname Milbanke. *e. s.* first Earl. B. 1839, s. to the Barony of Wentworth 1862, and sat under that title, until he succeeded to the earldom '03. *Heir* (to earldom), Hon. Lionel F. Noel, *bro.* *Heir-pres.* (to Barony of Wentworth), Lady Ada Mary, d. L. *Wentworth House, Chelsea. Athenaeum.*
- Lovell and Holland** (see Egmont).
- Lucan**, George, 4th E. of (cr. 1795). (Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1632). Surname Bingham. B. 1830, s. 1888. K.P. '98. Served in the Rifle Brig. and Coldstream Guards, retiring as Lt.-Col. '60; Vice-Adm. of Prov. of Connaught; Co. Mayo, 1900; Knight of Legion of Honour and Medjidie; was present at Alma and Balaclava; M.P. for Mayo '65-74; I.R.P. L.L. co. Mayo '89. *Heir*, Lord Bingham, s. C. *Laleham House, Staines; Castlebar House, Castlebar, Ireland. Carlton, Turf.*
- Lucas**, Auberon Thomas, 8th L. (cr. 1663). Surname Herbert. B. 1876; s. his un., 7th Earl Cowper in barony 1905. Also 5th Lord Dingwall in peerage of Scotland and co-heir to Barony of Butler. *Heiress*, Miss Nan I. Herbert (*sister*). *Wrest Park, Beds; Picket Post, Ringwood.*
- Ludlow**, Henry, 2nd B. (cr. 1897). Surname Lopes. B. 1865, s. 1899; m. 1903, Blanche, widow of the 7th Lord Howard de Walden. Called to the Bar Inner Temple '90; Capt. Royal Wilts Yeomanry; Chm. and President Cancer Hospital. *Heywood, Westbury, Wilts; 27, Portland Place, W. Wellington, Prince's, Carlton.*
- Lurgan**, William, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Brownlow. B. 1858, s. 1882. State Steward 1902. *Heir*, Hon. — Brownlow, s. L. *Carlton.*
- Lyttelton** (see Cobham).
- Lytton**, Victor Alexander George Robert, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). Surname Lytton. B. 1876, s. 1891. m. 1902, Pamela, d. of Sir Trevor Chichele Plowden, K.C.S.I. *Heir*, Edward Anthony James, s., b. May 13th, 1903. *Knebworth, Herts; 32, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.*
- Lyveden**, Courtenay Robert Percy, 3rd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Vernon. B. 1857, s. 1902. m. '90. Pres. Brit. Committee for Study of Foreign Municipal Affairs. *Heir*, Robert Fitzpatrick Courtenay, s. *Guernsey House, Folkestone; Compton, Guildford, Surrey. Nat. Liberal, New Reform, Pilgrims.*
- Maclesfield**, George Loveden William Henry, 7th E. of (cr. 1721). Surname Parker. B. 1888, s. 1896. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil T. Parker, *un. Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire; 22, Down Street, W.*
- Macdonald**, Ronald Archibald, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Macdonald. B. 1853, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. S. G. J. Macdonald, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Macdonald** of Earnslowie, Susan Agnes, 1st Baroness (cr. 1891). Surname Macdonald. Widow of late Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., many years Prime Minister of Canada.
- Macnaghten**, Edward, L. (cr. 1887). Surname Macnaghten. B. 1830. P.C.; B.A. Camb. '52, M.A. '59, and Fellow Trin.; Linc. Inn '57; K.C.; Benchers '83; M.P. Co. Antrim '80-85; N. Antrim '85-7; a Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary since '87; LL.D. Dublin '99. C. *Carlton.*
- Magheramorne**, Dudley Stuart, 3rd L. (cr. 1887). Surname M'Garel-Hogg. B. 1863, s. 1903. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. M'Garel-Hogg, *bro.* C. *Magheramorne, Co. Antrim; 36, Lowndes Street, S.W.*
- Malmesbury**, James Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Harris. B. 1872, s. 1899. B.A. (Hist. Honours) Ch. Ch. Oxford. m. 1905 Hon. Dorothy Gough Calthorpe. *Heir*, Hon. Alex. Charles Harris, *twin bro.* C. *Heron Court, Christchurch, Hants. Bath, Carlton.*
- *Manchester**, Edmund Arbuthnot, 4th Bp. of. (See founded 1847.) Surname Knox. B. 1847, app. 1903. Is s. of the Rev. George Knox. E. St. Paul's School and Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford (1st class Moderations and Lit. Hum. and Law and Mod. History), Fellow of Merton Coll. '63, Tutor '75, and Chaplain '79; rector of Kibworth Beauchamp '84; Vicar of Aston '91; hon. Canon of Worcester and Bishop Suffragan of Coventry '94; then Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and Archdeacon of Birmingham. He married '95, as his second wife, a daughter of Canon Newton. *Bishops Court, Manchester.*
- Manchester**, William Angus Drogo, 9th D. of (cr. 1719). Surname Montagu. B. 1877, s. 1892. m. 1900 Helena, d. of E. Zimmermann, of Cincinnati. *Heir*, Visct. Mandeville, s. *Kimbolton Castle.*
- Manners**, John Thomas, 3rd L. (cr. 1807). Surname Manners. B. 1852, s. 1864. *Heir*, Hon. John Neville Manners, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Mansfield**, William David, 5th E. of (cr. 1792). Surname Murray. B. 1860, s. 1898. Hei. Keeper of the Palace of Scone. Chairman Roy. Comm. on Physical Training, Scotland; P.C. 1905. *Heir*, The Hon. A. D. Murray, *bro.* C. *Carlton.*
- Manvers**, Charles William Sydney, 4th E. (cr. 1806). Surname Pierrepont. B. 1854, s. 1900. Brig.-Gen. commanding Sherwood Foresters Volunteer Brigade; M.P. Newark Div. of Notts '85-'95 and '98-1900. C. *Heir*, Viscount Newark, s. *Thoresby Park, Ollerton, Notts; Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham; 6, Tilney Street, Park Lane. Carlton, Travellers', Wellington.*
- Mar**, John Francis Erskine, 34th E. (cr. ante 1404). Surname Goodeve-Erskine. B. 1836, s. 1866. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Garioch, s. C. *Sunnington Rise, Bournemouth. Carlton.*
- Mar and Kellie**, Walter John Francis, 12th and 14th E. of (cr. 1565). Surname Erskine. B. 1865, s. 1888. S.R.P.; L.L. co. Clackmannan. *Heir*, Lord Erskine, s. *Alloa House, Clackmannanshire.*
- Marlborough**, Charles Richard John, 9th D. of (cr. 1702). Surname Spencer-Churchill. B. 1871, s. 1892. K.G. m. '95 Consuelo, d. of W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York. Chancellor of the Primrose League; Paymaster-Gen. '99, resigned 1902; P.C. '99; served in S. Africa as Staff Capt. for Imperial Yeo.; Under-Sec. for the Colonies July 1903. *Heir*, M. of Blandford, s. (b. '97). *Blenheim Palace, Oxon.*
- Masham**, Samuel, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Cunliffe-Lister. B. 1815. One of the largest landowners in Yorks. *Heir*, Hon. Samuel Cunliffe-Lister, s. C. *Swinton, Masham, Yorks.*
- Massereene**, Algernon W. J. Clotworthy, 12th Visct. (cr. 1660). Sits as Lord Oriet (1821). Surname Skeffington. B. 1873, s. 1905. Major 17th Lancers; D.S.O. m. Jean Barbara, *e. d.* J. S. Ainsworth, M.P. *Heir*, Chichester

- Arthur Skeffington. *Antrim Castle, Antrim; Oriol Temple, Co. Louth.*
- Massy**, John Thomas William, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Massy. B. 1835, s. 1874. I.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. H. S. J. Massy, s. C. *Killakee, Rathfarnham, co. Dublin. Carlton.*
- Mayo**, Dermot Robert Wyndham, 7th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Bourke. B. 1851, s. 1872. I.R.P. '90; P.C. 1900; K.P. 1904. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. Bourke, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Meath**, Reginald, 12th E. of (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Chaworth (1831). Surname Brabazon. B. 1841, s. 1887. L.L. County and City of Dublin; K.P.; P.C.; D.L.; Chancellor Univ. of Ireland; founded Metropolitan Public Gardens Association '82, Lads' Drill Association and Empire Day Movement. *Heir*, Lord Ardee, s., Capt. and Battalion Grenadier Guards. C. *Kilruddery, Bray, Ireland; Ottermead, Ottershaw, Chertsey; 83, Lancaster Gate, W. Travellers', Bachelors', Kildare Street, Dublin.*
- Meldrum** (see Huntly).
- *Melfort**. On the death of the late Earl of Perth and Melfort his only child, Lady Edith Drummond, only assumed the French titles of Comtesse de Lussan and Baronne de Valrose. The Earldom of Melfort became dormant, and Viscount Strathallan claimed the Earldom of Perth. (See Perth.)
- Melville**, Charles Saunders, 6th V. (cr. 1802). Surname Dundas. B. 1843, s. 1904. Consul-General at Hamburg '85-97, at Christiania '97-1904. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Charles C. Dundas, s. *Melville Castle, Lasswade, Edinburgh, and Colterstock Hall, Northamptonshire. Carlton.*
- Mendip** (see Clifden).
- Meredyth** (see Athlumney).
- Methuen**, Paul Sanford, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Methuen. B. 1845, s. 1891. G.C.B.; K.C.V.O.; C.M.G.; Ensign and Lieut. Scots Guards '64; Major-Gen. '90; Lieut.-Gen. '98; special service Gold Coast '73; Brig.-Major Home Dist. '74; Mil. Sec. Ireland '77; Mil. Attaché Berlin '77-81; Egyptian expedition '82; A.A.G. Home District '81-4; commanded Bechuanaland Field Force, "Methuen's Horse," '85; Adj.-Gen. S. Africa '88; Tirah campaign '97; General commanding Home District '92-97; in command of the First Div. in S. Africa '99-1901; severely wounded near Tweebosch March 1902; G.C.B. Nov. 1902; Colonel Scots Guards, and given the Eastern Command, 1904. *Heir*, Hon. P. A. Methuen, s. *Corsham Court, Wilts. Guards' and Travellers'.*
- *Mexborough**, John Horace, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). Surname Savile. B. 1843, s. 1899. I.P. *Heir-pres.*, Lieut. J. H. Savile, h.-bro. *Methley Park, Leeds; Wellington Court, Albert Gate, S.W.*
- Middleton**, Digby Wentworth Bayard, 9th L. (cr. 1711). Surname Willoughby. B. 1844, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. P. Willoughby, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Midleton**, William, 8th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brodrick (1706). Surname Brodrick. B. 1830, s. 1870. M.P. Mid Surrey '68-70; L.L. Surrey. *Heir*, Rt. Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, M.P., s. C. *Peper Harow, Godalming; The Grange, Midleton, Ireland. Carlton, Constitutional.*
- *Milltown**, E. of (cr. 1763), claimed by Robert F. W. Leeson. 95, *Upper Leeson Street, Dublin.*
- Milner**, Alfred, 1st V. (cr. 1902). Surname Milner. B. 1854; P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. s. of Dr. Milner. E. in Germany, at King's Coll., London, and Balliol Coll., Oxford; 1st class in Classics; Hon. Fellow of New Coll.; called to the Bar, Inner Temp., '81, and for some time was on the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. In '85 he fought the Harrow D.; private sec. to Mr. Goschen, then Chan. of the Exchequer, '87-9; Under-Sec. for Finance in Egypt '89-92; author of "England in Egypt"; Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue '92-7; succeeded Lord Rosmead as Governor of Cape Colony and High Commr. for S. Africa '97. He met Mr. Kruger in conference at Bloemfontein, in June '99, to try and arrive at a settlement of the Uitlanders' grievances and other difficulties between the Transvaal and British Government, but the conference failed, and war afterwards broke out. Appointed Governor Transvaal and Orange River Colonies 1900. In 1901 he was, on visiting England, elevated to the peerage, and in further recognition of his public services, especially in connection with the peace settlement, he was, in 1902, made a viscount. In 1903 he visited England and Europe on vacation, and in September received an invitation to join the Cabinet, but declined. Resigned his offices and returned home in 1905. 47, *Duke Street, St. James's, S.W. Athenæum and United University.*
- Minster** (see Conyngham).
- Minto**, Gilbert John, 4th E. of (cr. 1813). Surname Elliot, Murray-Kynnmund-Elliot. B. 1845, s. 1891. E. Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; attached to Turkish army, Russo-Turkish war, '77; served Afghanistan '79; private sec. to Gen. Sir F. Roberts, S. Africa, '81; Egyptian Campaign '82; Mil. Sec. to Gov.-Gen. of Canada '83-6; Chief of Staff in campaign in N.-W. Territories of Canada '85; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '98-1904; Viceroy of India August 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Melgund, s. *Minto House, Hawick, N.B. Guards', Turf, Brooks's.*
- *Molesworth**, the Rev. Samuel, 8th V. (cr. 1716). Surname Molesworth. B. 1829, s. 1875. I.P. *Heir*, G. B. Molesworth, s. *Lansdown Crescent, Bath; 33, Park Lane, W.*
- Monck**, Henry Power Charles Stanley, 5th V. (cr. 1800). Baron (P.L.) 1797. Baron (U.K.) 1866. Surname Monck. B. 1849, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. C. H. S. Monck, Capt. 3rd Batt. Coldstream Gds., s. C. *Charleville, Enniskerry, co. Wicklow; Carlton, Kildare Street.*
- Monckton** (see Galway).
- Moncreiff**, Henry James, 2nd B. (cr. 1874, and Bt. 1826 Nova Scotia, and 1871 U.K.). Surname Moncreiff. B. 1840, s. 1895. Judge Supreme Courts Scotland '88 to '95; L.L. Kinross-shire. L.U. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. and Rev. R. C. Moncreiff, bro. *Tulliebole Castle, Kinross; 15, Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh. Brooks's, Athenæum, New (Edinburgh).*
- Monk Bretton**, John William, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname Dodson. B. 1869, s. 1897. Formerly in the Diplomatic Service; priv. sec. to Col. Sec. L.U. *Conyboro, Lewes, Sussex; 12, Park Lane, W.*
- Monkswell**, Robert, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Collier. B. 1845, s. 1886. E. Eton and Camb. (1st class Law Tripos '66); Inner Temple '69; Conveyancing Counsel to Treasury and Official Exam. High Court of Justice; a Lord-in-Waiting '92-5; Under-Sec. of State

- for War '95; Chm. L.C.C. 1903; introduced Copyright Bills considered by a committee, of which he was chairman. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. Hardcastle Collier, s. L. 7, *Chelsea Embankment, Brooks's, Athenæum*.
- Monson**, Augustus Debonnaire John, 9th L. (cr. 1728). Surname Monson. B. 1868, s. 1900. Attaché to the British Embassy, Paris, and private sec. to Ambassador '96-1900 m. 1903, Romaine, d. of late Gen. Roy Stone, U.S.A. *Heir*, Sir Edmund Monson, un. *Burton Hall, Lincoln; Chart Lodge, Sevenoaks*.
- Montagu** of Beaulieu, John W. E., 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Douglas-Scott-Montagu. B. '66; s. 1905. M.P. Hants, New Forest, '92-1905; ed. "Car Illustrated," etc. *Heir*, Hon. Robert H. Douglas-Scott-Montagu, bro. C. Beaulieu, Hants; 3, *Tilney Street, W. Carlton, Automobile, etc.*
- Monteagle** (see Sligo).
- Monteagle** of Brandon, Thomas, 2nd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Spring Rice. B. 1849, s. 1866. *Heir*, Hon. T. A. Spring Rice, s. L.U. *Mount Trenchard, Foynes, co. Limerick; 8, Sloane Court, S.W. Athenæum*.
- Montrose**, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald, 5th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Graham (1722). Surname Graham. B. 1852, s. 1874. K.T.; Lt.-Col. Comdt. 3rd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; L.L. Shropshire; Lord Clerk Register for Scotland '90; A.D.C. to the King 1901. *Heir*, M. of Graham, s. C. Carlton.
- Moore** (see Drogheda).
- Moray**, Francis James, 16th E. of (cr. 1561). Sits as Ld. Stuart of Castle Stuart (1796). Surname Stuart. B. 1842, s. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. Morton Gray-Stuart-Gray, bro.
- Morley**, Edmund Robert, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Parker. B. 1877, s. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. M. B. Parker, b. L.U. *Saltram, Plympton, Devon; 31, Prince's Gardens, S.W.*
- Morton**, Sholto George Watson, 21st E. of (cr. 1458). Surname Douglas. B. 1844, s. 1884. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Aberdour, s. C. Carlton.
- Mostyn**, Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Lloyd-Mostyn. B. 1856, s. 1884. *Heir*, Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, s. C. Carlton.
- ***Mount Cashell**, Edward George Augustus Harcourt, 6th E. of (cr. 1781). Surname Moore. B. 1829, s. 1898. Called Bar Lincoln's Inn '54. *United University, Carlton*.
- Mount Edgcumbe**, William Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Surname Edgcumbe. B. 1832, s. 1861. P.C.; M.P. Plymouth '59-61; Lord Chamberlain '79-80; Lord Steward of the Household '86-'92; L.L. and Vice-Admiral Cornwall and Chm. C.C.; member Council Duchy of Cornwall 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Valletort, s. C. Mount Edgcumbe, Plymouth. *Carlton*.
- ***Mountgarret**, Henry Edmund, 14th Visct. (cr. 1550). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1900. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Edmund Somerset Butler, s. Ballyconra, co. Kilkenny; *Nidd Hall, Ripley, Windham, Wellington, Brooks's*.
- ***Mountmorres**, William Geoffrey Bouchard, 6th V. (cr. 1763). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1872, s. 1880. E. Radley and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Scholar and Exhibitioner of both). Ex-L.C.C.; traveller; I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Francis R. De Montmorency, un. "Woodlands," *Mitcham, Surrey. Junior Carlton, Garrick*.
- Mount-Stephen**, George, 1st I. (cr. 1891). Surname Stephen. B. 1829. Emigrated ('50) to Canada, and became merchant in Montreal. President Bank of Montreal '78, first President Canadian Pacific Railway Co., '81, and for his services made a Bart. '86. In Jan. 1905 he gave £200,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. G.C.V.O. 1905. 17, *Carlton House Terrace; Brocket Hall, Hatfield*.
- Mowbray**, Segrave, and Stourton, Charles Botolph Joseph, 24th L. Mowbray (cr. 1283), 25th L. Segrave (cr. 1283), and 21st L. Stourton of Stourton, Co. Wilts (cr. 1448). Surname Stourton. B. 1867, s. 1893; m. July 26th, '93, Mary, only child of the late Thomas A. Constable, Esq., Otley. *Heir*, Hon. William Marmaduke Stourton, s. Allerton Park, *Knaresborough*.
- Muncaster**, Josslyn Francis, 1st L. in the peerage of the U.K. (cr. 1898), 5th L. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1783). Surname Pennington. B. 1834, s. 1862. M.P. for W. Cumberland '72-80; Cumberland (Egremont D.) '85, '86-92. L.L. Cumberland. *Heir*, Hon. A. J. Pennington, bro. C. Carlton.
- Munster**, Aubrey, 4th E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Fitz-Clarence. B. 1862, s. 1902. *Heir*, Hon. Harold E. Fitz-Clarence, bro. 79a, *Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, S.W. Carlton, Bachelors', St. James's*.
- Muskerry**, Hamilton Matthew Fitzmaurice, 4th L. (cr. 1781). Surname Fitzmaurice, Deane-Morgan. B. 1854, s. 1868. I.R.P.; formerly in the R.N. *Heir*, Hon. H. R. T. S. Fitzmaurice-Deane-Morgan, s. *Springfield Castle, Co. Limerick. Carlton, St. George's Yacht*.
- Napier** and Ettrick, William John George, 11th L. (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Ettrick (1872). Surname Napier. B. 1845, s. 1898. Entered diplomatic service '69, Third Sec. '73, Second '76; Sec. at Stockholm and Tokio. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Francis E. B. Napier, s. *Thirlestane, Selkirk, N.B.; 4, Grafton Street, W. New*.
- Napier** of Magdala, Robert William, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Napier. B. 1845, s. 1890, Lt.-Col. Bengal Army retired; served in Abyssinia. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. the Hon. G. C. Napier, bro. C. 9, *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
- Nelson**, Horatio, 3rd E. (cr. 1805). Surname Nelson. B. 1823, s. 1835. Is a g.n. of the great Admiral. *Heir*, Hon. T. H. Nelson, s. C. *Trafalgar House, Salisbury. Carlton*.
- ***Newborough**, William Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Wynn. B. 1873, s. 1888. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas John Wynn, bro. L.
- ***Newburgh**, Sigismund Nicholas Venantius Gaetano Francis Giustiniani, 6th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Bandini. B. 1818, s. 1877. S.P.; is Prince Giustiniani Bandini in the Roman States. *Heir*, Visct. Kynnauld, s. *Rome*.
- ***Newcastle**, Arthur Thomas, 3rd Bp. of. (See created 1882.) Surname Lloyd. B. 1844, app. 1903. S. of the late Rev. H. W. Lloyd. Vicar of Cholsey, Berks. E. Magdalen Coll. School and St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford. Curate of Cholsey '68-73, Watlington '73-76; Vicar of Aylesbury '76-82; of Newcastle-on-Tyne '82-94; Bishop Suffragan of Thetford '94; and Bishop of Newcastle 1903. *Benwell Tower, Newcastle-on-Tyne*.
- Newcastle**, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, 7th D. of (cr. 1756). Surname Pelham-Clinton.

- B. 1864, s. 1879. *Heir*, Lord H. Francis Pelham Clinton-Hope, *bro.* C. *Carlton*.
Newlands, William Wallace, 1st L. (cr. 1838). Surname Hozier. B. 1825; s. of the late James Hozier, Esq., of Newlands, Lanarkshire; Convener of the Comms. of Supply, Lanarkshire. *Heir*, Hon. James Hozier, M.P., s. *Mauldslie Castle, Carlisle, N.B.*; 16, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
Newton, Thomas Wodehouse, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). B. 1857, s. 1898. Surname Legh. M.P. for Lancashire, Newton D., '86-98; diplomatic service '80, retired '86; Capt. and Hon. Major Lancs. Hussars Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. R. W. D. Legh, s. C. 7, *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.* *Carlton, Turf, St. James's*.
***Norbury**, William Brabazon Lindesay, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). Surname Toler. B. 1862, s. 1873. I.P. *Heir*, Otway Scarlett Toler, c. *Carlton Park, Market Harborough*.
Norfolk, Henry, 15th D. of (cr. 1433). Surname Fitz-Alan-Howard. B. 1847, s. 1860. K.G.; P.C.; G.C.V.O.; is premier Duke and Earl and heret. Earl Marshal of England; Mayor of Sheffield '95-7; hon. freeman of the city 1900; Postmaster-Gen. 95-1900; resigned to serve in the S. African campaign as Capt. in the Imp. Yeo.; first Mayor of Westminster, 1900-1; J.P. City of London; m. Hon. Gwendolen Mary Constable-Maxwell, *c.d.* Lord and Lady Herries, Feb. 15th, 1904. *Heir*, Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P., *bro.* C. *Carlton*.
Normanby, the Rev. Constantine Charles Henry, 3rd M. of (cr. 1838). Surname Phipps. B. 1846, s. 1890. Vicar of St. Mark's, Worsley, near Manchester, '72-90; Canon of Windsor '91; m. 1903, Gertrude *y.d.* late J. J. Foster, Esq., of Farnham. *Heir*, George Phipps, n. *Mulgrave Castle, Lythe, Whitby, Yorks; The Cloisters, Windsor Castle*.
Normanton, Sidney James, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Sits as Ld. Somerton (1873). Surname Agar. B. 1865, s. 1896. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. A. Agar, *bro.* *Somerley, Ringwood, Hants. Bachelors, St. James's*.
Northampton, William George Spencer Scott, 5th M. of (cr. 1812). Surname Douglas-Maclean-Compton. B. 1851, s. 1897; entered Dip. Service; priv. sec. to Earl Cowper when Viceroy of Ireland '80-2; M.P. Stratford-on-Avon Div. '85-6, and Barnsley Div. '89-97. *Heir*, E. Compton, s. L. *Castle Abbey, Northampton; Compton Winyles, Kineton, Warwickshire; 51, Lennox Gardens, S.W., St. James's, Travellers*.
Northbourne, Walter Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname James. B. 1846, s. 1893. M.P. Gateshead '74-93. *Heir*, Hon. W. J. James, s. L. 6, *Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
Northbrook, Francis George, 2nd E. of (cr. 1876). Surname Baring. B. 1850, s. 1904. M.P. Winchester '80-85; Beds (Biggleswade Div.) '86-92. m. '99, as his 2nd wife, Florence Anita Eyre, widow of Sir R. J. Abercromby, Bt. *Heir* (to Barony), Hon. Francis H. Baring, un. L.U. 42, *Portman Square, W. Stratton, Micheldever Station, Hants. Travellers, Brooks's, Garrick*.
Northcote, Henry Stafford, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Northcote. B. 1846; second son 1st E. of Idlesleigh; priv. sec. to Lord Salisbury '76-7; Financial Sec. War Office '85-9; Surveyor-Gen. of the Ordnance '86-7; M.P. Exeter '80-99; Governor of Bombay 1900; Governor-General Australian Commonwealth 1903. Bart. '87. G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., C.B. *Heir*, none. C. *Government House Melbourne and Sydney; Carlton, St. James's, Athenaeum, St. Stephen's*.
Northesk, David John, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Carnegie. B. 1865, s. 1891. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Rosehill, s. 6, *Hans Crescent, S.W.; Ethie Castle, Arbroath, N.B.*
Northington (see Henley).
North of Kirtling, William Henry John, 11th L. (cr. 1554). Surname North. B. 1836, s. 1884. Hon. Col. 2nd Vol. Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Knight of the Order of Malta. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. J. North, s. C. *Wroton Abbey, Banbury; Kirtling Tower, Newmarket, Carlton*.
Northumberland, Henry George, 7th D. of (cr. 1766). Surname Percy. B. 1846, s. 1899; m. '68, Lady Edith, d. 8th D. of Argyll; M.P. N. Northumberland '68-85; Treasurer of Household '74-5; called to the House of Peers in his father's Barony of Lovaine '87; L.L. Northumberland 1904; K.G., P.C. *Heir*, E. Percy, M.P., s. C. *Alnwick Castle, Northumberland; 2, Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
Norton, Charles Leigh, 2nd L. (cr. 1878). Surname Adderley. B. 1846. Sec. Special Mission to Spain '78; J.P. and D.L. Warwickshire. *Heir*, Hon. R. B. Adderley, s. C. *Hams Hall, near Birmingham*.
Norwich, John, 89th Bp. of. Surname Sheepshanks. B. 1834, app. 1893. E. at Christ's Coll., Camb., of which he was a scholar. He was ordained to the Leeds parish church '57, and from '59 to '67 was rector of New Westminster, in British Columbia; vicar of Bilton, Yorks, '68-73; and perpetual curate of St. Margaret's, Anfield, near Liverpool, till March '93, when he was appointed Bishop. *Palace, Norwich*.
O'Brien, Peter, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname O'Brien. B. 1842. Called to the bar '65, Q.C. '80; Crown Prosecutor '81; Third Sergeant '84; Sol.-Gen. and Att.-Gen. '87, and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland since '89. Bart. '91. P.C. *Airfield, Co. Dublin. Carlton, Athenaeum, Garrick, Kildare Street*.
O'Hagan, Maurice Herbert Towneley, 3rd Baron (cr. 1870). Surname O'Hagan. B. 1882, s. 1900. *Pyrgo Park, Havering atte Bower*.
O'Neill, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname O'Neill. B. 1839, s. 1883. M.P. Co. Antrim '63-80. m. Lady Louisa K. E. Cochrane, d. of the 11th Earl of Dundonald. *Heir*, Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, s. C. *Shanes Castle, Co. Antrim, Ireland, and 12, Queen's Gate, S.W. Carlton*.
Onslow, William Hillier, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Onslow. B. 1853, s. 1870. Lord-in-Waiting '80 and '86-7; Under-Sec. Colonies '87; Parl. Sec. Board of Trade '88; Gov. New Zealand '88-92; Under-Sec. India '93-1900; Under-Sec. Colonies 1900-3; Pres. Bd. of Agriculture 1903-5; Chairman of Committees House of Lords March 1905. G.C.M.G. *Heir*, Visct. Cranley, s. C. 7, *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall; Clandon Park, Guildford, Carlton*.
Oranmore and Browne, Geoffrey Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1836). Surname Browne-Guthrie. B. 1861, s. 1900; I.R.P., C.V.O.; m. 1901 Hon. Olwen Verena Ponsonby, *c.d.* of Visct. Duncannon, C.B. C. *Heir*, Hon. Geoffrey Dominick Edward, s. *Castle McGarrett, Claremorris, Ireland; Bourtree Hill, Irvine, Scotland; The Mount, Kilmarnock, Scotland. Carlton and Bachelors*.

- Orford, Robert Horace, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Walpole. B. 1854, s. 1894. Capt. W. Norfolk Mil. C. *Heir*, Clare Horatio Walpole, bro. *Wollerton Park, Erpingham, Norwich; and Mannington Hall, Aylsham, Norfolk; 36, Bruton Street, W. Carlton, Travellers', Bachelors'.*
- *Oriell (see Massereene).
- *Orkney, Edmund Walter, 7th E. of (cr. 1696). Surname Fitzmaurice. B. 1867, s. 1889. S.P.; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 3rd Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry '98-1903; m. '92, Constance Macdonald, y. d. of the late David Gilchrist. *Heir*, Lady Mary Constance Hamilton, d. C. *Glanmore, Templemore; The Tythe House, Steakley, Bucks. Carlton, White's, Pratt's, Kildare St., Dublin.*
- Ormathwaite, Arthur, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Walsh. B. 1827, s. 1881. M.P. Leominster '65-8, Radnorshire '68-82. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, s. C. Carlton.
- Ormonde, James Edward William Theobald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Ld. Ormonde (1821). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1854. K.P.; P.C. (Irel.); Vice-Adm. of Leinster, and hered. Chief Butler of Ireland; L.L. Co. Kilkenny. *Heir*, Lord J. Butler, bro. C. Carlton.
- Overtoun, John Campbell, 1st L. (cr. 1833). Surname White. B. 1843. E. at Glasgow Univ., M.A. '64. Convener and D.L. Co. Dumbarton. L. *Overtoun, Dumbartonshire.*
- Oxenford (see Star).
- Oxford, Francis, 33rd Bp. of. Surname Paget. B. 1851; E. at Ch. Ch., Oxford; B.A. '73; M.A. '76; D.D. (by decree of Convocation) '85; deacon '75, priest '77; Senior Student of Ch. Ch., Oxford, '73-83, tutor of Ch. Ch. '76-83; Professor of Pastoral Theology, and Canon '85-92, when he was appointed Dean; Vicar of Bromsgrove '82-5; Examining Chaplain to the Bp. (Woodford) of Ely '88-85, to Bp. (Compton) of Ely '86-91, and Chaplain to the Bp. of Oxford from '89 until consecrated to the same see. Author of "Concerning Spiritual Gifts," "Faculties and Difficulties of Belief and Disbelief," "The Spirit of Discipline," "The Hallowing of Work," "The Redemption of War," Introduction to Hooker, Book V., "Studies in the Christian Character," and "Christ the Way." *Cuddesdon, Oxford.*
- Peel, Arthur Wellesley, 1st V. (cr. 1835). Surname Peel. B. 1829. y. s. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxon., of which he is the Visitor; M.A.; Hon D.C.L. '67; P.C. M.P. for Warwick '65-85; Warwick and Leamington '85-95; was a Liberal until the Home Rule split, when he became Unionist. Parl. Sec. Poor Law Board '68-71; Parl. Sec. Board of Trade '71-3; Patronage Sec. Treasury '73-4; Under-Sec. Home Dept. '80; appointed Speaker during Mr. Gladstone's second Administration, '84, and was thrice re-elected to the Chair, his occupancy of which gained him universal respect and admiration; on his retirement in April '95 the thanks of the House were voted to him, he was made a Viscount, and granted a pension of £4000 for life; presented with the freedom of the City of London July '95; Chm. of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Licensing Laws. *Heir*, Hon. William Robert Wellesley Peel, M.P., s. L.U. *The Lodge, Sandy, Beds. United University.*
- Pembroke and Montgomery, Sidney, 14th E. of (cr. 1551). Surname Herbert. B. 1853, s. 1895. P.C., G.C.V.O.; hered. Visitor of Jesus Coll., Oxford; Lord Steward of the Household; M.P. Wilton '77-85; Croydon '86-95; a Lord of the Treas. '85-92; was Jun. Conservative Whip. *Heir*, Ld. Herbert, s. C. *Wilton House, Salisbury. Carlton.*
- Penrhyn, George Sholto Gordon, 2nd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Douglas-Pennant. B. 1836, s. 1886. Owner of the extensive slate quarries near Bangor; M.P. Carnarvonshire '66-8 and '74-80. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Sholto Douglas-Pennant, s. C. *Penrhyn Castle, Bangor, N. Wales. Carlton.*
- *Perth, Wm. Huntly, 15th E. of (cr. 1605). Is also Viscount Strathallan, to which title he s. 1893. Chief of the clan Drummond. Surname Drummond. B. 1871, s. 1902. S.P. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. James Eric Drummond, h.-bro. *Machany House, Machany, Perthshire (see Melfort).*
- Peterborough, Edward Carr, 28th Bp. of. (See founded 1541.) Surname Glyn. B. 1843, app. 1896. y. s. of the 1st Lord Wolverton; E. at Harrow and Univ. Coll. Oxon.; B.A. '67; ordained deacon and priest by the Archbp. of York, to whom he was chaplain '77-93; curate of Doncaster '68-71; vicar '75-8; vicar of St. Mary, Beverley, '72-5; hon. chaplain to the late Queen '81-4; chaplain in ordinary to Her Majesty '84-86; vicar of Kensington '78-96. m. '82, Lady Mary Campbell, d. of the Duke of Argyll. *The Palace, Peterborough. Athenaeum and United University.*
- Petre, Bernard Henry Philip, 14th L. (cr. 1603). Surname Petre. B. 1858, s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. Philip B. J. Petre, bro. 94. *Piccadilly.*
- Playfair, George James, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). Surname Playfair. B. 1847, s. 1898. Brigadier-General Comdg. Coast Defences Scottish Command. *Heir*, Lyon G. H. Lyon Playfair, s. C. *Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith, N.B. Naval and Military.*
- Plunket, William Lee, 5th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Plunket. B. 1864, s. 1897. K.C.V.O. 1903. Formerly in Diplomatic Service; m. Lady Victoria, d. of 1st M. of Dufferin and Ava. Priv. sec. to Lord Lieut. of Ireland 1901-1904. Governor of New Zealand 1904. K.C.M.G. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. Terence C. Plunket, s. C. *Old Connaught House, Bray, Co. Wicklow. Carlton.*
- Plymouth, Robert George, 1st E. (cr. 1905) and 14th L. Windsor (cr. 1529). Surname Windsor-Clive. B. 1857, s. as L. Windsor 1869. P.C.; L.L. Glamorganshire; Paymaster-General '91-2; First Commr. of Works 1902. *Heir*, Other Robert (Lord Windsor), s. C. *Hewell Grange, Redditch; St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff; 54, Mount Street, W. Carlton.*
- Poltimore, Augustus Frederick George Warwick, 2nd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Banpiflyde. B. 1837, s. 1858. P.C.; Treas. of the Household '72-4. *Heir*, Hon. C. R. G. W. Banpiflyde, s. C. *Poltimore Park, Exeter; Court Hall, North Molton, N. Devon. Carlton, Marlborough.*
- *Polwarth, Walter Hugh, 8th L. (cr. 1690). Surname Hepburne-Scott. B. 1858, s. 1887. Formerly a S.R.P., res. 1900; L.L. Selkirkshire. *Heir*, Master of Polwarth, s. C. *Harden, Roxburghshire; Merton House, St. Boswells, N.B.*
- Ponsonby (see Bessborough).

- ***Portarlington**, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Dawson-Damer. B. 1883, s. 1900. *Heir*, Hon. George Seymour Dawson-Damer, *bro. Came House, Dorchester; Emo Park, Portarlington.*
- Portland**, William John Arthur Charles James, 6th D. of (cr. 1716). Surname Cavendish-Bentinck. B. 1857, s. 1879. P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O.; Master of the Horse '86-92, and since '95; L.L. Caithness-shire 89, L.L. Notts. '98; Pres. of the Home of Rest for Horses; M. June 11th, '89, Miss Dallas-Yorke. *Heir*, M. of Titchfield, s. C.
- Portman**, William Henry Berkeley, 2nd V. (cr. 1873). Surname Portman. B. 1829, s. 1888. M.P. Shaftesbury 52-7, and Dorsetshire '57-85; Hon. Col. W. Somerset Yeo. Cav. '54-72; Chm. Dorset C.C. *Heir*, Hon. E. W. B. Portman, s. L.U. *Bryanston, Blandford, Dorset; Wentworth Lodge, Bournemouth; 22, Portman Square, W.*
- Portsmouth**, Newton, 6th E. of (cr. 1743). Surname Wallop. B. 1856, s. 1891. Hereditary Bailiff of Burley, New Forest; M.P. Barnstaple '80-85, S. Molton D. '85-91. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. Wallop, *bro. L. Brooks's.*
- Poulett**, William John Lydston, 7th E., claim confirmed July 1903 (cr. 1706). B. 1883. *Hinton House, Crewkerne.*
- Powerscourt**, Mervyn Richard, 8th V. (cr. 1743). Surname Wingfield. B. 1880, s. 1904. I.P.; Baron Powerscourt in peerage of the United Kingdom; M.V.O.; M. 1903, Sybil, d. late Mr. Walter Playdell-Bouverie, *Heir*, Hon. Mervyn Patrick Wingfield, s. L.U. *Powerscourt, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, Ireland. Guards and Marlborough.*
- Powis**, George Charles, 4th E. of (cr. 1804). Surname Herbert. B. 1862, s. 1891. M. '90, Hon. Violet Lane Fox, d. of late Lord Conyers (see Darcy de Knayth); L.L. Shropshire. *Heir*, Visct. Clive, s. C. *Carlton.*
- ***Queensberry**, Percy Sholto, 9th M. of (cr. 1682). Surname Douglas. B. 1868, s. 1900. S.P. Lieut. 3rd Batt'n. King's Own Scottish Borderers. *Heir*, Lord Douglas Howick, s. *Army and Navy.*
- Radnor**, Jacob, 6th Earl of (c. 1765). Surname Playdell Bouverie. B. 1868, s. 1900. M.P. Wilton D. of Wilts '92-1900. Lieut.-Col. cmdg. 1st Wilts Rifle Vol. Corps 1903. C. *Heir*, Visct. Folkestone, s. C. *Longford Castle, Salisbury. Carlton, St. Stephen's, Turf.*
- ***Radstock**, Granville Augustus William, 3rd L. (cr. 1800). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1833, s. 1857. I.P.; M.A. Balliol Coll., Oxon. *Heir*, Hon. Granville Geo. Waldegrave, s. *Mayfield, Southampton.*
- Raglan**, George FitzRoy Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Somerset. B. 1857, s. 1884. Lieut.-Col. (Hon. Col.) Roy. Engineers Milit.; Under-Sec. for War 1900-1902; Gov. of Isle of Man 1902. *Heir*, Hon. F. R. Somerset s. C. *Government House, Isle of Man; 27, Half Moon Street, W. Carlton.*
- Ramsay** (see Dalhousie).
- Ranfurly**, Uchter John Mark, 5th E. of (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Ranfurly (1826). Surname Knox. B. 1856, s. 1875. G.C.M.G.; a Lord-in-Waiting '95-7; Gov. New Zealand '97-1904. P.C. Ireland 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Northland, s. C. *Northland House, Dunganon, Co. Tyrone. Carlton, Bachelors', R.Y.S. (Cowes), Ulster (Belfast).*
- Rathdonnell**, Thomas Kane, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname McClintock-Bunbury. B. 1848, s. 1879. I.R.P. '89; L.L. Co. Carlow '90. *Heir*, Hon. T. L. McClintock-Bunbury, s. C. *Lisnavagh, Rathvilly, co. Carlow. Carlton.*
- Rathmore**, David Robert, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Plunket. B. 1838. Called Irish Bar '62; Q.C. '68; Law Adviser Irish Govt. '68; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '75-7; Paymaster-Gen. '80; First Commr. of Works '85-6 and '86-92; M.P. Dublin Univ. '70-95; P.C.; L.L.D.; Direc. L. & N. W. Ry. C. *The Oaks, Wimbeldon. Carlton.*
- Ravensworth**, Arthur Thomas, 5th L. (cr. 1821), and a Bt. (1642). Surname Liddell. B. 1837, s. 1904; formerly in the War Office. M. '66, Sophia Harriet, d. of Sir T. Waller, 2nd Bart. *Heir*, Hon. Gerald Wellesley Liddell, s. C. *Ravenscourt Castle, Gateshead, Durham. Junior Carlton.*
- Rayleigh**, John William, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Strutt. O.M. B. 1842, s. 1873. E. at and Hon. Fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb.; Senior Wrangler and 1st Smith's Prizeman '65; Sc.D. Camb. and Dublin; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford; formerly Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge. Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution '87-1905; formerly one of the secretaries of the Royal Society; Scientific adviser to Trinity House; author of "Theory of Sound" and of numerous memoirs relating to Mathematics and Physics, republished by the Camb. Univ. Press. President of Explosives Committee; O.M. June 1902; Knight of the Prussian Order "Pour le Mérite"; awarded the Nobel prize for Physics 1904, and presented it to Cambridge University. P.C. 1905. President Royal Society Nov. 30th, 1905. *Heir*, Hon. R. J. Strutt, s. C. *Terling Place, Witham, Essex. Athenæum.*
- Reay**, Donald James, 11th L. (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Reay (1881). Surname Mackay. B. 1839, s. 1876. G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; Chief of Clan Mackay; Rector of St. Andrews Univ. '84-6; Gov. of Bombay '85-90; L.L. Roxburghshire '92; Under-Sec. for India '94-5; President Univ. Coll., London, and Roy. Asiatic Society; Chm. London Sch. Bd. '97-1904; first pres. British Academy, 1902. Hon. D.Litt. Oxford and Cambridge 1904. *Heir*, Baron Æ. Mackay, c. (to Sc. barony). L. *Carolside, Earlston, Berwickshire, N.B.; Ophemert, Netherlands; 6, Great Stanhope Street, W. Travellers', Athenæum, St. James's, New (Edinburgh).*
- Redesdale**, Algernon Bertram, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Freeman-Mitford. B. 1837; 3rd s. of Henry Reveley Mitford, of Exbury, Hants. Entered Foreign Office '58; Sec. to H.M. Office of Works '74-86; M.P. S.W. Warwickshire '92-5; author "Tales of Old Japan," etc. K.C.V.O., C.B. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. C. B. Ogilvy Freeman Mitford, s. C. *Batsford Park, Moreton-in-Marsh. Marlborough, Travellers', Carlton.*
- Rendel**, Stuart, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Rendel. B. 1834. s. of the late J. M. Rendel, F.R.S. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, '61, but never practised; director Armstrong, Mitchell, & Co.; M.P. Montgomeryshire '80-94. L. *Hatchlands, Guildford; 1, Carlton Gardens. Athenæum, Brooks's.*
- ***Rendlesham**, Frederick William Brook, 5th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Thellusson. B. 1840, s. 1852. I.P.; M.P. E. Suffolk '74-85. *Heir*, Hon. F. A. C. Thellusson, s. C. *Carlton.*

Revelstoke, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Baring. B. 1863, s. 1897. P.C. Director Bank of England; partner Baring Bros. & Co. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Baring, bro. L.U. 3, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Travellers', Turf.*

Ribblesdale, Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Lister. B. 1834, s. 1876. P.C.; Capt. Rifle Brigade; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Master of Buckhounds '92-95; chief L. Whip House of Lords '98. Pres. Nat. Reform Union. *Heir*, Hon. T. Lister, s. L. *Gisburne Park, Yorks; 32, Green Street, W. Turf, Brooks's.*

Richmond and Gordon, Charles Henry, C.B. 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Gordon-Lennox. B. 1845, s. 1903. M.P. W. Sussex '69-85, and Chichester '85-88; Col. 3rd Batt. Roy. Sussex Regt.; Member Roy. Commn. on Military and Volunteer Forces 1903; A.D.C. to the King; G.C.V.O. 1904; K.G. 1905. *Heir*, E. of March, s. C. *Goodwood, Chichester. Carlton.*

Ridley, Matthew White, 2nd V. (cr. 1900). Surname Ridley. B. 1874, s. 1904. m. 1899, Hon. Rosamond Cornelia Gwladys Guest, d. of Lord Wimborne; M.P. Stalybridge 1900-4; a Tariff Reformer. *Heir*, Hon. Matthew White Ridley, s. *Blagdon, Cramlington, Northumberland; 10, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Carlton, Turf.*

Ripon, George Frederick Samuel, 1st M. of (cr. 1871). Surname Robinson. B. 1827. P.C.; K.G.; G.C.S.I.; C.I.E.; V.D.; M.P. Hull '52-3, Huddersfield '53-7, W. Riding '57-9; succ. as E. de Grey and Ripon '59; Under-Sec. for War (and a short time for India) '59-63; Sec. for War '63-66; Sec. of State for India '66; Pres. of Coun. '68-73; Gov. Gen. of India '80-84; First Lord of the Admiralty Feb. to July '86; Col. Sec. '92-5; L.L. North Riding; Chancellor of Univ. of Leeds. *Heir*, E. de Grey, s. L. *Studley Royal, Ripon; 9, Chelsea Embankment, S.W. Athenæum.*

Ripon, William Boyd, 3rd Bp. of. (See founded 678, restored 1836.) Surname Carpenter. B. 1841, app. 1884. E. at Cambridge; Senior Optime '64; vicar of St. James's, Holloway, '70, Christ Church, Paddington, and Chaplain to the Queen '79; Canon of Windsor '82; Bishop of Ripon '84. Hulsean Lecturer in '78; Bampton Lecturer in '87. Lecturer in Pastoral Theology, Cambridge, '94. Author of "Twilight Dreams," "Truth in Tales," volumes of sermons, "Book of Household Prayers," "Lectures on Preaching," "Thoughts on Reunion," "Popular History of the Church of England," "Religion in the Poets," etc. D.D. and Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon.) '89; Hon. D.D. Durham and Glasgow; Knight of Royal Crown, Prussia. *The Palace, Ripon; 2, Morpeth Mansions. Athenæum.*

Robartes (see Clifden).

Roberts of Kandahar and Pretoria, Frederick Sleigh, 1st E. (cr. 1901). Surname Roberts. He is the son of Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B. B. 1832. E. at Eton and Addiscombe. Lieut. in the Bengal Artillery '51; Capt. and Brevet-Major '60; served in the Indian Mutiny, and gained the Victoria Cross; in the Abyssinian war ('68) as Assistant Quartermaster-General and brevet Lieut.-Colonel; in the Loosha Expeditionary Force; C.B. '72; Quartermaster-General in India '75; in the Afghan war of '78 commanded the column sent to operate through the Kuram Valley, and gained a brilliant victory at

Charasiab and entered Cabul. On the investiture of Candahar by Ayoub Khan, after the disaster at Maiwand, he marched from Cabul to Candahar, one of the most brilliant military feats of modern times, and defeated the Pretender. He was created a baronet '81, and given the G.C.B. and C.I.E. In '81 he took command of the forces against the Boers in South Africa, but was recalled in consequence of peace being made. He succeeded Sir Donald Stewart in the command of the Indian Army '85; was created a Peer Jan. '92; in April '93, resigned his command. Field-Marshal and Com.-in-Chief in Ireland '95; appointed to command the forces in S. Africa at the end of '99, and achieved a series of brilliant successes, amongst them being the relief of Kimberley, the capture of Cronje, and the annexation of the two Republics. His only son won his V.C., and met his death at the battle of Colenso. In recognition of his services his lordship was in 1901 created an Earl, and voted a grant of £100,000; received the order of the Garter, and the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest decoration in the German Army. He was appointed Commr.-in-Chief in succession to Lord Wolseley, but retired on abolition of the office, Feb. 1904. Visited S. Africa 1904. In 1905 issued a stirring appeal for a system of national military training as the only alternative to conscription. Hon. LL.D. Dublin '80; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. '81. Cambridge University made him an Hon. LL.D. in June, and he was made a G.C.S.I. in May '93; D.L. Edin. '93; D.Lit. Dublin (hon.) 1901; LL.D. Durham 1903; P.C. '95; K.P. '97; K.G. 1901; O.M. 1902. *Heiress-pres.*, Lady Aileen Mary, d. *Athenæum, Marlborough, United Service.*

Robertson, James Patrick Bannerman, L. (cr. 1899). Surname Robertson. B. 1845. P.C. Called to the Scottish Bar '67; Q.C. '85; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '85-86; Lord Advocate '88-91. Lord Justice General and Lord Pres. of Court of Session in Scotland '91-99; Lord of Appeal in Ordinary '99; Chairman Roy. Commn. on Univ. Education in Ireland, 1901. M.P. Buteshire '85-91. 108, *Eaton Square, S.W.; Muchalls Castle, Kincardineshire.*

***Rochester, John Reginald, 101st Bp.** of. (See founded 604.) Surname Harmer. B. 1857; s. Rev. George Harmer. E. Eton and King's Coll., Camb. (Bell Univ. Schol., 5th Classic '81; 1st class Theological Tripos; Fellow King's '83). Deacon '83, priest '84; Chaplain to Bishop Lightfoot, and one of his literary executors; edited his "Apostolic Fathers," etc.; Fellow Corpus Christi, Camb. '90; Dean '92; Bishop of Adelaide '95; Bishop of Rochester March 1905. *Bishop's House, Kennington, S.E.*

***Roden, William Henry, 6th E.** of (cr. 1771). I.P. Surname Jocelyn. B. 1842, s. 1897. Retired Capt. R.N. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. R. J. O. Jocelyn, bro. *Tullymore Park, co. Down; Dundalk House, co. Louth.*

Rodney, George Brydges Harley Dennett, 7th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Rodney. B. 1857, s. 1864. *Heir*, Hon. G. B. H. G. Rodney, s. C. *Carlton.*

Rollo, John Rogerson, 10th L. (cr. 1651). Sits as Lord Dunning (1869). Surname Rollo. B. 1835, s. 1852. Formerly S.R.P. *Heir*, William, Master of Rollo, s. L. *Duncrub Castle, Dunning, N.B. Athenæum.*

- Romilly**, William Gaspard Guy 4th L. (cr. 1866). Surname Romilly. B. 1899, s. 1905. *Portherry, Barry, S. Wales.*
- Romney**, Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Marsham. B. 1864, s. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Marsham, s. C. *Gayton Hall, King's Lynn.*
- Rosebery**, Archibald Philip, 5th E. of (cr. 1703). P.C., K.G., K.T. Sits as Ld. Rosebery (1828). Surname Primrose. B. 1847, s. 1868. E. at Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford; *m.* '78, Hannah (died '90), *d.* of the late Baron Mayer de Rothschild, M.P. Appointed a commissioner to inquire into endowments in Scotland '72; Under-Sec. Home Office, '81-3; Lord Rector Univ. Edinburgh '80 and Glasgow '99; Lord Privy Seal, and First Commr. of Works '85; Foreign Sec. '86; cast in his fortunes fully with Mr. Gladstone, entirely agreeing with his Home Rule policy. Elected L.C.C. Jan. 17th, '89, and Chairman '89-'90 and '92; Foreign Sec. '92, and K.G. Succeeded Mr. Gladstone in March '94 as Prime Minister, and carried on the government till its defeat in '95. During '96 his attitude upon the Armenian Question differed from that of Mr. Gladstone, and finally he decided upon resigning the leadership of the party in order to leave himself an absolutely free hand upon this question. In '98, from his place in the House of Peers, he paid a noble and eloquent tribute to the life and public services of Mr. Gladstone, and later on supported the attitude taken up by Lord Salisbury on the Fashoda situation. He urged the country to support the Government in its prosecution of the Transvaal war during '99, but in a letter to Capt. Lambton, Liberal candidate for Newcastle, in Sept. 1900, he condemned the general conduct of affairs by the Govt., and in speeches in the House of Lords during the Session he urged the necessity of army reform. In Nov. 1901 he consented to address a meeting of Derbyshire Liberals, declaring that he felt that, at a crisis in the fortunes of the country which he was persuaded was grave and daily increasing in gravity, he should put his views into the common stock. In Dec. 1901 he delivered the historic Chesterfield speech, in which he declared that the Liberal party were free from the Irish alliance. In Oct. 1902 his lordship unveiled a statue of Mr. Gladstone at Glasgow, and in 1903-4-5 he was the most conspicuous opponent of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals and of the Government, while he drew appreciably nearer the official Liberal party. He is a Captain of the Royal Co. of Archers (the King's Bodyguard for Scotland). L.L. Linlithgow and Midlothian. Author of a monograph on "William Pitt the Younger" '91, "Sir Robert Peel" '99, and "The Last Phase" 1900. Lord Rosebery won the Derby in '94, '95, and 1905. High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames 1901; Chancellor of Lond. Univ. 1902. *Heir*, Lord Dalmeny, s., who came of age Jan. 1903. L. *Mentmore, Leighton Buzzard; Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh; The Durdans, Epsom; 38, Berkeley Square, W. Brooks's.*
- Rosmead**, Hercules Arthur Temple, 2nd L. (cr. 1896). Surname Robinson. B. 1866, s. 1897. Served in S. Africa 1900 as Major 6th Battn. Lancs. Fusiliers. *m.* Hon. Edith L. Hancock, *d.* 4th Ld. Castlemaine. *Heir*, Hon. Hercules Edward J. Robinson, s. C. *Carlton, Army and Navy, Hyde Park.*
- Rosse**, Lawrence, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Parsons. B. 1840, s. 1867. K.P.; F.R.S. and D.C.L. Oxon; L.L.D. Dub.; I.R.P. '68; Chan. Dub. Univ.; Pres. Roy. Dub. Soc. '87-92; Pres. Roy. Dublin Academy '96-1901; L.L. King's Co. *Heir*, Lord Oxmantown, s. C. *Birr Castle, King's County. Athenæum, Carlton.*
- Rosslyn**, James Francis Harry, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname St. Clair-Erskine. B. 1869, s. 1890. Late Lieut. Thorneycroft's M. 1., and was at the relief of Ladysmith, 1900; private sec. (unpaid) to the Sec. of State for Scotland; a member of the dramatic profession under the name of James Erskine. *Heir*, Lord Loughborough, s. *Dysart, Fife, N.B.*
- Rossmore**, Derrick Warner William, 5th L. (cr. 1796). Sits as Ld. Rossmore (1838). Surname Westenra. B. 1853, s. 1874; L.L. Co. Monaghan. *Heir*, Hon. William Westenra, s. C. *Carlton.*
- *Rothcs**, Norman Evelyn Leslie, 18th E. of (cr. 1457), in the Peerage of Scotland. Surname Leslie. B. 1877, s. 1893. *Heir*, Lord Leslie, s. *Leslie House, Leslie, Fife, N.B.*
- Rothschild**, Nathaniel Mayer, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Rothschild. B. 1840; *e. s.* late Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild. P.C.; G.C.V.O.; M.P. Aylesbury '65-85; L.L. Buckinghamshire since '89; was Chm. Old Age Pensions Committee. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Walter Rothschild, M.P., s. L.U. 148, *Piccadilly; Tring Park, Tring, Turf, Marlborough, St. James's, Brooks's.*
- Roxburgh**, Henry John, 8th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Innes (1837). Surname Innes-Ker. B. 1876, s. 1892. K.T. Served in the S. African campaign 1900; A.D.C. to the Prince of Wales during his colonial tour. *m.* 1903, May, *d.* of late Ogden Golet, of Newport, U.S.A. *Heir*, Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker, *bro.* *Floors Castle, Kelso, N.B.*
- Russell**, John Francis Stanley, 2nd E. (cr. 1861). Surname Russell. B. 1865, s. 1878. L.C.C., M.I.E.E.; *m.* (1) Mabel, *d.* of Sir Claude Scott, Bart. (who obtained a divorce from him in 1901); and (2) Marion, *d.* of George Cooke of Cumbernauld. *Heir*, Hon. B. A. W. Russell, *bro.* *Telegraph House, Chichester; Gray's Inn, W.C. Automobile, Reform.*
- *Ruthven**, Walter James, 8th L. (cr. 1651). Surname Hore-Ruthven. B. 1838, s. 1864. *m.* '69, Lady Caroline Gore, *e. d.* of Earl of Arran, K.P.; served in Crimea and Indian Mutiny. *Heir*, Hon. W. P. Hore-Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, D.S.O. Major Scots Guards, s. C. *Harperstown, Taghmon, Co. Wexford; Newland, Gorebridge, Midlothian. Carlton.*
- Rutland**, John James Robert, 7th D. of (cr. 1703). Surname Manners. B. 1818, s. 1888. K.G.; G.C.B.; P.C.; M.P. Newark '41-7, Colchester '50-57, N. Leicestershire '57-85, Melton Div. '85-8; First Comm. Works, with seat in Cabinet, '52, '58-9, and '66-8; Postmaster-General '74-80 and '85-6; Chanc. of Duchy '86-92; D.C.L. Oxon. '76; L.L.D. Camb. '62; Hon. Col. Leicestershire Militia. *Heir*, M. of Granby (who sits in the House of Lords as Lord Manners of Haddon), s. C. *Belvoir Castle, Grantham; Longshaw Lodge, Sheffield; Stanton, Woodhouse, Rowsley; 3, Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- Sackville**, Lionel, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Sackville-West. B. 1827, s. 1888. Dip. service '47; Sec. of Embassy '67; Acting Min. Plen.

- at Paris '71-2; Min. to Argentine Repub. '72-8, Madrid '78-81, Washington '81-8; G.C.M.G. '83. *Heir*, Hon. W. E. Sackville-West, *bro.* C. *Knole Park, Sevenoaks, Kent.*
- St. Albans**, Edgar, 3rd Bp. of. (See created 1877.) Surname Jacob. B. 1844, app. 1903. *E. New Coll.*, Oxford; 1st class Mods. '65, 3rd class Lit. Hum. '67, B.A. '68, M.A. '70, D.D. '95, Hon. D.D. (Durham) '96; deacon '68, priest '69; curate of Taynton, Oxon, '68-9, Witney '69-71, and St. James's, Bermondsey, '71-2; Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta '72 and was his successor's Commissary '76-88; Hon. Canon of Winchester '84; Vicar of Portsea '78-'96. Examining Chaplain to Bp. of Winchester '76; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen '90; in '93 Rural Dean of Landport and Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Kingston, Portsmouth; and in '96 Bishop of Newcastle, whence he was translated to St. Albans 1903. Author of "The Divine Society," being the '90 Cambridge Lectures on Pastoral Theology. *Higams, Woodford Green, Essex. Athenæum.*
- St. Albans**, Charles Victor Albert Aubrey de Vere, 11th D. of (cr. 1884). Surname Beauclerk. B. 1870, s. 1898. Hered. Grand Falconer and hered. Registrar to the Court of Chancery. *Heir*, Lieut. Lord Osborne de Vere Beauclerk, *bro.* Redbourne, *Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire.*
- St. Asaph**, Alfred George, 91st Bp. of. (See founded 560.) Surname Edwards. B. 1848, app. 1889. *E. Jesus Coll.*, Oxon. Deacon '74; curate of Llandingat and second master of Llandoverly College, '74-5; head master of the same college '75-85; vicar of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, '85. *The Palace, St. Asaph, Flintshire. Athenæum.*
- St. Davids**, John, 120th Bp. of. Surname Owen. B. 1854. (This see, founded at an early date, is said to have been originally archiepiscopal.) *E. Bottwnog Grammar Sch. and Jesus Coll.*, Oxford; senior mathematical master at Appleby Grammar School; Professor of Welsh and Classical lecturer at St. David's College, Lampeter '79; Warden and Head-master of Llandoverly College '85-'89; Dean of St. Asaph '89; Principal Lampeter College '92, and Residential Canon at St. Asaph; Bp. '97. *The Palace, Abergwili R.S.O., Carmarthenshire. Athenæum.*
- St. Germans**, Henry Cornwallis, 5th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Eliot. B. 1835, s. 1881. Formerly R.N., and clerk in Foreign Office. *Heir*, Lord Eliot, s. L.U. *Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall; 13, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. Travellers'.*
- [**St. Helier**, Francis Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Jeune. B. 1843, became Judge of the Probate Court '91, and President '92. G.C.B. 1912. On his retirement made a Baron Feb. 24th, 1905. Died without issue the same year.]
- St. John of Bletsoe**, Beauchamp Moubray, 16th L. (cr. 1558). Surname St. John. B. 1844, s. 1887. Formerly in the Army; L.L. Bedfordshire. *Heir*, Hon. Henry B. O. St. John, D.L., J.P. Beds., s. C. Melchbourne Park, Bedford. *Junior Carlton.*
- St. Leonards**, Edward Burtenshaw, 2nd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Sugden. B. 1847, s. 1875. *Heir*, Hon. F. E. Sugden, *n.*
- St. Levan**, John, 1st L. (cr. 1887). Surname St. Aubyn. B. 1820. *e.s.* late Sir E. Aubyn, Bart.; m. Lady Elizabeth, 2nd d. 4th M.

- Townshend; Deputy Special Warden of the Stanneries; Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. D. Cornwall's Light Infantry; M.P. W. Cornwall '88-85, and St. Ives D. '85-7. *Heir*, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. John Townshend St. Aubyn, s. L.U. *St. Michael's Mount, Marazion, Cornwall.*
- St. Oswald**, Rowland, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Winn. B. 1857, s. 1893. M.P. Pontefract '85-93; Capt. Coldstream Guards; served in Soudan Campaign '85. *Heir*, Hon. Rowland George Winn, s. C. *Nostell Priory, Wakefield, Yorks; 11, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- St. Vincent**, Carnegie Parker, 5th V. (cr. 1801). Surname Jervis. B. 1835, s. 1885. Formerly in the Army. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. R. C. Jervis, *bro.* C. *Norton Disney, Newark.*
- Salisbury**, John, 93rd Bp. of. (See founded 1042.) Surname Wordsworth. B. 1843; s. late Bishop of Lincoln. *E.* at Ipswich, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxon. Deacon '67; priest '69; Fellow and College Tutor of Brasenose, Proctor, Grinfield Lecturer, Select Preacher, Bampton Lecturer, Examiner for Classical Moderations and in the Theological Schools, and Examining Chaplain to his father; Canon of Rochester '83, and Bishop of Salisbury '85. Author of "Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin," the Bampton Lectures for '81, "The One Religion"; a critical edition of the Vulgate New Testament (in partnership with the Rev. H. J. White); a "Memoir of the Episcopate of Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews 1853-1892"; "The Ministry of Grace," 1901; visited the Patriarchs and Chief Prelates of the East to present the resolutions of the Lambeth Conference of '97 on Union among Christians; chairman of a joint committee of Convocations which published (April 1902) "The Position of the Laity"; President Anglican and Foreign Church Society, Church Historical Society, and Central Society for Sacred Study; Chairman Jerusalem and the East Mission Fund; Chaplain of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Member British Academy 1905. *Palace, Salisbury; West Lulworth, Wareham; Lollards' Tower, S.E.*
- Salisbury**, James E. H., P.C., C.B., 4th M. of (cr. 1789). Surname Gascoyne-Cecil. B. 1861, s. 1903. *E. Eton and Univ. Coll.* Oxford; M.P. Darwen, Lancs, '85-92, and Rochester '93-1903; served in South Africa 1900; Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs 1900-03; Lord Privy Seal 1903; A.D.C. to the King; High Steward of Westminster 1903; President Board of Trade 1905. m. '87, Cicely Alice Gore, 2nd d. 5th Earl of Arran. *Heir*, Robert Arthur J., Viscount Cranborne. C. *Hatfield House, Hatfield, Herts; Manor House, Cranborne; 20, Arlington St., S.W. Carlton, Travellers', Athenæum.*
- Saltersford** (see Courtown).
- Saltoun**, Alexander William Frederick, 18th L. (cr. 1445). Surname Fraser. B. 1851, s. 1886. S.R.P. '90. *Heir*, Hon. A. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, s. *Carlton.*
- Sandhurst**, William, 2nd L. (cr. 1871). Surname Mansfield. B. 1855, s. 1876. G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Under-Sec. for War '86, and '92-'95; Gov. of Bombay '95-1900. m. 1881, Lady Victoria, d. of the 4th Earl Spencer. *Heir*, Hon. J. W. Mansfield, *bro.* L. 10, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. *Turf and Garrick.*

- Sandwich**, Edward George Henry, 8th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Montagu. B. 1839, s. 1884. M.P. Huntingdon '76-84; late Col. Gren. Guards; Chm. Hunts C.C.; L.L. Hunts '91. *Heir*, Admiral the Hon. V. A. Montagu, R.N., *bro.* *Hinchingsbrooke, Hunts; Hooke Court, Beaminstre, Dorset*; 18, *Buckingham Gate, S.W.* *Travellers', Turf.*
- Sandys**, Michael Edwin Marcus, 5th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Sandys. B. 1855, s. 1904. *Heir*, Hon. Edmund A. Marcus Sandys, *bro.* L. *Turf.*
- Savile**, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1888). Surname Lumley-Savile. B. 1854, s. 1896. Has served in Diplomatic Service and Foreign Office. 12, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square*; *Rufford Abbey, Ollerton; Walshaw Moor, Hebden Bridge; Ristworth Lodge, Halifax.*
- Saye and Sele**, John Fiennes, 14th L. (cr. 1447, 1603). Surname Twisleton Wykeham-Fiennes. B. 1830, s. 1887. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. Geoffrey Cecil T. W. Fiennes, s. *Sunbury House, Reading.*
- Seabrough**, Aldred Frederick George Beresford, 10th E. of (cr. 1690). Surname Lumley. B. 1857, s. 1884. Served in S. Africa 1900 with the Imp. Yeo. *Heir*, Hon. O. V. Lumley, *bro.* C. *Sanbeck Park, Rotherham. Carlton.*
- Seardsdale**, Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden, 4th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Curzon. B. 1831, s. 1856. Rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire. *Heir*, Lord Curzon of Kedleston (I.P.), s. C. *Carlton.*
- Seafeld**, James, 11th E. of (cr. 1701), and a Baronet. Sits as Ld. Strathspey (1884). Surname Ogilvie-Grant. B. 1876, s. 1888. *Heir*, Hon. T. Ogilvie-Grant, *bro.* C. *Caledonian, Junior Constitutional.*
- Seaton**, John Reginald Upton, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Colborne. B. 1854, s. 1888. *Heir*, Hon. F. L. L. Colborne, *bro.* *Beechwood, Plympton, Devon. Carlton and Travellers'.*
- Sefton**, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, 6th E. of (cr. 1771). Sits as Ld. Sefton (1831). Surname Molyneux. B. 1871, s. 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Molyneux, s. *Croxieth, Liverpool.*
- Selborne**, William Waldegrave, 2nd E. of (cr. 1882, B. Selborne 1872). Surname Palmer. B. 1859, s. 1895. *m.* Lady Maud Cecil, d. of 3rd M. of Salisbury; M.P. Petersfield D. '85-92, W. Edinburgh '92-5; Under-Sec. for the Colonies '95-1900, First Lord of the Admiralty 1900-5; High Commissioner for S. Africa and Administrator of Transvaal and Orange River Colonies 1905; Hon. Col. 3rd Militia Batt. of the Hampshire Regt.; P.C. 1900; Elder Brother of the Trinity House. L.U. *Heir*, Visct. Wolmer, s. *Blackmoor, Liss, Hants. Brooks's.*
- Selby**, William Court, 1st Visct. (cr. 1905). Surname Gully. B. 1835. E. Trin. Coll., Camb. Pres. Camb. Union; Inner Temple '66; Q.C. '77; Bench '79; Recorder Wigan '86-93; Speaker '95-1905; Hon. L.L.D. Camb.; D.C.L. Oxon. Granted £4000 a year for life and made a Viscount June 1905. Received freedom of the City. *Heir*, Hon. James W. H. Gully, s. 3, *Buckingham Gate, S.W.*; *Sutton Place, Seaford, Sussex.*
- ***Sempill**, John, 18th L. (cr. 1489). Surname Forbes-Sempill. B. 1863, s. 1905. S.P. m. '92, Gwendolen, e. d. Mr. Herbert Progers. *Heir*, Hon. William F. Forbes-Sempill, Master of Sempill, s.
- Shaftesbury**, Anthony, 9th E. of (cr. 1672). Surname Ashley-Cooper. B. 1869, s. 1886. Lieut.-Col. commanding North of Ireland Imp. Yeo. *Heir*, Anthony Lord Ashley, s. C. *St. Giles's House, Cranborne, Dorset; Belfast Castle, Belfast*; 38, *Bryanston Square, W. Marlborough, Carlton, Turf.*
- Shannon**, Richard Henry, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). Sits as L. Carleton (1786). Surname Boyle. B. 1860, s. 1890. *Heir*, Viscount Boyle, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Sheffield**, Henry North, 3rd E. of (cr. 1816). Sits as Ld. Sheffield (1802). Surname Holroyd. B. 1832, s. 1876. M.P. E. Sussex '57-65; formerly in dip. service. *Heir*, Lord Stanley of Alderley (to 1r. barony), c. C. *Carlton.*
- ***Sherard**, Philip Halton, 11th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Sherard. B. 1851, s. 1902. I.P.; *Heir*, Ralph Woodchurch Sherard, *bro.* C. *Glatton, Peterborough.*
- Sherborne**, Edward Lenox, 4th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Dutton. B. 1831, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. Canon F. G. Dutton, *bro.* *Sherborne House, Northleach, R.S.O.*; 9, *St. James's Square. Travellers', Boodle's.*
- Shrewsbury and Talbot**, Charles Henry John, 20th E. of (cr. 1442, 1784). Surname Chetwynd-Talbot. B. 1860, s. 1877. E. Eton. Hered. Lord High Steward of Ireland. *Heir*, Visct. Ingestre, s. C. *Ingestre Hall, Stafford. Carlton, Marlborough, and White's.*
- Shute** (see Barrington).
- Shuttleworth**, Ughtred J., 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Kay-Shuttleworth. B. 1844. M.P. Hastings '69-80, and Clitheroe '85-1902; Under-Sec. India '86; Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster '86; Sec. to Admiralty '92-5. P.C. *Heir*, Hon. Lawrence Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, s. L. *Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley; Barbon Manor, Kirkby Lonsdale*; 28, *Prince's Gardens, S.W. Athenæum, Reform, Nat. Liberal.*
- Sidmouth**, William Wells, 3rd V. (cr. 1805). Surname Addington. B. 1824, s. 1854. M.P. Devizes '63-4; formerly in R.N. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. Addington, s. C. *Upottery Manor, Devon*; 78, *Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton.*
- Silchester** (see Longford).
- Sinclair**, Charles William, 15th L. (cr. 1449). Surname St. Clair. B. 1831, s. 1880. S.R.P.; retired Colonel. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. A. J. M. St. Clair, Master of Sinclair, s. C. 55, *Onslow Square, London, S.W. Carlton, United Service.*
- Sligo**, Henry Ulick, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Monteagle (1806). Surname Browne. B. 1831, s. 1903. Bengal Civil Service '51-86; *m.* Catherine Henrietta, d. of the late Mr. W. S. Dicken. *Heir*, Earl of Altamont, s. *Westport House, Westport, C. Mayo, Ireland.*
- ***Sodor and Man**, Norman Dumenil John, 69th Bp. of. Surname Straton. B. 1840. E. Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '62, M.A. '69, D.D. '92); priest '65; Vicar of Kirkby Wharfe '66; Vicar and Rural Dean of Wakefield '75; Proctor in Convocation for Archdeaconry of Craven '80; Hon. Canon of Ripon '83; Archdeacon of Huddersfield and Hon. Canon of Wakefield '88; Bishop of Sodor and Man '92. *Bishop's Court, Isle of Man. National Club, 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
- Somerhill** (see Clanricarde).
- Somers**, Arthur Herbert Tennyson, 6th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Cocks. B. 1837, s. 1899. *Heir*, Rev. Henry L. Somers Cocks, *un.* *The Briary, Freshwater, I.W.*

- Somerset**, Algernon, 15th D. of (cr. 1546). Surname St. Maur. B. 1846, s. 1894. *Heir*, Ld. Percy St. Maur, bro. *Maiden Bradley, Bath; Burton Hall, Loughborough; Berry Pomeroy, Totnes. Army and Navy, Carlton, Wellington.*
- Somerton** (see Normanton).
- Sondes**, George Edward, 2nd E. (cr. 1860). Surname Milles. B. 1861, s. 1894. Lieut. Imp. Yeo. in S. African campaign 1900-1901. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. Lewis Milles, bro. *Lees Court, Faversham; Nackington, Canterbury; Elmham Hall, Dereham, Norfolk. Carlton, Bachelors'.*
- Southampton**, Charles Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Fitz-Roy. B. 1867, s. 1872. *Heir*, Hon. E. A. Fitz-Roy, bro. *Idlicole, Shipston-on-Stour.*
- Southesk**, Charles N., 10th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Balinhard (1869). Surname Carnegie. B. 1854, s. 1905. Col. Comm. Forfar and Kincardine Artillery. *Heir*, Lord Carnegie, s. C. Kinaird Castle, Brechin, N.B. Carlton.
- Southwark**, Edward Stuart, 1st Bp. of (see founded 1905). Surname Talbot. B. 1844. E. Charterhouse and Christ Ch., Oxford; 1st class in Classics '65, and in Law and Modern History '66; Warden Keble Coll. '70-83; Vicar of Leeds '88-95; Hon. Canon of Ripon '91; Chaplain to Queen Victoria '94; Bishop of Rochester '95. Select preacher at Oxford. A contributor to "Lux Mundi." *Bishop's House, Southwark. Athenæum.*
- ***Southwell**, Arthur Robert Pvers, 5th V. (cr. 1776). Surname Southwell. B. 1872, s. 1878. m. '97, Dorothy Katharine, d. of Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Walrond, M.P. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. W. J. Southwell. *Knollon Hall, Ellesmere, Salop. Bachelors', New.*
- ***Southwell**, Edwyn, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1884.) Surname Hoskyns. B. 1851. E. Haileybury and Jesus Coll., Camb.; Hon. D.D. 1901. Ordained '74; curate at Welwyn, Herts, '74-80; Quebec Chapel '80-81; St. Clement's, N. Kensington, '81-85; Rector of St. Dunstan, Stepney '86-95; Vicar Bolton '95-1901; Hon. Canon of Manchester '99; Suffragan Bp. of Burnley 1901-4; Bp. of Southwell Sept. 1904. *Ashbourne Road, Derby.*
- Spencer**, John Poyntz, 5th E. (cr. 1765). Surname Spencer. B. 1835, s. 1857; P.C.; K.G.; M.P. S. Northants '57; Viceroy of Ireland '68-74 and '82-5; Lord Pres. of Council '80-83 and Feb. to July '86; First Lord of the Adm. Aug. '92 to June '95; L.L. of Northants; formerly Chm. Northants Quarter Sessions; Chm. Northants C.C.; and Master of the Pytchley. Chan. Victoria Univ., Manchester, '92; Member of Council of Duke of Cornwall (Prince of Wales), and Keeper of the Privy Seal 1901. Freeman of the city of Exeter 1902. App. 1902 Leader of the Liberal Peers in the House of Lords in succession to the late Earl of Kimberley. *Heir*, Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P., h.-bro. L. Althorp, Northampton. *Athenæum, Brooks's.*
- Stafford**, Fitz Osbert Edward, 11th L. (cr. 1640). Surname Stafford-Jerningham. B. 1833, s. 1892. *Heirship* in dispute between Francis E. FitzHerbert, n., and William Henry Stafford Jerningham, heir presumptive to the Baronetcy of "Jerningham of Costessey," who claims like his late father to be heir presumptive to the "Barony of Stafford" in the male line, c. L.U. *Costessey Park, Norwich; Stafford Castle; Shifnal Manor, Salop.*
- Stair**, John Hew North G. H. H., 11th E. of (cr. 1703). Sits as Ld. Oxenfoord (1841). Surname Dalrymple. B. 1848, s. 1903. *Heir*, John James, Visct. Dalrymple, s. L. Lochinch, Castle Kennedy, Wiglowntshire; Oxenfoord Castle, Dalkeith.
- Stalbridge**, Richard de Aquila, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1837. P.C.; M.P. Flintshire '61-86; Vice-Chamb. of Household '62-4; Patronage Sec. to Treasury '80-85; and 1st L. Whip in House of Commons '80-86; Chm. L. & N.W.R. since '91. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, s. L.U. 22, Sussex Square, W.
- Stamford**, William, 9th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Grey. B. 1850, s. 1890. m. '95, Elizabeth Louisa Penelope, d. of Rev. C. Theobald, R.D.; M.A. Oxon; formerly Prof. of Classics and Philosophy at Codrington Coll., Barbados. *Heir*, Lord Grey of Groby, s. Dunham, Massey Hall, Altrincham; Llandaff House, Weybridge. Grosvenor.
- Stanhope**, James Richard, 7th E. (cr. 1718). Surname Stanhope. B. 1880, s. 1905. Lieut. Grenadier Guards. *Chevening, Sevenoaks, Kent.*
- Stanley of Alderley**, Lyulph Edward, 4th L. (cr. 1839). B. 1819, s. 1903. Ed. Eton and Balliol Coll. (Fellow '62-69). M.P. Oldham '80-85; Vice-Chairman London School Board '97; m. '73, Mary, d. Sir Lowthian Bell, Bart. *Heir*, Hon. Arthur Lyulph Stanley, s. L. 15, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
- Stammore**, Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname Hamilton Gordon. B. 1829. M.A. Camb. '51; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. '79; G.C.M.G.; sec. to Mr. Gladstone's Mission to Corfu '58; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Vol.; M.P. Beverley '54-7; Gov. of New Brunswick '61-6, Trinidad '66-70, Mauritius '71-4, Fiji '75-80, New Zealand '80-82, Ceylon '83-90; mem. of Roy. Commission on Historical Manuscripts 1900. *Heir*, Hon. George A. Maurice Gordon, Capt. 3rd Battn. Gordon Highlanders, s. Red House, Ascot.
- Stewart of Garlies** (see Galloway).
- Stradbroke**, George Edward John Mowbray, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Baron Rous (1796). Surname Rous. B. 1862, s. 1886. C.B. m. '98, Helena V. A., only d. late General Keith Fraser; M.A. Camb.; Col. Comdg. 1st Norfolk R. G. Art. Vols.; A.D.C. to the King; Vice-Admiral of Suffolk '90. *Heir*, John A. Alexander, Visct. Dunwich, s. C. Henham, Wangford. *Bachelors', Carlton.*
- Strafford**, Rev. Francis Edmund Cecil, 5th E. of (cr. 1847). Surname Byng. B. 1835, s. 1899. Vicar of St. Peter's, Onslow Gardens, '67-89; Chaplain to Hampton Court Palace '65-7, the late Queen, the Speaker '74-89; Grand Chaplain of England in Freemasonry '89. *Heir*, Visct. Enfield, s. Wrotham Park, Barnet; 5, St. James's Square.
- Strange** (see Athole).
- Strathcona and Mount Royal**, Donald Alexander, 1st L. (cr. 1837). Surname Smith. B. 1820; s. of Alexander Smith of Archishton, Scotland, and Barbara, d. of Donald Stewart. m. Isabella Sophia, d. of Richard Hardisty of Canada. Pres. Bank of Montreal and Director Canadian Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railways; Gov. of Hudson's Bay Co., Chancellor McGill Univ., Montreal, and Aberdeen Univs., Hon. D.C.L. Oxon., and Hon. LL.D. Camb., Yale, Aberdeen,

- Glasgow, Toronto, Laval and Victoria (Manchester) Univs.; High Commr. for Canada in London since '96. G.C.M.G., F.R.S. He and Lord Mount-Stephen gave as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee of '87, £200,000 to found the Victoria Hospital at Montreal. *Dorchester Street, Montreal; Silver Heights, Manitoba; Norway House, Picton, Nova Scotia; Glencoe, N.B.; Colonsay, N.B.; Knebworth, Herts; Debdon Hall, Newport, Essex; 28, Grosvenor Square, W. Athenæum.*
- Stratheden and Campbell**, Hallyburton George, 3rd L. (cr. 1836, 1847). Surname Campbell. B. 1829, s. 1893. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. John Beresford Campbell, s. 17, *Bruton Street, W.; Hartrigge, Jedburgh.*
- Strathmore and Kinghorne**, Claude George, 14th E. of (cr. 1636). Sits as Ld. Bowes. Surname Bowes-Lyon. B. March 14th, 1855, s. 1904. L.L. Forfarshire; m. '81, Cecilia Nina, d. late Rev. C. W. Cavendish-Bentinck. *Heir*, Lord Glamis, s. Scots Guards. C. Glamis Castle, Forfarshire; *Streatham Castle, Darlington; St. Paul's, Wilden Bury, Welwyn. Carlton.*
- Strathspey** (see Seafield).
- Stuart of Castle Stuart** (see Moray).
- Sudeley**, Charles Douglas Richard, 4th L. (cr. 1838). Surname Hanbury-Tracy. B. 1840, s. 1877. F.R.S.; P.C.; M.P. Montgomery Dist. '63-77; formerly in R.N.; Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms Feb. to July '86. *Heir*, Hon. W. C. F. Hanbury-Tracy, s. L. U. Ormeley Lodge, Ham Common, Surrey.
- Sudley** (see Arran).
- Suffield**, Charles, 5th L. (cr. 1786). Surname Harbord. B. 1830, s. 1853. P.C., G.C.V.O.; Lord-in-Waiting to the King 1901; Master of Buckhounds '86-7; K.C.B. '76. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. C. Harbord, s. L.U. Gunton Park, Norwich; 4, Manchester Square, W. Marlborough.
- Suffolk and Berkshire**, Henry Molyneux Paget, 19th E. of (cr. 1603, 1626). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1898. A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India. *Heir*, the Hon. J. K. Estcourt, bro. *Charlton Park, Malmesbury.*
- Sutherland**, Cromartie, 4th D. of (cr. 1833). Surname Sutherland-Leveson-Gower. B. 1851, s. 1892. K.G. Col. Staffordshire Yeos. Cav.; M.P. Sutherland '74-86; L.L. Sutherland shire since '92. *Heir*, M. of Stafford, s. *Trentham Hall, Staffordshire; Lilleshall, Newport, Salop; Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland; House of Tongue, Sutherland; Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.*
- Swansea**, Ernest Ambrose, 2nd L. (cr. 1893). Surname Vivian. B. 1848, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. Odo Richard Vivian, h.-bro. C. 27, *Belgrave Square, S.W. Brooks's, Athenæum.*
- Taafe**, Henry, 12th V. (cr. 1628). Surname Taafe. B. 1872, s. 1895. m. '97, Maria M. Fuchs. Count in the Austrian peerage, as well as Viscount Taafe, and Baron Ballymore, of Corren, co. Cavan, in Ireland; holds a commission in the Kaiser Franz-Josef Regiment of Dragoons of the Reserve. *Heir*, Hon. Edward C. R. Taafe, s. *Ellischau Castle, Silberberg, Bohemia.*
- Talbot de Malahide**, Richard Wogan, 5th L. (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Talbot de Malahide (1856). Surname Talbot. B. 1846, s. 1883. m. 1st. '73, Emily Harret, d. of Sir James Boswell, and 2ndly, Isabel Charlotte, widow of John Gurney of Sprowston Hall. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. Talbot, s. C. Auchirbal House, Ayrshire; Castle Malahide, Dublin. Army and Navy.
- Tankerville**, George Montagu, 7th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Bennet. B. 1852, s. 1899. Was in the R.N. '67-9; lieut. Rifle Brigade '72-80. *Heir*, Lord Ossulston, s. *Chillingham Castle, Belford, Northumberland; Thornton House, Mindrum R.S.O., Northumberland.*
- *Teignmouth**, Charles John, 3rd L. (cr. 1797). Surname Shore. B. 1840, s. 1885. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. J. Shore, bro. C. 6, *Crick Road, Oxford.*
- Templemore**, Henry Spencer, 2nd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Chichester. B. 1821, s. 1837. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. Chichester, s. C. 11, *Upper Grosvenor Street. St. James's, Travellers.*
- Temple**, Algernon William Stephen, 5th E. (cr. 1749). Surname Temple-Gore-Langton. B. 1871, s. 1902. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. Chandos Graham Temple-Gore-Langton, bro. *Newton Park, Bristol; Wolton, Aylesbury; Chandos House, Cavendish Square, W.*
- Templetown**, Henry Edward Montague Dorington Clotworthy, 4th V. (cr. 1806). Surname Upton. B. 1853, s. 1890; m. '83, Lady Evelyn Finch Hatton, d. of 10th Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. I.R.P. '94. *Heir*, Hon. Eric E. M. J. Upton, s. *Castle Upton, Templepatrick, Co. Antrim.*
- Tennyson**, Hallam, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname Tennyson. B. 1852, s. 1892. Author of biography of his father (published '97). Governor of S. Australia '99, and Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia 1902-4. Hon. D.C.L. Oxford 1904, G.C.M.G. P.C. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Tennyson, s. *Aldworth, near Haslemere; Farrington, Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Athenæum.*
- Tenterden**, Charles Stuart Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Abbott. B. 1865, s. 1882.
- Teynham**, Henry John Philip Sidney, 18th L. (cr. 1616). Surname Roper-Curzon. B. 1867, s. 1892. m. '95, Mabel, 2nd d. of the late Col. H. Green Wilkinson, Scots Guards. *Heir*, Hon. C. J. H. Roper-Curzon, s. *Ravensdale House, Ascot. Wellington.*
- Thring**, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Thring. B. 1818. Parliamentary Counsel '69-86; K.C.B. '73. L. *Alderhurst, Englefield Green, Surrey; 5, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Thurlow**, Thomas John, 5th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce. B. 1838, s. 1874. P.C.; formerly in dip. service; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85 and '86; Paymaster-Gen. '86. *Heir*, the Rev. the Hon. Charles Edward H.-T.-C.-Bruce, s. L. *Travellers.*
- Tollemache**, Wilbraham Frederick, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Tollemache. B. 1832, s. 1890. M.P. W. Cheshire '72-85. *Heir*, B. L. J. Tollemache, g.s. C. 61, *Cadogan Gardens, S.W.; Helmingham Hall, Stowmarket; Peckforton, Tarporley, Cheshire. Carlton.*
- Torphichen**, James Walter, 12th L. (cr. 1564). Surname Sandilands. B. 1846, s. 1869. S.R.P. since '94. *Heir*, Hon. J. A. D. Sandilands, Master of Torphichen, s. L. *Calder House, Mid-Calder, near Edinburgh. Naval and Military.*
- Torrington**, George Master, 9th V. (cr. 1712). Surname Byng. B. 1886, s. 1889. *Heir*, Hon. S. Byng, un. C. A minor. *Yotes Court, Maidstone.*

- Townshend**, John James Dudley Stuart, 6th M. (cr. 1786). Surname Townshend. B. 1866, s. 1899. *Heir*, Colonel Charles V. F Townshend, C.B., D.S.O., c. *Raynham Hall, Norfolk*.
- Tredegar**, Godfrey Charles, 2nd L. (cr. 1850). Surname Morgan. B. 1830, s. 1875. M.P. Brecknockshire '58-75; served in the Crimea. L.L. Monmouthshire '99; Hon. LL.D. Wales 1905. *Heir*, Hon. F. C. Morgan, M.P., bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Trevor**, Arthur William, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Hill-Trevor. B. 1852, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. Hill-Trevor, h.-bro. C. *Carlton, White's*.
- *Trimlestown**, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, 18th L. (cr. 1461). Surname Barnewall. B. 1861, s. 1891; established '93 his claim to the barony, which had been dormant since the death of the 16th Baron '79; m. '89, Margaret Theresa, d. of Richard John Stephens, Esq., of Brisbane, Queensland. *Heir*, Hon. R. N. F. Barnewall, s.
- Truro**, John, 3rd Bp. of. (See re-founded 1877). Surname Gott. B. 1830, app. 1891. E. Winchester and Brasenose Coll., Oxon., and Wells Theol. Coll., '53; D.D. '73; ordained '57; curate of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth; chaplain of St. Andrew's, Great Yarmouth; perpetual curate of Bramley, Leeds, '66; vicar of Leeds '73; Dean of Worcester '86; and Bishop of Truro June '91. Author of "The Parish Priest of the Town" and "Ideals of a Parish." *Trerithon, Par Station, Cornwall. Athenæum*.
- Tweeddale**, William Montagu, 10th M. of (cr. 1694). Sits as Ld. Tweeddale (1881). K.T. Surname Hay. B. 1826, s. 1878. M.P. Taunton '65-8, Haddington Dist. '78; formerly Bengal C.S.; Ld. High Comm. to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '90-92, '96, and '97. *Heir*, E. of Gifford, s. L. U. *Yester, Haddingtonshire, N.B.*; 6, *Hill Street, W. Brooks's, Travellers'*.
- Tweedmouth**, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Marjoribanks. B. 1849, s. 1894. P.C.; E. Harrow and Christ Ch., Oxon.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '74; Contr. H.M. Household '86; 2nd Liberal Whip '86-92; Parliamentary Sec. to the Treasury and Chief Liberal Whip '92-4; Lord Privy Seal March '94, and Chancellor of the Duchy 94-5; M.P. Berwickshire '80-94. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. Dudley Churchill Marjoribanks, D.S.O., M.V.O., s. L. *Guisachan, Beaulieu, N.B.*; *Hutton Castle, Berwick-on-Tweed*; 57, *Seymour Street, Portman Square, W. Brooks's*.
- Tyrone** (see Waterford).
- *Valentia**, Arthur, 11th V. (cr. 1622). Surname Annesley. B. 1843, s. 1863. I.P.; M.P. Oxford City since April '95; Comptroller of the Household since '98; served in S. Africa with Yeomanry, C.B. 1900, M.V.O. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. A. Annesley, s. C. *Bletchington Park, Oxford*; 49, *Cadogan Square, S.W. Carlton, White's, Turf*.
- Vane** (see Londonderry).
- Vaux of Harrowden**, Hubert George Charles, 7th L. (cr. 1523). Surname Mostyn. B. 1860, s. 1883; diplomatic service, retired '99. Three daughters, co-heiresses. L. *Harrowden Hall, Wellingborough. Brooks's and Travellers'*.
- Ventry**, Dayrolles Blakeney, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Eveleigh-de-Moleyns. B. 1828, s. 1868. I.R.P. '71. *Heir*, Hon. F. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Vernon**, George Francis Augustus, 8th L. (cr. 1762). Surname Venables-Vernon. B. 1888, s. 1898. *Heir*, the Hon. F. W. L. Venables-Vernon, bro. *Sudbury Hall, Derby; Poynton Towers, Stockport*.
- Verulam**, James Walter, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Grimston. B. 1852, s. 1895. M.P. St. Albans Div. Herts '85-92. Is a Baron of Scotland, a Viscount and a Baron of Ireland, and a Baron of Great Britain, besides being a Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom. Is also a Baronet. *Heir*, Visct. Grimston, s. C. *Gorhambury, St. Albans. Carlton, Bachelors'*.
- Vivian**, George Crespigny Brabazon, 4th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Vivian. B. 1878, s. 1893; m. Aug. 1st, 1903, Barbara, d. of the late W. Atmar Fanning and Mrs. McCalmont. *Heir*, A. H. Vivian, c. *Glynn, Bodmin, Cornwall*; 11, *North Audley St., W.*
- Wakefield**, George Rodney, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1888.) Surname Eden. B. 1853. E. Richmond (Yorks) and Pembroke Coll., Camb., B.A. (2nd-class classical tripos) '76; M.A. '79, D.D. 91, Hon. Fellow of Pembroke Coll., 1903. m. '89, Constance M., d. of Canon Ellison. Ordained '78; assistant master at Aysgarth School, Wensleydale, '78-9; domestic chaplain to the late Bishop Lightfoot '79-83; Vicar of Bishop Auckland '83-90; Bishop Suffragan for the diocese of Canterbury, with the title of Bishop of Dover '90-7; Bp. of Wakefield '97. *Bishop-garth, Wakefield. Athenæum*.
- Waldegrave**, William Frederick, 9th E. (cr. 1729). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1851, s. 1859. Lord-in-Waiting '86-92, '95-6; Capt. of the Yeo. of the Guard since '96; Hon. Commissioner in Lunacy '99; P.C. *Heir*, Visct. Chewton, s. C. *Chewton Priory, Bath*; 20, *Bryanston Square. Carlton, Constitutional*.
- Wales**, H.R.H. Prince of. (See special biography.)
- *Wallscourt**, Erroll Augustus Joseph Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Blake. B. 1841, s. 1849. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, s. *Travellers'*.
- Walsingham**, Thomas, 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname de Grey. B. 1843, s. 1870; m. '77, Augusta S. Elizabeth, d. of the late Wm. Locke, Esq. M.A.; LL.D.; F.R.S.; F.L.S.; F.Z.S.; F.E.S. (Pres. '89-90); Mem. Soc. Ent. de France; Ent. Ver. zu Berlin; Nederl. Ent. Ver.; Soc. Ent. de Russie; Am. Ent. Soc. Phil.; Lin. Soc. N.S.W., etc., etc.; High Steward Camb. Univ. and King's Lynn; M.P. W. Norfolk '65-71; Lord-in-Waiting '74-5. *Heir*, Hon. J. A. de Grey, half-bro. C. *Merton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk*; *Eaton House, 66a, Eaton Square, S.W. Carlton, Isthman*.
- Wandsworth**, Sydney James, 1st B. (cr. 1895). Viscount also of the Kingdom of Portugal. Surname Stern; e. s. late Visct. de Stern, who established in London the firm of Stern Bros. E. at Magdalene Coll., Camb.; Hon. Col. 4th Vol. Batt. E. Surrey Regt.; M.P. Stowmarket Div. of Suffolk '91-5. L. 10, *Great Stanhope Street, W. Marlborough, Bachelors', St. James's, Reform*.
- Warwick**, Francis Richard Charles Guy, 5th E. of (cr. 1759), is also E. Brooke (cr. 1746). Surname Greville. B. 1863, s. 1893. m. Frances Evelyn, d. Col. the Hon. C. H. Maynard, '81. M.P. Somerset 78-85; Colchester '88-92; L.L. Essex; Dep. Grand Master of Freemasons

- '98; Major Warwickshire Imp. Yeo. *Heir*, Lord Brooke, s. C. *Warwick Castle; Eastern Lodge, Dunmow.*
- Waterford**, Henry De La Poer, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Ld. Tyrone (1786). Surname Beresford. B. 1875, s. 1895. K.P. m. '97, Lady Beatrix Frances Fitzmaurice, y. d. M. of Lansdowne. *Heir*, E. of Tyrone, s. C. *Carlton, White's, Turf, Kildare St.*
- ***Waterpark**, Henry Anson, 4th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Cavendish. B. 1839, s. 1863. I.P. In Foreign Office '60-63. *Heir*, Hon. Charles F. Cavendish, R.N., s. L.U. *Doveridge, Derby.*
- Welby**, Reginald Earle, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Welby. B. 1832. s. of the late Rev. John Earle Welby; Assist. Fin. Sec. to the Treasury '80; auditor Civil List '81; Perm. Sec. of the Treas. '85-94; G.C.B. '92; Comm. of the Exhibition of '51; Chm. of the Roy. Comma. on Military and Civil Exp. of India, and late Chm. L.C.C. 11, *Stratton Street, London, W.*
- Wellington**, Arthur Charles, 4th D. of (cr. 1814). Surname Wellesley. B. 1849, s. 1900. K.G., G.C.V.O. Col. formerly commanding 1st Battn. Gren. Guards. *Heir*, The Marquis Douro, s. *Stratfield Saye, Hants; Apsley House, Piccadilly, W.*
- Wemyss and March**, Francis Richard, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Wemyss (1821). Surname Charteris. B. 1818, s. 1883. M.P. E. Gloucestershire '41-6, Haddingtonshire '47-83; a Lord of Treas. '53-5; A.D.C. to the King 1901; capt. of the Royal Company of Archers (the King's Body Guard for Scotland). *Heir*, Lord Elcho, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Wenlock**, Beilby, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Lawley. B. 1849, s. 1880. P.C., K.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I.; M.P. Chester April to July '80; Chm. E. R. Yorks C.C.; Gov. of Madras '91-'96; Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. Lieut.-Col. com. E. Riding Yorks. Imp. Yeo. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. Lawley, bro. L.U. *Escrick Park, York; 26, Portland Place, W. Brooks's.*
- Westbury**, Richard Luttrell Pilkington, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Bethell. B. 1852, s. 1875. *Heir*, Hon. R. Bethell, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Westmeath**, Anthony Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1621). Surname Nugent. B. 1879, s. 1883. I.R.P.; P.C. (Ireland); assist. priv. sec. to Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, Col. Sec. '98-1901; Sec. to Royal Commission on French Treaty Rights in Newfoundland '98. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. Nugent, Capt. 15th Hussars, bro. *Pallas, Loughrea, Co. Galway. Carlton, Wellington, Kildare Street.*
- Westminster**, Hugh Richard Arthur, 2nd D. of (cr. 1874). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1879, s. 1899. Served in S. African war, and was A.D.C. to Lord Roberts; m. 1901, Miss Sheelagh Cornwallis West. *Heir*, Edward George Hugh, Earl Grosvenor, s. *Eaton Hall, Chester; 33, Upper Grosvenor St., W.*
- Westmorland**, Anthony Mildmay Julian, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Fane. B. 1859, s. 1891. *Heir*, Lord Burghersh, s. C.
- Wharfedale**, Francis John, 2nd E. of (cr. Baron 1826, Earl and Visct. 1876). Surname Montagu-Stuart-Wortley. B. 1856, s. 1899. Retired Commander R.N. *Heir*, Viscount Carlton, s. *Wortley Hall, Sheffield. Carlton, Naval and Military.*
- ***Wicklow**, Ralph Francis, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1891. m. 1902, Gladys, 2nd d. Duke and Duchess of Abercorn. I.P. *Heir*, Lord Clanmore, s. *Shelton Abbey, Arklow, Ireland.*
- Wigan** (see Crawford).
- Willoughby de Broke**, Richard Greville, 19th L. (cr. 1492). Surname Verney. B. 1869, s. 1902. M.P. Warwickshire (Rugby Div.) '95-1900. *Heir*, Hon. J. H. P. Verney, s. C. *Kineton House, Warwick. Carlton.*
- Wilton**, Arthur George, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Egerton. B. 1863, s. 1898. *Heir*, Visct. Grey de Wilton, s. *Heaton Park, near Manchester. Carlton, White's.*
- Wimborne**, Ivor Bertie, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guest. B. 1835. *Heir*, Hon. Ivor C. Guest, M.P., s. C. 22, *Arlington Street, S.W. Carlton.*
- Winchester**, Herbert Edward, 87th Bp. of. (See founded 636.) Surname Ryle. B. 1856; s. of Rt. Rev. J. C. Ryle, Bp. of Liverpool. m. '83, d. of Major-Gen. Adams. E. Eton, Newcastle Scholar; Cambridge, Scholar of King's; B.A. '79, M.A. '82, D.D. '96; Principal of St. David's Coll., Lampeter, '86-8; Hulsean Prof. Divin., Camb., '87-1901; Pres. Queens' Coll., Camb., '96-1901; Chaplain in ordinary to Queen Victoria '98-1901; Hon. Canon of Ripon '95-1901; Bp. of Exeter 1901-3; Bp. of Winchester and Prelate of the Most Noble Order of the Garter from 1903. *Farrham Castle, Surrey; Lollards' Tower, Lambeth, S.E.*
- Winchester**, Henry William Montagu, 16th M. of (cr. 1551). Surname Paulet. B. 1862, s. 1899. m. 1892, Charlotte Josephine, widow of Samuel Garnett, of Arch Hall, co. Meath. late Capt. Hants Carbiniers I.Y. Is premier Marquis of England. L.L. Hants; Chairman Hants C.C. *Heir-pres.*, Capt. Charles Standish Paulet, c. *Amport St. Mary's, Andover, Hampshire.*
- Winchelsea and Nottingham**, Henry Stormont, 13th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Finch-Hatton. B. 1852, s. 1898. *Heir*, Visct. Maidstone, s. C. *White's, Carlton.*
- ***Winterton**, Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). Surname Turnour. B. 1837, s. 1879. I.P. *Heir*, Visct. Turnour, M.P., s. *Carlton.*
- Winton** (see Eglintoun).
- Wolsley**, Garnet Joseph, 1st V. (cr. 1885). Surname Wolsley. B. 1833 at Golden Bridge House, Co. Dublin; s. late Major G. J. Wolsley. Served with the 80th Regt. in the second Burmese war; in the Crimea from Dec. '54 with the 90th Light Infantry; in India with the 90th, and on the staff in the campaigns of '57-9, and received a brevet majority; as Lieut.-Col. in the China War of '60; and as Colonel in Canada from '62-70; commanded the Red River Expedition; Major-Gen. commanding in the Ashantee War in '73-4; and as Lieut.-Gen. commanding in the South African War in '79. Commanded in the Egyptian War of '82, and was raised to the peerage after the victory of Tel-el-Kebir; also commanded in the Sudan campaigns of '84-5, and was made a Viscount and K.P. He received £25,000 for his services in Ashantee, and £20,000 for his Egyptian campaign. He has been High Commissioner to Natal and to Cyprus; Adjutant-General '82. Published his "Story of a Soldier's Life," 1903; of his "Soldier's Pocket-book" several editions have appeared. Ranger of Greenwich Park '88; acted as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland '90, and Commander-in-Chief '95-1900; Field-Marshal '94, and published a bio-

graphy of the Duke of Marlborough; K.P.; Order of Merit 1902. *Heiress* (to the Viscounty by special remainder), Hon. Frances G. Wolseley, *d. Farm House, Glynde, Sussex. United Service, Athenæum.*

Wolverton, Frederic, 4th L. (cr. 1869). Surname Glyn. B. 1864, s. 1888. Partner Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Lord-in-Waiting '92-3; L.C.C. since '98; Hon. Sec. League of Mercy; Press Censor in the S. African campaign; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1902; represents the Board of Trade in the House of Peers. *Heir*, Hon. George E. D. Carr-Glyn, s. *Brooks's*.

***Worcester**, Huyshe Wolcott, 105th Bp. of. (See founded 679). Surname Yeatman-Biggs. Appointed 1904. B. 1845, s. of Mr. H. F. Yeatman, J.P., of Stock House, Dorset. *E.* at Winchester, and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; Curate of St. Edmund's, Salisbury; Vicar of Netherbury, Wilts, '77; and of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, '79; Suffragan Bishop of Southwark '91; appointed to the see of Worcester 1904. *m.* Lady Barbara, *d.* 4th E. of Dartmouth.

Worlingham (see Gosford).

Wrottesley, Arthur, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Wrottesley. B. 1824, s. 1867. B.A. Oxford, 1846. A Lord-in-Waiting '69-74, '80-85. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Wrottesley, s. 8, *Herbert Crescent, Sloane Square. Brooks's, Travellers'.*

Wynford, Philip George, 6th L. (cr. 1829). Surname Best. B. 1871, s. 1904. Capt. R.H.A. C. *Heir*, Hon. Samuel J. Best, *bro. Charlton House, Ludwell, Salisbury.*

Yarborough, Charles Alfred Worsley, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Anderson-Pelham. B. 1859, s. 1875. *m.* '86, Hon. Marcia Amelia Mary Lane-Fox (Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right—see Conyers and Fauconberg). P.C.; Vice-Adm. Co. Lincoln; Capt. Corps of Gent.-at-Arms '90-92. *Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. C. Carlton, *Brooklesby Park, Lincs.*

York, Duke of. See WALES.

York, William Dalrymple, 88th Archbp. of. Surname Maclagan. B. 1826. Primate of England, and Metropolitan, and member of the Privy Council. Prelate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. (The see dates from 625, and has an income of £10,000.) His Grace is the s. of Dr. David Maclagan, who served with distinction in the Peninsular War. *E.* Peterhouse, Camb.; graduated B.A., junior Opt. '56; M.A. '60; D.D., *jure dign.*, '78; D.C.L., LL.D.; Hon. Fellow of Peterhouse '89. Deacon '56, priest '57; curacies at St. Saviour, Paddington, '56-8, and St. Stephen, Marylebone, '58-60; curate in charge of Enfield '65-9; rector of Newington '69-75; vicar of Kensington '75-8; Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral '78; Bishop of Lichfield '78; Archbishop of York '91. He gave up £500 of his endowments for six years (March '93) to assist the poorer clergy in his diocese. His lordship's hospitable invitation to 150 Nonconformist ministers to visit him at Lichfield Palace on Michaelmas Day '90 occasioned much interest. In Aug. '95 similar hospitality was shown by the Archbishop to the Nonconformist ministers resident in the diocese of York. In '70 his lordship edited "The Church and the Age," and is the author of "Pastoral Letters and Synodal Charges"; "Parochial Papers"; "The Church and the

People; an Inquiry into the Neglect of Public Worship" ('82), etc. Visited Russia in '97. *Bishopthorpe, York. Athenæum.*

Zetland, Lawrence, 1st M. of (cr. 1892). Surname Dundas. B. 1844, s. as E. 1873. K.T.; P.C.; M.P. Richmond '72-3; a Lord-in-Waiting '80; Viceroy of Ireland '89-92. *Heir*, E. of Ronaldshay, s. C. Turf.

Zouche of Haryngworth, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George, 15th L. (cr. 1308). Surname Curzon. B. 1851, s. 1873. Capt. 2nd Vol. Batt. Roy. Sussex Regt.; served in S. Africa 1900-1. This barony was for many years in abeyance prior to 1829. *Heiress-presumptive*, Hon. Darea Curzon, sis. C. Parham, Fulborough, Sussex. Carlton.

III. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

I. ALPHABETICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

II. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CONSTITUENCIES, with Registered Electors and Pollings, 1900-1905.

III. REDISTRIBUTION PROPOSALS, 1905.

IV. POLITICAL PARTIES, 1868 to 1905.

With certain exceptions any male of full age may be elected to represent a constituency in the House of Commons. English and Scotch peers are entirely disqualified, but Irish peers (with the exception of the 23 Representative Peers) may be returned for any constituency in Great Britain. All English, Scotch, and Irish judges; clergymen of the Established Church of either of the two kingdoms; Roman Catholic priests; the holders of various offices specially excluded by statute (including revenue officers); persons who have been convicted of certain offences; aliens (unless a certificate of naturalisation has been granted to them by the Secretary of State, and they have taken the oath of allegiance); imbeciles; Government contractors (except contractors for Government loans); and sheriffs and returning officers within the constituencies for which they act,—all these are disqualified. No candidate requires any property qualification, and no member receives any payment or allowance whatsoever.

The Speaker is the first to take the oath and subscribe the roll in a new House of Commons, and is followed by the other members, who are presented to him by the clerk. Members returned after a general election are introduced by two other members. The form of oath taken is as follows: "I, ———, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward, his heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God." Quakers, Moravians, Separatists, and others are permitted to make an affirmation to the same effect as the oath.

A seat in the House is vacated by death, or on acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown; and there are also certain disabilities attached to bankruptcy. All the principal members of the Government, on accepting office, vacate their seats, and are eligible for re-election; but the vacating rule does not apply to such offices as Secretary to the Treasury or other similar appointments which are not held direct from the Crown. A change from one office held direct from the Crown to another does not involve going again to the constituency. No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact, resign his

seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the "Chiltern Hundreds." By obtaining "the stewardship of His Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, the stewardship of the Manor of Poyning, of East Hendred and Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties.

When a seat becomes vacant during a session, a new writ is moved for at the commencement of an ordinary sitting, generally by one of the whips of the party to which the late member belonged. Provision is also made for the issue of writs during the recess without the intervention of the House, it being enacted that the Speaker may, on the production of a certificate signed by two members that a member has died, or accepted an office held direct from the Crown, or has been called to the House of Lords, or that the seat has become vacant by the bankruptcy of a member, order a writ to be issued for a fresh election to fill the vacancy thus caused. But a writ may not be issued during the recess on the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the like offices. The Lunacy (Vacating of Seats) Act, 1886, provides a procedure by which the seat of any member who may have been received into a lunatic asylum shall be declared vacant.

The Act of Union with Ireland increased the number of members of the House of Commons to 658, and though it stood nominally at this figure until the end of the Parliament of '80-85, the disfranchisement of 4 constituencies returning 6 members, and the suspension of 12 writs in 7 cities and boroughs, had reduced the total of members to 640. The Redistribution Act did not alter the apportionment of members to Ireland or Wales, but increased the number returnable by Scotland from 60 to 72, and these 12 new seats being added to the nominal number of the House brought it up to 670.

Parliamentary Registration.

The right to vote in the election of a member of Parliament is confined to those adult males whose names appear on the register of voters in force for some county or borough. No man can be registered who has within the twelve months preceding July 15th received parochial assistance other than medical relief, or who is an alien, unless naturalised.

In counties the qualifications are as follow: Freehold of inheritance or by purchase of the clear annual value of 40s. and upwards. Freehold for life must be of the clear annual value of £5, unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefits or office, in all which cases 40s. clear annual value is sufficient. Freeholders by purchase are required to be six months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Copyhold of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards. Copyholders are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders. Leasehold, if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards; if for a term of more than twenty, but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be £30. Leaseholders by purchase are required to be twelve months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Persons qualified in respect of any of the foregoing qualifications must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of July.

Counties and Boroughs: Occupation as owner or tenant of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of not less than £10. Occupation as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house. The term "dwelling-house" includes part of a house in which the landlord or superior tenant does not reside. When he does reside, his under-tenants are held to be lodgers. Occupation by virtue of any office, service or employment, of any dwelling-house which is not inhabited by a person under whom such office, service or employment is held. In the above three classes of occupiers the occupation need not be of the same premises, but may be of different premises, occupied in immediate and unbroken succession in the same constituency. Occupation as lodger of any lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10. Successive occupation is also allowed in the case of lodgings, but it must be from one part to another part of the same house. In all cases of occupation, whether as owner or tenant, servant or lodger, twelve months' occupation is required up to the 15th day of July in any year. Occupiers need not send in claims unless they find that their names are omitted from the list published by the overseers on the 1st of August, or that in the entry on such list there be a misdescription of some essential particular or particulars, and in case of such omission or misdescription they must send in their names to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. Lodgers must claim every year, and when claiming for the first time must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. The revised register comes into operation on the 1st of January in each year.

Any person whose name appears on a list of electors may object to the name of any other person appearing therein. Written notice of such objection must be given both to the overseers and to the person objected to. On a given date the overseers publish a list of the names of all persons who have sent in claims or have been objected to. Copies of all the lists that have been published are then forwarded by the overseers to the clerk of the peace of the county, or (in the case of municipal boroughs) to the town clerk. He prepares an abstract of such lists of claims and objections, and transmits it to the revising barrister for his district. Revising barristers are appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Chief Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize. The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds open court for the revision of the list in each borough and at or near every polling place in the county. The clerk of the peace, or town clerk, and the overseers, must attend. The revising barrister has power to examine witnesses on oath, to hear claims and objections, and to insert or omit names as he finds just. An appeal lies from his decision to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express sanction. The list of voters as settled and signed by the revising barrister is sent, in the case of a county to the clerk of the peace, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the sheriff; in the case of a borough to the town clerk, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the returning officer. The clerk of the peace or town clerk must keep printed copies of the register for sale

at a fixed price. The register is conclusive evidence that the persons therein named have the qualifications annexed to their respective names. (For further information on the subject see "Rogers on Registration.") In the case of any person not having his name on any list of voters, or in case of his receiving a notice of objection, he should apply to the registration agent for his district of the political party to which he belongs. Such agents are appointed and paid by the various party organisations in most constituencies, and make it their business to know the intricacies of the law on the subject.

Election of a Member of Parliament

Under the provisions of the Ballot Act, the returning officer is required, in the case of a county election within two days after the day on which he receives the writ, and in the case of a borough election on the day on which he receives the writ or the following day, to give notice of election. The day of nomination is to be fixed as follows: in the case of an election for a county or district borough, not later than the ninth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than three clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination; and in the case of an election for any borough other than a district borough, not later than the fourth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than two clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination.

The candidate is nominated in writing, subscribed by two registered electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight other electors, who must also be registered in the same constituency. If at the expiration of one hour after the time appointed for the election not more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer is to forthwith declare the candidate nominated to be elected; but if at the end of one hour more candidates stand nominated than there are seats to be filled up, the returning officer is to adjourn the election and take a poll.

The poll is to take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being, in the case of an election for a county or district borough, less than two or more than six clear days, and not being, in the case of an election for a borough other than a district borough, more than three clear days after the day fixed for the nomination. Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving, are not counted. There is a special allowance of time in the case of the constituency of Orkney and Shetland.

Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates at an election for a county or borough, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer, if a registered elector of such county or borough, may give such additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer. But the returning officer may, if qualified, decline to give the casting vote; and if he be not qualified, or if he decline to act, the names of the two candidates are endorsed on the writ and a double return made. Neither candidate returned may vote until the right to the seat has been determined.

A petition may be presented by a person qualified to vote, a person claiming to have the right to be returned, and by a person alleging himself to have been the candidate; the petition may be presented on various grounds, and it may allege bribery and corruption. All election petitions are tried by two judges, who determine and report to the Speaker whether the member petitioned against, or what other person, if any, was duly elected, or whether the election was void; and when corrupt practices have been alleged, the judges report also whether any such practices have been committed, and, if so, whether it was with the knowledge or consent of any candidate, and the nature thereof; the names of the persons proved to have been guilty of such corrupt practices; and whether during the election there was an extensive prevalence of corrupt practices. When such a report as the latter is made to the House, it is usual to appoint a Royal Commission, on whose report, if it disclose a serious state of things, the writs for a fresh election may be suspended, so that the constituency remains temporarily unrepresented.

Any member returned for two or more places in any part of the United Kingdom is to make his selection for which of the places he will serve within one week after it shall appear that there is no question upon the return for that place.

Parliamentary Procedure.

The most striking feature in the procedure of the House of Commons is the great power vested in the Speaker. The Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House; and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right. The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker usually acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the casting vote. The chief duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order. He holds office until a dissolution. He has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives a salary of £5000 per annum; he ranks as first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of £4000 and a peerage. The following have been Speakers since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament: Sir C. Manners-Sutton (first elected '17), '33-5; Mr. J. Abercromby, '35-9; Mr. C. Shaw-Lefevre (the late Viscount Eversley), '39-57; Mr. J. E. Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington, and since deceased), '57-72; Sir H. Brand (the late Viscount Hampden), '72-84; Mr. A. W. Peel, now Viscount Peel, '84-95; Mr. W. C. Gully, now Viscount Selby, '95-1905; Mr. J. W. Lowther since June 8th, 1905.

Chairman of Committee.

The Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means is a member of the House of Commons who is elected when the House goes into Committee of Ways and Means, or Supply, for the first time in a new parliament, and holds office until the dissolution of that parliament. He is nominated by the Government, and is regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the office is £2500 a year. The Chairman of Ways and Means usually presides when the House is in committee, whether on financial business or on a bill, but he may request

one of several temporary or deputy chairmen nominated by the Speaker at the commencement of each session to act for him. His place is not in the chair of the Speaker, but at the table where the Clerk, who retires with the Speaker, has sat. When the House is informed of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means exercises his authority as Deputy Speaker. He may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. The recent holders of the office include the late Mr. Raikes, '74-80; Sir Lyon (afterwards Lord) Playfair, '80-83; Sir A. Otway, '83-5; Mr. Leonard Courtney, '85-92; Mr. Mellor, '93-5; Mr. James William Lowther '95-1905; and Mr. Grant Lawson, the present chairman, elected June 21, 1905.

The Serjeant-at-Arms.

The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons carries the mace when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee. He, by the messengers, notifies committees when the House is going to prayers. He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order. Certain of the galleries, corridors, etc., are under his charge. Mr. H. D. Erskine, C.V.O., is the present Serjeant-at-Arms.

The House in Committee.

The business of the House of Commons is transacted very largely "in committee." When the whole House is in committee the Speaker vacates the chair, the Mace is placed under the table, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides. Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in Committee of Supply, while in Committee of Ways and Means resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed. There are also grand committees, Select Committees chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the consideration of private bills.

Committee of Supply.

The sums necessary to defray the charge for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc., are voted annually by the House of Commons in Committee of Supply. The sums required are granted for the financial year ending on March 31st. The Estimates, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the Supplementary Estimates. Votes of credit for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in Committee of Supply. On the resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the Army (Annual) Bill, which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and regulation of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of con-

tinuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary.

Committee of Ways and Means.

This Committee (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year. Resolutions relative to taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed. At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to His Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the Appropriation Bill.

New Procedure Rules.

New Procedure Rules were proposed, and to some extent adopted, in the 1902 Session.

Sittings of the House.

The course of business is now as follows:—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays the House meets at 2 o'clock, and, after prayers, first proceeds with petitions, motions for unopposed returns, and leave of absence to members, giving notice of motions, and unopposed private business. All opposed private bills (measures relating to the construction of railways, town improvements, etc., etc.) are, and all other private business not disposed of at 2.15, taken at an evening sitting. Questions are commenced at 2.15, and no question is to be taken after 2.55, except questions which have not been answered in consequence of the absence of the minister to whom they are addressed; and questions which have not appeared on the paper, but which are of an urgent character, and relate either to matters of public importance or to the arrangement of business. Any member desiring an oral answer to his question may distinguish it by an asterisk, and if he do not so distinguish it the answer is printed and circulated with the votes. No motion for the adjournment of the House may be made until all the questions asked at the commencement of business at the afternoon sitting (and questions may not be asked at any other time) have been disposed of, and if leave to make such motion be given, or forty members rise in their places to support it, the debate upon it stands over until the evening sitting. After questions bills may be brought in and committees nominated, and a member may now, after notice, present a bill without an order for its introduction, and when a bill is so presented its title is read by the Clerk, and the bill is then deemed to have been read a first time and is sent to be printed. Government business has precedence at every sitting except the evening sittings on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the sitting on Friday; but after Easter Government business instead of that of unofficial members has precedence also at the evening sittings of Tuesday, and after Whitsuntide until Michaelmas Government business has precedence at all evening sittings, and at all Friday sittings, except the sittings on the third and fourth Fridays after Whit Sunday. The other Fridays are reserved to the consideration of bills in charge of unofficial members, and on that

day of the week the House meets at noon and opposed business is suspended at 5.30. The afternoon or 2 o'clock sittings end at 7.30, or as soon thereafter as any division then in progress may be concluded, and the House resumes for an evening sitting at 9, but the House is not to be counted until 10 o'clock, though if on a division taken on any business after 9 and before that hour, it appears that forty members are not present, the business stands over until the next sitting, and the next business is to be taken.

Supply.

Thursday is now the weekly Supply day. Twenty days are allotted for the actual consideration of the votes, with a power of adding three more, apart from estimates supplementary to those of a previous session, or any vote of credit or supplementary or additional votes for war expenditure. Of the days so allotted not more than one is allotted to any vote on account, and not more than one sitting to the report of that vote. At 10 o'clock on the last day but one of the allotted days the outstanding votes are put in classes of the Civil Service Estimates, and in totals so far as the Estimates for the Navy, Army, and the Revenue Departments are concerned, and a similar procedure is observed on the last allotted day in regard to the reports of the outstanding votes.

Deputy Chairman.

The House made provision in 1902 for the appointment of a deputy chairman, who, in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means, is entitled to exercise all the powers vested in the Chairman of Ways and Means, including his powers as Deputy Speaker. Mr. Jeffreys, M.P. for North Hants, was (Feb. 14th, 1902) appointed to the position, and was succeeded in June 1905 by Mr. Lawrence Hardy, M.P.

Principal Officers of House of Commons.

Clerk of the House, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Clerk Assistant, Arthur W. Nicholson, Esq.

Second Ditto, Thomas L. Webster, Esq.

Principal Clerks: W. Gibbons, Esq., C.B., *Public Bills and Fees*; R. Dickinson, Esq., *Committee Office*; W. H. Ley, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals*; J. H. W. Somerset, Esq., *Private Bill Office*; Philip Smith, Esq., *Vote Office*.

Senior Clerks: F. St. George Tupper, H. C.

Tower, C. V. Frere, L. T. Le Marchant, G. C.

Giffard, Esqs., and Sir Everard H. Doyle, Bart.

Assistant Clerks: Stephen L. Simeon, A. I.

Dasent, E. C. Howe-Browne, H. West, H. A.

Ferguson-Davie, A. H. Ellis, Percy A. Bull,

F. R. W. Wynn, W. E. Grey, F. C. Holland,

J. W. G. Bond, H. C. Dawkins, Esqs.

Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills,

C. W. Campion, J. F. Symons-Jeune, Esqs.

Taxing Master, C. W. Campion, Esq.

Clerk to Examiners and Taxing Master, B.

H. Fell, Esq.

Librarian, R. C. Walpole, Esq.

Shorthand Writer, W. H. G. Salter, Esq.

Secretary to Speaker, Hon. Edward Gully,

C.B.

Serjeant-at-Arms, H. D. Erskine, Esq., C.V.O.

Deputy Serjeant, F. R. Gosset, Esq.

Assistant Serjeant, Walter Erskine, Esq.

Chaplain, The Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce.

Speaker's Counsel, Hon. Sir E. Chandos

Leigh, K.C.B., K.C.

1. ALPHABETICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

The following is a list of members of the new House, corrected to Nov. 30th, 1905. A prefixed * denotes that the member was in the last Parliament.

A list of the pollings in the various constituencies, together with the Nos. of registered electors in the constituencies and in the United Kingdom, will be found on pp. 440-51; and on p. 455 appears a review of the state of parties at successive periods from 1868 down to Nov. 30th, 1905. See also SESSION, PARLIAMENTARY, 1905.

***Abraham**, W. (L.), has sat for Glamorganshire, Rhondda D., since '85; b. '42; E. Cwmavon village school; miners' agent '73; J.P. Glamorganshire; member Royal Commission on Labour and Mining Royalties; a Welsh Bard under title of "Mabon." President South Wales Miners' Federation; Treasurer Miners' Federation of Great Britain; presented with a national testimonial March 1905. Westminster Palace Hotel, S.W.; Brynghedw, Pentre, Rhondda, Glamorgan.

***Abraham**, W. (N.), has sat for Cork, North-East, since '93; represented co. Limerick, West, '85-92; b. '40; took an active part in the Land League, and in '81 was imprisoned as a suspect; a Protestant (Congregationalist); Joint Sec. Irish Parliamentary Party. 7, Cheverton Road, N.

***Acland-Hood**, Captain Sir A. F., Bart. (C.), has sat for Somerset, Wellington D., since '92; b. '53; E. Eton, Balliol College, Oxford, and Sandhurst; served 1st Dragoon Guards and Grenadier Guards; Egyptian Campaign '82; aide-de-camp to the Governor of Victoria '89-91; J.P., D.L., and C.C. Somerset; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1900, and Patronage Secretary to the Treasury (principal Ministerial Whip) 1902; P.C. Nov. 1904. St. Audries, Bridgwater.

Agg-Gardner, James Tynte (C.), elected for Cheltenham 1900; sat for same const. '74-80 and '85-95; b. '46; E. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; called Bar, Inner Temple '73; a director of a local brewery and other undertakings; J.P., Alderman C.C., Gloucestershire. Evesham House, Cheltenham. Carlton.

Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel, 9th Bart. (L.U.), elected for Edinburgh, South D., 1900; b. '50; E. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.B.); called to the Bar, Inner Temple '74; Capt. 1st Ayrshire and Galloway Vol. Artillery; J.P., D.L. and Vice-Lieut. Wigtownshire. Lochnaw Castle, Stranraer, Wigtownshire, and 21, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.

Ainsworth, John Stirling (L.), elected for Argyllshire, Aug. 28th, 1903; b. '44; J.P. Argyllshire and Cumberland (Sheriff in '91); commanded the 3rd Vol. Battn. Border Regt. '98-1902. Ardanaiseig, Kilchrenan, Argyll.

***Aird**, Sir John, Bart. (C.), has sat for Paddington, North, since '87; member John Aird & Co. and John Aird & Sons; b. '33; H.M. Lieut. City of London; Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Railway Vol. Staff Corps; baronet 1901. 14, Hyde Park Terrace, W.

***Akers-Douglas**, Right Hon. A. (C.), has sat for Kent, St. Augustine's D., since '85; and for Kent, East, '80-85; b. '51; E. Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford; Inner Temple '75; assumed name of Douglas '75; Patronage Secretary of Treasury '85, '86-92; First Commissioner of

- Works '95-1902, Home Secretary 1902, P.C. '91; Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England; J.P. and D.L. Kent and Dumfries, and J.P. Edinburgh. Chilton Park, Maidstone, and 113, Mount Street, W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*
- Allen, Charles Peter (L.),** elected for Gloucestershire, Stroud D., 1900; *b.* '61; *E.* Rugby and Oxford; a newspaper proprietor; called to the Bar, Inner Temple '88. Farmhill Park, Stroud.
- *Allhusen, A. Henry Eden (C.),** returned for Central Hackney in 1900, had previously sat for Salisbury from Jan. '97; *b.* '67; J.P., D.L. Bucks; *m.* '96 Dorothy Stanley, *d.* of Lady St. Helier and her first husband, the Hon. J. C. Stanley. Stoke Court, Stoke Poges, Bucks.
- *Allsopp, Hon. Geo. H. (C.),** has sat for Worcester since '85; 3rd s. of the first Lord Hindlip; *b.* '46; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '71); J.P. and D.L. for Derbyshire and Staffs.; *m.* '95 the Lady Mildred, *d.* of the 3rd E. of Shaftesbury. 3, Hereford Gardens, Park Lane, W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*
- *Ambrose, Dr. Robert (N.),** has sat for Mayo West since '93; *b.* '56; *E.* Queen's Coll., Cork, and Edin. Univ. (L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.); B.A. Queen's Univ., Ireland; practises in London. 1, Mount Place, E.
- Andrews, Joseph Ormond (L.),** elected for Yorks. (Barkston Ash D.) Oct. 14th, 1905; *b.* '73; *E.* Oxford (M.A. 1900); called to Bar, Inner Temple, '98; tutor to Prince Lipikara of Siam '99; barrister practising on N.E. circuit. *Boston Spa, Yorks.*
- *Anson, Sir William R., Bart. (L.U.),** has sat for Oxford University since '99; *b.* '43; *E.* Eton and Balliol College; author of several books on Law; J.P. Oxfordshire, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions since '94; Warden of All Souls' College since '81; Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford '99; Parliamentary Sec. to the Board of Education. 1902. All Souls' College, Oxford, and Pusey House, Faringdon. *Athenæum, Brooks's, Travellers', and St. James's.*
- Arkwright, John Stanhope (C.),** elected for Hereford 1900; *b.* '72; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (Newdigate Prizeman '95); D.L., J.P. Herefordshire; barrister; parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Gerald Balfour. Hampton Court, Leominster, and 7, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
- *Arnold-Forster, Right Hon. H.O. (L.U.),** has sat for Belfast, West, since '92; 2nd s. of the late Mr. W. D. Arnold, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and adopted son of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster; *b.* '55; *E.* Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxford (1st class in History); Lincoln's Inn '79; North-Eastern Circuit; was President of the Land Settlement Commission in South Africa; appointed Sec. to the Admiralty in Nov. 1900; Sec. of State for War 1903; author of "In a Conning Tower," "Our Home Army," "Army Letters," etc. 2, The Abbey Garden, Westminster.
- *Arrol, Sir William (L.U.),** has sat for Ayrshire, South, since '95; *b.* '39; at eight years old was a piecer in a cotton mill; afterwards apprenticed as a blacksmith; now partner in the firm of Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., contractors and engineers; knighted '90; J.P. Ayrshire, and Hon. LL.D. Glasgow. Seafield, Ayr.
- *Ashton, T. G. (L.),** has sat for Bedfordshire, South or Luton D., since '95; M.P. for Cheshire, Hyde D., '85-6; *b.* '55; *E.* Rugby and University College, Oxford (M.A. '82); J.P. Lancs., Cheshire, and Sussex. Hyde, Cheshire; Vinehall, Robertsbridge, Sussex; and 39, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's, Reform, and New University.*
- *Asquith, Right Hon. H. H. (L.),** has sat for Fife, East, since '86; *b.* '52; *E.* City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford; 1st class Classics, Craven University Scholar, and Fellow of Balliol; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn '76. Engaged with Sir C. Russell on behalf of Mr. Parnell at the Parnell Commission. Q.C., Home Secretary, and P.C. '92. In the course of the Home Rule debates, he rose rapidly to the first rank in the House. During the labour disputes of '93, his attitude commanded general approval. He was entrusted with the conduct of the Disestablishment of the Church of Wales Bill during the '94 session. Married Miss Margot Tennant, May 10th, '94. On the defeat of the Rosebery Ministry in June '95, he resumed practice at the bar. When the Boer War broke out, while heartily supporting at the Reform Club meeting of Liberals in 1901 the vote of confidence in Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman as Leader of the party, he claimed for himself and others full liberty on the South African question from time to time to express and to act upon their honestly entertained convictions without any imputation of party disloyalty. He supported Lord Rosebery when the Liberal League was formed in 1902, and became a Vice-President. He was one of the most effective speakers on the Liberal side during 1903 on the Education question and the War Commission's report, and during 1903, 1904 and 1905 in opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford 1904; Lord Rector Glasgow Univ. Nov. 1905. *Brooks's, Athenæum, and National Liberal.*
- *Atherley-Jones, L. (L.),** has sat for Durham, North-West, since '85; *b.* '51; *E.* Manchester Grammar School and Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A. '74); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '75; North-Eastern Circuit; K.C. 25, Pembroke Road, Kensington, and 4, Paper Buildings, E.C. *Devonshire, Savage.*
- *Atkinson, Right Hon. J., P.C. (C.),** has sat for Londonderry, North, since '95; *b.* '44; called to the Irish Bar, King's Inns, Dublin, '65, and English Bar, Inner Temple, '90; K.C.; Bencher of King's Inns '85; Solicitor-General for Ireland '89; Attorney-General and Privy Councillor for Ireland '92; reappointed Attorney-General for Ireland '95. 68, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.
- *Austin, Sir John, Bart. (L.),** has sat for Yorkshire, West Riding, East or Osgodcross D., since '86; *E.* Kippax Grammar School; J.P. West Riding, Yorks. In '99, owing to a vote of censure passed upon him (by a majority of one) by the Osgodcross Liberal Association for voting against the Scotch Local Veto Bill and the Church Discipline Bill, he resigned, but was re-elected. Red Hill House, Castleford, Normanton; and Frystane Hall, Ferrybridge.
- *Bagot, Josceline (C.),** has sat for Westmorland, Kendal D., since '92; *b.* '54; entered the Grenadier Guards '74; *m.* '85 Theodosia, dau. of Sir John Leslie, Bart.; Royal Red Cross;

retired Captain '86; J.P., D.L. and C.C. Westmorland; Lieut.-Col. Westmorland and Cumberland Imp. Yeo.; chief military censor in the South African campaign. Levens Hall, Milnthorpe, Westmorland. *Carlton, Guards', and Marlborough.*

***Bailey**, Sir James (C.), has sat for Walworth since May '95; *b.* '40; D.L. Norfolk; Kt. Nov. 9th, 1905; 1, Prince's Gate, S.W.; Lofts Hall, Safron Walden. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Constitutional.*

Bain, Colonel James Robert (C.), elected for Cumberland, Egremont D., 1900; *b.* '51; is interested in the Cumberland coal and iron industries; late Col. 3rd Battn. (Militia) Border Regiment; J.P., D.L. Cumberland. Bolton Hall, Gosforth, Cumberland. *Carlton, Junior Carlton.*

***Baird**, J. G. A. (C.), has sat for Glasgow, Central, since '86; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Oxford; served in the 16th Lancers; D.L. for Ayrshire; Lieut.-Col. Ayrshire Yeomanry. Wellwood, Muirkirk, Ayrshire, and 89, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton.*

Baker, J. A. (L.), elected for Finsbury, Eastern D., June 29th, 1905; *b.* in Canada; L.C.C. East Finsbury; member Society of Friends. "Donnington," Donnington Road, Harlesden, N.W.

***Balcarres**, David Lindsay, Lord (C.), has sat for the Chorley D. of Lancashire since June '95; *a. s.* of Earl of Crawford; *b.* '71; *E.* Eton and Oxford; was President of the Oxford Union; Captain 1st Volunteer Battn. Manchester Regt.; Junior Lord of the Treasury, Oct. 1903; *m.* 1900, Constance, *d.* of the late Sir Henry Pelly, Bart., M.P. Haigh Hall, Wigan; Balcarres, Colinsburgh, Fife; and 74, Brook Street, W.

***Baldwin**, A. (C.), has sat for Worcestershire, Bewdley D., since '92; *s.* of Mr. G. Baldwin, of Stourport; *b.* '41; Chairman Gt. Western Railway, Metropolitan Bank (of England and Wales), Ltd., and Baldwin's, Ltd.; D.L. Worcester, and J.P. Wilden House, Stourport; and Kensington Palace Mansions, W. *Carlton and Athenæum.*

***Balfour**, Right Hon. A. J. (C.), has sat for Manchester, East, since '85, having previously represented Hertford from '74; *b.* '48; *e. s.* of Mr. James Maitland Balfour, of Whittingehame (*d.* '56), and Lady Blanche Gascoigne Cecil, 2nd dau. of 2nd Marquis of Salisbury. *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '73, Hon. Fellow 1902); was private secretary to Lord Salisbury when Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs '78-80, and went with him to Berlin '78. Was a member of the so-called "Fourth Party"; President Local Government Board '85-6; Secretary for Scotland, with a seat in the Cabinet, and Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education for Scotland, '86-7; Chief Secretary for Ireland '87-91, and carried the Crimes Act through Parliament; member of the Gold and Silver Commission '87-8; created the Congested Districts Board for Ireland '90; First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House on the death of Mr. W. H. Smith '91, and again since the general election of '95. For a short time during '98 he had charge of Foreign Affairs while Lord Salisbury was abroad through ill-health. On the retirement of Lord Salisbury, he became Prime Minister and Lord Privy Seal, retaining the office of First Lord of the Treasury.

He introduced the Education Act, 1902, and was its most prominent supporter all through the prolonged discussions upon it. In 1903 he expressed disapproval of the action of the Licensing Justices as amounting almost to injustice and the confiscation of property; and his dictum that the balance of criminality lay rather with the revolutionary bands of Macedonia than with the Turkish troops gave rise to strong dissent. The Fiscal issue raised by Mr. Chamberlain led to a number of very interesting situations during 1903, 1904, and 1905. Mr. Balfour expressed agreement with Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, but, holding that the country was not ripe for the taxation of food, he committed himself and the Government only to a policy of Retaliation. In 1904 he displayed great skill in dealing with an admittedly delicate Parliamentary situation, and survived many debates on the Fiscal question, though the opinion was freely expressed early in the year that the Government were bound to be defeated. In the autumn at Edinburgh he declared that, if he were returned to power, he would call an Imperial Conference to determine what was the attitude of the Colonies on the Fiscal question, and whether terms could be arranged with them. He, however, repudiated the title of Protectionist. In the 1905 Session his Government was defeated on one occasion (see Session, sect. 8), but resignation did not follow. At the end of the year, however, a critical situation developed, for particulars of which see *Political Parties*, p. 457, and *FISCAL QUESTION*, pp. 166-79. Author of "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt" ('79), "Essays and Addresses" ('93), enlarged edition 1904, and "The Foundations of Belief, being Notes Introductory to the Study of Theology" ('95, cheap edition 1901). D.L. for East Lothian; late Captain East Lothian Yeomanry; P.C. '85; F.R.S. '88; Hon. LL.D. Edinburgh '81, St. Andrews University '85, Cambridge '88, Dublin and Glasgow '91; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '91; Lord Rector of St. Andrews '86, Glasgow '90; became Chancellor of Edinburgh University '91; member of the Senate of London University '88; President British Association 1904; Captain Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews 94-5; President National Cyclists' Union '96. Whittingehame, Prestonkirk, East Lothian, and 10, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. *Carlton, Travellers', Athenæum, New Club (Edinburgh)*, and many others.

Balfour, Charles Barrington (C.), elected for Middlesex, Hornsey D., 1900; *b.* '62; *E.* at Eton and Sandhurst; joined Scots Guards '81; served in the Egyptian Campaign '82; retired '90; Capt. Roy. Guards Reserve Regt., 1900; J.P. Roxburghshire; J.P., D.L., C.C. Berwickshire. Newton Don, Kelso, and Balgonie, Markinch, Fife. 14, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.

***Balfour**, Right Hon. Gerald W. (C.), has sat for Leeds, Central, since '85; 4th *s.* of the late Mr. J. Maitland Balfour; *b.* '53; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (1st class Classical Tripos '74, Assistant Tutor, Fellow, M.A. '78); formerly private secretary to Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour; member Labour Commission '91; Chief Secretary Ireland '95-1900; P.C. '95; introduced Local Government for Ireland Bill in '98; P.C. Gt. Britain and Pre-

- sident Board of Trade 1900; President Local Government Board, March 1905. 3, Whitehall Court, S.W.
- Balfour**, Kenneth Robert (C.), elected for Hants, Christchurch D., 1900; b. '63; Lieut. 1st Dragoons '85; Adjutant of the Portsmouth Yeo. Brigade '93-8; served in S. African Campaign; Major; J.P. Dorset. Stagdsen House, Bournemouth; 11, Lowndes Street, S.W.
- *Banbury**, Sir F. G., Bart. (C.), first returned for Camberwell, Peckham D., '92; b. '50; E. Winchester; member of F. Banbury & Sons, stockbrokers; baronet 1902. Warneford Place, Highworth, Wilts, and 41, Lowndes Street, S.W.
- *Banes**, Major G. E. (C.), sat for West Ham, South, '86-92, and since '95; b. Feb. 2nd, '28; partner in firm of wharfingers and bonded warehouse-keepers, Wapping, and 37-8, Mark Lane; founded 1st Essex Artillery Vols. '59; retired Major '76; J.P. West Ham. The Red House, Upton, Essex.
- *Barlow**, John Emmott (L.), has sat for the Frome Division of Somerset '92-5 and since June '96; b. '57; is a barrister, but does not practise; partner Thomas Barlow & Brother, Manchester and London, and Barlow & Co., Calcutta, Shanghai and Singapore; J.P. Cheshire and Somerset, and C.C. Cheshire. Torkington Lodge, near Stockport, Cheshire.
- Barran**, Rowland Hirst (L.), elected for Leeds, North D., 1902; b. '58; director of John Barran & Sons, Ltd., merchants, of Leeds; member of the Leeds City Council 1901-4; Member of Court, Leeds University. Beechwood, Roundhay, near Leeds. *Reform, Ranelagh, Bath.*
- *Barry**, E. (N.), has sat for Cork, South, since '92; b. '52; E. St. Vincent's College, Dublin, and Dr. Knight's, Cork; a farmer; J.P. 10, Vincent Square, S.W.
- *Barry**, Sir Francis T., Bart. (C.), has sat for Windsor since '90; b. '25; J.P. Berks, and J.P. and D.L. Caithness-shire; formerly in the British Consular service; Baron of the Kingdom of Portugal; Bart. '99. St. Leonard's Hill, Windsor; Keiss Castle, Caithness; and 1, South Audley Street, W. *Carlton.*
- *Bartley**, Sir George C. T. (C.), has sat for Islington, North, since '85; b. '42; E. University College School, London; Civil Service, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, '59-80; founder of the National Penny Bank; J.P. for London and Middlesex; member Civil List Committee 1901; K.C.B. 1902. St. Margaret's House, Victoria Street, S.W. *Athenaeum and Constitutional.*
- *Bathurst**, Hon. A. B. (C.), has sat for Gloucestershire, East or Cirencester D., since '95; s. of 6th Earl Bathurst; b. '72; E. Eton and Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester; Capt. 4th Batt. (Militia) Glos. Regt. 29, Chesham Street, S.W.; Dyer Street House, Cirencester. *Carlton.*
- *Bayley**, T. (L.), has sat for Derbyshire, Chesterfield D., since '92; b. '46; E. Amersham School and private tutors; landowner and colliery proprietor; Alderman and J.P. for Notts; Sheriff '81-2. Peverel House, Nottingham; Lenton Abbey, Beeston; Langar Hall, Netts. *Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal.*
- *Beaumont**, Wentworth C. B. (L.), has sat for Northumberland, Hexham D., since '95; b. '60; E. Eton and Trinity Coll., Camb. (M.A. '88); J.P. West Riding, Yorks, and Northumberland; D.L. Northumberland. Bywell Hall, Stocksfield-on-Tyne; Bretton Park, Wakefield. *Books's, Turf, and Travellers'.*
- Bell**, Richard (L.), elected for Derby 1900; s. of a police sergeant in the Glamorganshire Constabulary; b. at Merthyr '59. At 17 entered the service of the Great Western Railway and soon joined the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants; in '86 went to Swansea as head guard, and became local sec. of the men's society. In '91, owing to his removal from Swansea, he left the G.W.R.; appointed organising secretary '93 and general secretary '97 of the A.S.R.S. Member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and of the London Conciliation Board. 72, Acton Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.
- Benn**, John Williams (L.), elected for Devonport June 20, 1904; also represented Tower Hamlets, St. George's D., '92-5; b. '50 at Hyde, Cheshire; E. privately; a journalist; member of L.C.C. since its creation, Vice-Chairman '95-6, Chairman 1904-5; J.P.; D.L. 8, Finsbury Square, E.C.; The Old Knoll, Blackheath, S.E.
- *Bentinck**, Lord Henry Cavendish (C.), first elected for Nottingham, South, '95; sat for Norfolk, North-West, '86-92; b. '63; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; raised to the rank of a duke's son '80; D.L. and J.P. Westmorland; Hon. Col. 2nd (Westmorland) Vol. Batt. Border Regt. since '93. Underley Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, and 13, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
- *Bhownaggee**, Sir Mancherjee Merwanjee (C.), has sat for Bethnal Green, North-East, since '95; b. '51; E. Bombay University, of which he is a Fellow. Journalist '72; head of the State Agency of the Bhavnagar State of Bombay; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '85; C.I.E. '86; gained the Society of Arts Silver Medal for his paper on Indian Female Education; built the Ave Bhownaggee Home for Nurses, Bombay, and eastern corridor of the Imperial Institute in memory of his sister; J.P. Bombay; K.C.I.E. '97; Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun 1900. 196, Cromwell Road, S.W. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- Bignold**, Sir Arthur (C.), elected for Wick Burghs 1900; E. Trinity Hall, Camb.; LL.B.; entered at the Inner Temple; F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.; one of the founders of the Kennel Club; President of the Gaelic Society in Inverness since 1900. Knighted 1904. 2, Curzon Street, Mayfair; Lochrosque Castle, Ross-shire; Strathbran Lodge and Cabuie Lodge, Ross-shire. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Constitutional, Kennel, and Norfolk Club, Norwich.*
- *Bigwood**, J. (C.), has sat for Middlesex, Brentford D., since '86, previously represented Finsbury, East, '85-6; b. '39; E. Cotham and St. John's College, Camb. (M.A. '66); J.P. and Alderman for Middlesex; J.P. for London. The Lawn, Twickenham, and 115, City Road, E.C. *Carlton.*
- *Bill**, C. (C.), has sat for Staffordshire, Leek D., since '92; b. '43; E. Eton and University College, Oxford (M.A. '69); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '68; J.P. Staffs.; Hon. Col. 4th Batt. (Militia) North Staffs. Regt. '98. Farley Hall, Cheadle, Staffordshire. *Carlton and United University.*
- Bingham**, George Charles, Lord (C.), elected for Surrey, Chertsey D., July 6, 1904; e. s. of

- Earl of Lucan; *b.* Dec. 13, '60; *E.* at Harrow; served in the Rifle Brigade '81-96, and in the Bechuanaland Expedition '84-5; A.D.C. to the Duke of Connaught '93-6; Lieut.-Col. London Rifle Brigade since 1901; D.L. and J.P., co. Mayo, and Sheriff 1902. 5, Portman Square, W.
- Black, Alexander William (L.)**, elected for Banffshire, 1900; *b.* '59; *E.* High School, Kirkcaldy, Stuttgart, and Edin. Univ. A Writer to the Signet, and partner in the firm of Menzies, Black, & Menzies, Edinburgh. 5, Learmonth Terrace, and 123, George Street, Edinburgh.
- *Blake, Hon. E. (N.)**, has sat for Longford, South, since '92; *b.* Middlesex County, Canada, '33. *E.* at Upper Canada College, and graduated at Toronto University. Called Bar and entered Parliament. First Premier of Ontario; Minister of Justice and Attorney-General in the Dominion Parliament and subsequently President of the Privy Council. He refused the offices of Chancellor of Ontario, of Chief Justice of the Dominion, and the honour of K.C.M.G., and after having held the leadership of the Opposition for eight years, retired from Canadian politics. He has since '92 been a member of the Irish party. 20, Kensington Gate, W.; Hume-wood, Toronto; and Le Caprice, Murray Bay, Quebec.
- *Blundell, Colonel Henry Blundell-Hollinshead, C.B. (C.)**, sat for Lancashire, Ince D., '85-92, and since '95; *b.* '31; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford (B.A. '54); served in the Crimea in the Rifle Brigade after the fall of Sebastopol; exchanged to Grenadier Guards '63; Assistant Adjutant-General Home District '77-82; served in Nile Expeditionary Force '84-5; D.L. Lances. Deysbrook, near Liverpool; Ashurst Lodge, Sunninghill, Berks; and 10, Stratton Street, Piccadilly.
- Boland, John P. (N.)**, elected for Kerry, South D., 1900; *b.* '70; *E.* Cardinal Newman's School, the Oratory, Edgbaston; London (B.A. '92), Oxford (M.A. 1900); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '97. 198, Ashley Gardens, S.W.; 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- *Bolton, T. D. (L.)**, has sat for Derbyshire, North-East, since '86; *b.* '41; *E.* privately; Solicitor '66; firm Bolton & Co. 3, Temple Gardens, E.C. *Windham.*
- *Bond, E. (C.)**, has sat for Nottingham, East, since '95; *b.* '44; *E.* Merchant Taylors' School, and St. John's College, Oxford (M.A., 1st class in Classics '66); Fellow of Queen's College '69-91; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; Lecturer on Conveyancing to the Incorporated Law Society '76-8; Assistant Charity Commissioner '84-91. Elm Bank, Hampstead, and 1, Suffolk Place, Pall Mall. *Albemarle, Athenæum, and Carlton.*
- *Boulois, E. (C.)**, has sat for Marylebone, East, since '89; *b.* '38; *E.* Bury St. Edmunds and St. John's College, Camb. (M.A. '65); J.P. and D.L. Middlesex; J.P. London. 27, Westbourne Terrace, W.; Scotlands, Farnham Common, Bucks. *Carlton.*
- *Bousfield, W. R. (C.)**, has sat for Hackney, North, since '92; *b.* '54; *E.* Bedford Modern School and Caius College, Camb. (16th Wrangler and M.A. '79); Mathematical Lecturer University College, Bristol; Inner Temple, '80; Western Circuit; K.C.; Associate I.C.E.; author of "Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act." 2, Crown Office Row, E.C.
- *Bowles, Lieut.-Col. H. F. (C.)**, has sat for Middlesex, Enfield D., since '89; *b.* '58; *E.* Harrow and Jesus College, Camb. (M.A. '84); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '83; J.P. for Middlesex; commands Vol. Batt. Middlesex Regt.; warden of the Goldsmiths' Company. Forty Hall, Enfield. *Carlton and Conservative.*
- *Bowles, T. Gibson (C.)**, has sat for King's Lynn since '92; *b.* '43; *E.* privately in England and France, and King's College, London; was in Civil Service Inland Revenue '60-68; holds Board of Trade certificate as Master Mariner; was one of a Committee of Inquiry, 1901, regarding the Gibraltar Defence Works; has lately been a thorn in the Government's side. Founded *Vanity Fair*, '68. 25, Lowndes Square, S.W.
- Brand, Hon. Arthur George (L.)**, elected for Cambridgeshire, Wisbech D., 1900, which D. he represented '91-5; *b.* '53; *E.* at Rugby; former Assistant Committee Clerk in the Commons; Treasurer of H.M. Household '94-5; J.P., D.L., Sussex. 12, Clarges Street, S.W.
- *Brassey, Albert (C.)**, has sat for Oxfordshire, North or Banbury D., since '95; *b.* '44; *E.* Eton and University College, Oxford (B.A. '67); served in the 14th Hussars; J.P. Oxon; High Sheriff '78; late Colonel Oxon Yeomanry. Heythrop Park, Chipping Norton, and 29, Berkeley Square, W.
- *Brigg, J. (L.)**, has sat for Yorkshire, West Riding, Keighley D., since '95; *b.* '34; D.L., J.P. West Riding; Director Leeds and Liverpool Canal Co., also Bradford Old Bank. Kildwick Hall, Keighley, Yorks.
- Bright, Allan H. (L.)**, elected for Shropshire, Oswestry D., July 26, 1904; *b.* at Liverpool '62; *E.* Malvern and Harrow; Director of Rogers & Bright, Ltd., iron and tinplate merchants and steamship agents, Liverpool. Gorse Hey, West Derby, Liverpool; Brookside, Weston Rhyn, Salop.
- *Broadhurst, Henry (L.)**, has sat for Leicester since '94; was M.P. for Stoke-on-Trent '80-85, Birmingham, Bordesley D., 85-6, Nottingham, West, '86-92; *b.* '40; worked as a journeyman stonemason, his father's trade, till '72; elected a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress '72, Secretary of that body '75-90; Under Home Secretary Jan. to Aug. '86; J.P. Norfolk; Alderman Norfolk C.C. Cromer. 4, Elm Gardens, Brook Green, London, W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- *Brodrick, Right Hon. W. St. J. F. (C.)**, has sat for Surrey, Guildford D., since '85, and was M.P. for Surrey, West, '80-85; *e.* s. of the 8th Viscount Midleton; *b.* '56; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for Surrey; Royal Commissioner on Irish Prisons '84; Financial Secretary to the War Office '86-92; Under Secretary of State for War '95-8; Under Secretary Foreign Affairs '98-Nov. 1900, when he was appointed Secretary for War with a seat in the Cabinet; Secretary of State for India 1903; formerly Lieutenant 2nd Surrey (Militia) Regiment; Hon. Col. Surrey Imperial Yeomanry; P.C. Peper Harow, Godalming, and 34, Portland Place, W.
- *Bromley-Davenport, W. (C.)**, has sat for Cheshire, Macclesfield D., since '86; *b.* '63; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; J.P. Cheshire. In 1903 went to S. Africa as Capt. Imperial Yeomanry; afterwards promoted

- Lieut.-Col. commanding 4th Battn. I.Y.; Financial Secretary War Office 1903; Civil Member Army Council 1904. Capesthorpe Hall, Chelford, Cheshire; and 1, Belgrave Place, S.W.
- Brotherton, Edward Allen (C.)**, elected for Wakefield 1902; *b.* '56; *E.* Owens College, Manchester; Chairman of Brotherton & Co., of the Calder Vale Ammonia Works, Wakefield. 16, St. James's Place, S.W.; Arthington Hall, Yorks.
- ***Brown, Sir Alexander Hargreaves, Bart. (L.U.)**, has sat for Shropshire, Wellington D., since '85; M.P. for Wenlock from '68; *b.* '44; *E.* privately; member of the firm of Brown, Shipley, & Co., Lothbury; J.P. Surrey and Lancs.; Lieut.-Col. 1st Lancs. Artillery Vols. '60-88; Hon. Colonel from '86; baronet 1902. Broome Hall, Holmwood, Surrey, and 12, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. *Reform and Brooks's.*
- Brown, George Mackenzie (L.)**, elected for Edinburgh (Central D.) 1900; *b.* '69; *E.* Upper Canada College, Toronto, Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, and King's College, Camb. (B.A.); manager of the firm of Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons. 20, Moray Place, Edinburgh.
- ***Brunner, Sir John T., Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Cheshire, Northwich D., '85-6, and since '87; *b.* '42; *E.* by his father; Chairman of Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.; member of the Council of the Liverpool University, where he endowed the Chair of Economic Science and Physical Chemistry; J.P. Cheshire; D.L. Lancashire; member of the Civil List Committee 1901. Druids' Cross, Wavertree, Liverpool, and 9, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal, and Arts.*
- ***Bryce, Right Hon. James (L.)**, has sat for Aberdeen, South, since '85, and was M.P. for Tower Hamlets 80-85; *b.* '38; *E.* Glasgow University and Trinity College, Oxford (Craven and Vinerian Scholar; Fellow of Oriel '62; Hon. Fellow of Trinity College; D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; D.L. City of Aberdeen; Member of the Institute of France and of the Royal Academies of Turin, Naples, and Brussels, and of the Royal Accademia of the Lincei at Rome; P.C.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '67; Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford University '70-93; Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs for five months in '86; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster '92-4, and March to May '94; President of the Board of Trade '94-5. He has taken a deep interest in the condition of the Eastern Christians and their emancipation from Turkish misrule. He strongly opposed the war in South Africa, and the Education Act. Author of "The Holy Roman Empire," "Transcaucasia and Ararat," "The American Commonwealth" ('89), and "Impressions of South Africa" ('98), "Studies in History and Jurisprudence" (1901), "Studies in Contemporary Biography" (1903). Chairman of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education '94-5; Vice-President British Economic Association; ex-President Alpine Club; and member of the Council of the British Academy. 54, Portland Place, W. *Athenæum and National Liberal.*
- ***Brymer, W. E. (C.)**, has sat for Dorset, South, since '91, M.P. Dorchester '74-85; *b.* '40; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '64); J.P. Dorsetshire (High Sheriff '87); late Col. Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry. Ilslington House, Puddletown, Dorchester, and 8, St. James's Street, S.W.
- ***Buchanan, Thos. Ryburn (L.)**, elected for East Perthshire 1903; has also sat for Edinburgh, City D., '81-5, West '85-92, Aberdeenshire, East, '92-1900; *b.* '46; *E.* High School, Glasgow, Sherborne School, Dorset, and Balliol College, Oxford; gained Stanhope (history) prize '68; Fellow of All Souls '71; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '73. 12, South Street, Park Lane, W.
- Bull, William James (C.)**, elected for Hammer-smith 1900; *b.* '63; Parliamentary Secretary to Chief Secretary for Ireland; solicitor '92-1901; L.C.C.; Chairman J. W. Singer & Sons, Frome and London; Director John I. Thornycroft & Co. Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Long, Chief Secretary for Ireland 1905. 414, Uxbridge Road, W.; 31, Essex Street, Strand. *Carlton, Constitutional, United, and Automobile.*
- ***Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B. (C.)**, has sat for Westminster since '85; *b.* '51; *E.* Keble College, Oxford (M.A. '80); Special Commissioner in Turkey for Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Turkish Compassionate Fund '77, and received from the Sultan the Star and Collar of the Medjidie; *m.* Baroness Burdett-Coutts '81, and assumed her name. 1, Stratton Street, W. *Carlton.*
- ***Burns, J. (Labour)**, has sat for Battersea since '92; *b.* in '58 at Vauxhall, at ten years of age went to work at a local candle factory, then became a rivet boy at Vauxhall, and later apprenticed himself to an engineer at Millbank; worked as foreman engineer for twelve months on the Niger (West Africa), and on his return spent his savings in a six-months' tour through Europe; attracted public attention by his speeches on Socialism at an Industrial Remuneration Conference in London. At the General Election in '85 stood unsuccessfully as a Socialist candidate for the western division of Nottingham; took part in the unemployed agitation of '86, and was one of the heads of the crowd which on Feb. 8th, '87, broke from the control of its leaders and caused a riot in the West End; contested the right of public meeting in Trafalgar Square, and suffered six weeks' imprisonment for resisting the police ('87). An organiser of the Dock Labourers' Strike in '89; member of the L.C.C. for Battersea. 108, Lavender Hill, S.W.
- ***Burt, Thomas (L.)**, has sat for Morpeth since '74; *b.* '37; Sec. Northumberland Miners' Union '65; member Labour and Mining Royalities Commission '91; President Trades Union Congress '91; Parliamentary Secretary Board of Trade Aug. '92-July '95. 20, Burdon Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Reform.*
- ***Butcher, J. G. (C.)**, has sat for York since '92; *b.* '52; *E.* Marlborough and Trinity College, Camb. (Bell Scholarship, 8th classic and 8th Wrangler '74, and Fellow); Lincoln's Inn '78; barrister-at-law; K.C.; Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. Riccall Hall, Yorks; 32, Elvaston Place, S.W.
- Buxton, Noel Edward (L.)**, elected for Yorks N. Riding (Whitby D.), June 2nd, 1905; 2nd s. Sir T. Fowell Buxton; *b.* '69; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.
- ***Buxton, Sydney (L.)**, has sat for Tower Hamlets, Poplar D., since '86, and was M.P. for Peterborough '83-5; *b.* '53; *E.* Clifton Coll. and Trin. Coll., Camb.; author of

- "Handbook to Political Questions," "Finance and Politics," "Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer," "Shooting and Fishing," etc.; Under Colonial Sec. '92-5. 7, Grosvenor Crescent, W. *Athenæum* and *Brooks's*.
- ***Caldwell**, James (L.), has sat for Lanarkshire, Mid, since '94; was M.P. for Glasgow, St. Rollox, '86-92; *b.* at Kilmarnock '39; *E.* Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs.; admitted to the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow '64; afterwards became calico printer (now retired). 12, Grosvenor Terrace, Glasgow, and 107, Holland Road, W.
- ***Cameron**, Robert (L.), has sat for Durham, Houghton-le-Spring D., since '95; *b.* '25; *E.* Fortingall Parish School and Normal College, London; teacher and writer and lecturer on literature, science, etc.; J.P. Sunderland. 26, Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster.
- ***Campbell-Bannerman**, Right Hon. Sir H., G.C.B. (L.), first elected for Stirling Burghs '68; s. of the late Sir J. Campbell, but in '72 assumed additional surname of Bannerman under the will of his maternal uncle, the late H. Bannerman; *b.* '36; *E.* Glasgow Univ. and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. honours '58, M.A. '61); P.C.; Financial Sec. War Office '71-4 and '80-82; Sec. Admiralty '82-4; Chief Sec. Ireland '84-5; Sec. for War '86 and '92-5; chosen Leader of the Liberal Opposition in succession to Sir William Harcourt Feb. '99. Notwithstanding the differences between Liberal Imperialists and other Liberals over the Boer War, a unanimous vote of confidence in his leadership was carried at a meeting of the Liberal party held at the Reform Club, July 1901. In 1902 a passage of words took place between him and Lord Rosebery over the doctrine of the "clean slate" in regard to the Irish question and other public questions, and the Liberal League was formed. Sir Henry, however, again received the solid support of the Liberal party in the House in 1903, 1904 and 1905 in opposing the Education and Licensing Acts and Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal policy. J.P. and D.L. Kent; J.P. Lanarkshire and Perthshire; Hon. LL.D. Glasgow University. Belmont Castle, Meigle, Perthshire, and 29, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Brooks's* and *Reform*.
- ***Campbell**, Right Hon. J. A. (C.), has sat for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities since '80; *b.* '25; *E.* High School, Glasgow University (Hon. LL.D.); J.P. and D.L. Lanarkshire and Forfarshire; P.C. '98. Stracathro, Brechin, Forfarshire, and 2, Princes Gardens, S.W. *Carlton*.
- Campbell**, James Henry Mussen (C.), elected for Dublin University 1903; also sat for St. Stephen's Green D. of Dublin '98-1900; *b.* '51; *E.* Dublin Univ.; called to Irish Bar '78, took silk '90; benchor King's Inn, '94; called to English Bar '98; benchor Gray's Inn 1901; Solicitor-General for Ireland 1901. 30, Upper Pembroke St., Dublin. *University (Dublin)*.
- Campbell**, J. (N.), elected for Armagh, South D., 1900; *E.* St. Patrick's Coll., Armagh, and French Coll., Blackrock; called to the English Bar, Middle Temple, '96, LL.B. at London University '99 (first in Honours). 1, Elm Court, Temple, E.C.
- ***Carlile**, W. W. (C.), has sat for Buckinghamshire, North or Buckingham D., since '95; *b.* '62; *E.* Harrow and Clare College, Camb.; J.P. and D.L. Bucks. Gayhurst, Newport Pagnell, Bucks. *Carlton* and *Junior Carlton*.
- ***Carson**, Right Hon. Sir Edward (C.), has sat for Dublin University since '92; *b.* '54; *E.* Dublin Univ. (M.A.); LL.D. *hon. causa*; called to the Irish Bar '77, English Bar '93; K.C. Ireland and England; Solicitor-General Ireland '92; Benchor of King's Inn, Dublin, and of the Middle Temple; P.C. Ireland '96; appointed Solicitor-General for England 1900. 5, Eaton Place, S.W., and Northgate, Rottingdean. *Carlton*, *Garrick*, *Bachelors*, and *University (Dublin)*.
- ***Carvill**, P. G. Hamilton (N.), has sat for Newry since '92; *b.* '39; *E.* London Univ.; called to English Bar, Middle Temple, '88; Northern Circuit; J.P. Down, Armagh and Cork; Member of the Court of Referees in the House of Commons. 29, Morpeth Mansions, S.W.; Ballyvourney, co. Cork. *Reform* and *Ranelagh*.
- ***Causton**, R. K. (L.), has sat for Southwark, West, since '88; M.P. for Colchester '80-85; *b.* '43; Director of Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Ltd.; Master Skinners' Co. ('77-8); Junior Lord of the Treasury Aug. '92—June '95. 12, Devonshire Place, W. *Reform*, *Devonshire*, *City Liberal*, *National Liberal*, and *Gresham*.
- Cautley**, Henry Strother (C.), elected for Leeds, East D., 1900; *b.* '63; *E.* Charterhouse and King's Coll., Cambridge (1st Class Math. Tripos '84; B.A.); called to the Bar, Middle Temple; North-Eastern Circuit. 33, Montagu Square, W.; Burton Pidsea, near Hull.
- ***Cavendish**, R. F. (L.U.), has sat for North Lancashire, North Lonsdale D., '95; *b.* '71; *E.* Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. '92); nephew of the Duke of Devonshire.
- ***Cavendish**, Victor C. W. (L.U.), has sat for Derbyshire, West, since '91; s. of the late Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P., and heir-presumptive to his uncle, the Duke of Devonshire; *b.* '68; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb.; Lieut. Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Treasurer of the Household 1900; Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1903. 37, Park Lane, W.
- ***Cawley**, Frederick (L.), has sat for Lancashire, South-East (Prestwich D.), since '95; *b.* '50; *E.* Aldersey Grammar School; bleacher and calico printer; J.P. Lancs. Brooklands, Prestwich; Berrington Hall, Leominster. *Reform* and *National Liberal*.
- ***Cayzer**, Sir Charles W., Bart. (C.), has sat for Barrow-in-Furness since '92; *b.* '43; head of the firm of Cayzer, Irvine, & Co., steamship owners, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and London. Knighted '97; bart. 1904; J.P. Stirling, Renfrew, and Dumbarton; Hon. Col. 1st Lanarkshire Volunteer Artillery. 27, Belgrave Square, S.W.; Gartmore, Perthshire; Newtyle, Forfarshire; and Ralston, Renfrewshire. *Carlton*, and *City of London*.
- ***Cecil**, Evelyn (C.), who was returned for Aston Manor 1900, sat for Herts (East D.) '98-1900; *b.* '65; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxon; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '89; Member of Permanent Commission International Railway Congress (1905). 10, Eaton Place, S.W.
- ***Cecil**, Lord Hugh (C.), has sat for Greenwich since '95; s. of Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., *b.* '69; *E.* Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford (B.A. '91); Fellow Hertford College, Oxford, '91 (M.A. '94); has made a high place for himself in the House as a powerful debater, and his speeches in opposition to Mr. Chamber-

lain's Fiscal policy in 1903 and 1904 were amongst the ablest and most effective criticisms of them. He is a High Churchman. 20, Arlington Street, S.W.

*Chamberlain, Right Hon. Joseph (L.U.), has sat for Birmingham, West, since '85, and was M.P. for Birmingham from '76. He was b. in London, July '36; E. private school and University College, London. He joined the firm of Nettlefold, the well-known screw makers of Birmingham, and for many years devoted himself almost exclusively to business. In '70 he was one of the leaders of the defeated unsectarian candidates for the School Board of Birmingham, but in '73 he was elected chairman. During this period he was also a member of the Town Council, of which he became Mayor ('73). On the death of his father he retired from the firm, in order to devote all his energies to public life. To him was due the transfer of the gas and water works to the borough authorities, and he was the author of the improvement scheme which has entirely transformed the face of central Birmingham. In '76 he took his seat below the gangway with the Radicals. He was President of the Board of Trade, with Cabinet rank '80-'85, and passed a Patents Bill and a Bankruptcy Bill; President of the Local Government Board '85 until his divergence of views on the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone caused his resignation (March 27th, '86); Chief Commissioner to the Conference at Washington for the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Canada on the Fisheries Question. Married Miss Endicott Nov. 15th, '88. During the general election of '92 he spoke and worked with great effect, and his influence in the Midlands was very marked. Throughout the Home Rule debates he made himself a tireless leader of all the assaults on the Bill, but took practically no part in the Dis-establishment debate in '94. In the autumn he outlined a policy of social reform for the joint Unionist party, and stated that the gulf between him and the Liberal party could not now be bridged over. On the formation of the Coalition Ministry in June '95 he took office under Lord Salisbury as Colonial Secretary. The Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, was greatly indebted to his advocacy during its passage through the House. In '98 he made the famous "long spoon" speech in reference to foreign affairs, and declared himself strongly in favour of an alliance with the United States. The negotiations with the Transvaal, which ended in war, occupied him fully during '99, and his South African policy was one of the main controversial features of the General Election of 1900 and during 1901. He had charge in 1900 of the measure for the constitution of the Australian Commonwealth. On Feb. 14th, 1902, he was presented with an address by the City of London Corporation. He presided over the 1902 Colonial Conference. In November 1902 he visited South Africa, and on his return received an address from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London (March 20th, 1903). In May 1903 he launched, at Birmingham, his scheme for the revision of the Fiscal Policy of the country and the adoption of a policy of Preferential Tariffs; and in September, believing that policy to be at that time unacceptable to the majority in

the constituencies, he resigned, in order to be free to devote himself to explaining and popularising his proposals. He began his campaign for this purpose at Glasgow on Oct. 6th, 1903. He is President of the Central Liberal Unionist Council and of the Imperial Tariff Committee. See FISCAL QUESTION, pp. 166-79, and Political Parties (*infra*), p. 457. Lord Rector of Glasgow University '97-'9; LL.D. Camb. '92; D.C.L. Oxford '96; LL.D. Dublin '99; LL.D. Wales 1905; Chancellor of Birmingham University. Highbury, Moor-green, Birmingham, and 40, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Athenæum* and *Devonshire*.

*Chamberlain, Right Hon. J. Austen (L.U.), who has sat for Worcestershire, East, since '92, is e. s. of J. Chamberlain, M.P.; b. '63; E. Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A.) '89, also Paris and Berlin; Civil Lord of the Admiralty '95-1900; Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1900-2; Postmaster-General and P.C. 1902; Chancellor of the Exchequer Oct. 1903. Highbury, Moorgreen, Birmingham, and 11, Downing Street, S.W.

Chamberlayne, Tankerville (C.), elected for Southampton 1900, and had represented that constituency '92-5; unseated on petition '95; b. '43; E. Eton and Magdalen Coll., Oxford (B.A.); Hon. Lieut. R.N.R. Cranbury Park, Winchester; Weston Grove, Southampton; and Baddesley Manor, Romsey. *Carlton*, *Junior Carlton*, *St. Stephen's*, *Royal Thames Yacht*.

Chance, Frederick William (L.), elected for Carlisle July 14th, 1905; b. '55; head Ferguson Bros., cotton manufacturers; Mayor Carlisle 1904; Cumberland C.C.

*Channing, F. A. (L.), has sat for Northamptonshire, East, since '85; E. Liverpool and Oxford; Fellow and Lecturer in Philosophy, and Tutor Univ. Coll.; Chancellor English Essay Prize; Arnold History Essay Prize; Classical and Mathematical Honours; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '82; J.P. Northants; member Agricultural Commission '93. 40, Eaton Place, S.W. *Reform*, *Oxford and Cambridge*, and *National Liberal*.

*Chaplin, Right Hon. Henry (C.), has sat for Lincolnshire, Sleaford D., since '85, and was M.P. for Lincolnshire, Mid., '68-85; b. '40; E. Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster '85-6; first President of the Board of Agriculture '89-92; J.P. and D.L.Lincs.; P.C. '85; member Agricultural Commission '93; President of the Local Government Board '95-1900. A strong supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals. Blankney Hall, Sleaford, and Stafford House, St. James's, S.W. *Carlton*, *White's*, etc.

Chapman, Edward (C.), elected for Cheshire, Hyde D., 1900; b. '39; E. Merton College, Oxford (M.A., 1st class Natural Science). Fellow Magdalen Coll.; since '94 deputy chairman Great Central Railway; Director South-Eastern Railway. Magdalen College, Oxford; Hill End, Mottram-in-Longendale, Cheshire; and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Carlton*, *Constitutional*, and *Conservative*.

Cheetham, John Frederick (L.), elected for Stalybridge, Jan. 7th, 1905; sat for N. Derbyshire '80-'85; owns Bankwood Cotton Mills, Stalybridge; J.P. Cheshire and Lancs.; Ald. Cheshire C.C.; Governor Victoria Univ. Eastwood, Stalybridge. *Athenæum* and *Brooks's*.

Churchill, Winston Leonard Spencer (L.), elected for Oldham 1900; *e. s.* of the late Lord Randolph Churchill; *b.* '74; *E.* Harrow and Sandhurst. Served with the Spanish forces in Cuba in '95, with the Malakand Field Force, the Tirah Expeditionary Force, the Nile Expeditionary Force, and the South African Light Horse, and was special war correspondent for the *Morning Post* during the South African campaign. "The River War," "London to Ladysmith *via* Pretoria," and "Ian Hamilton's March" record his impressions of the Egyptian and South African campaigns. He opposed the Sugar Convention Bill, criticised Mr. Brodrick's Army proposals, was one of the strongest opponents of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals in 1903, 1904 and 1905, and is now definitely ranked as a member of the Liberal party. 105, Mount Street, W.

***Clancy, J. J. (N.)**, has sat for Dublin, North, since '85; *b.* '47; M.A. University of Ireland, Scholar, Exhibitioner, and Prizeman of Queen's College, Galway; acting editor of the *Nation* '80-'85; called to the Irish Bar '87. 1, Breffni Terrace, Kingstown, co. Dublin.

***Clare, O. Leigh (C.)**, has sat for Lancashire, South-East or Eccles D., since '95; *b.* '41; *E.* Rossall School and St. John's Coll., Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '66; Bencher Inner Temple; Vice-Chancellor Co. Palatine of Lancaster 1905. *Carlton*.

Clive, Percy Archer (L.U.), elected for Herefordshire, South (Ross) D., 1900; *b.* '73; served with the West African Frontier Force '97-9, and in South Africa '99-1901; J.P., D.L., Herefordshire. Whitfield, Herefordshire. 21, Chester Street, S.W.

Coates, Major Edward Feetham (U.), elected for Lewisham, Dec. 15th, 1903; *b.* '53. Member of Messrs. Coates, Son, & Co., stock-brokers, London; Lieutenant City of London; D.L. Surrey and Chairman Surrey C.C. Tayles Hill, Ewell, Surrey; Helperby Hall, York. *Carlton, Junior United Service, Welington, Union, Brighton, Yorkshire, York*.

***Cochrane, Hon. Thomas (L.U.)**, has sat for Ayrshire, North, since '92; *b.* '57. *E.* Eton; served in Scots Guards; J.P. Fife; Under-Secretary for the Home Department 1902; D.L. Renfrewshire; saw active service in South Africa 1900. The Pavilion, Ardrossan; Crawford Priory, Cupar, Fife; and 12, Queen's Gate, S.W.

***Coddington, Sir William, Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Blackburn since '80; *b.* '30; Mayor of Blackburn '74-5; D.L. and J.P. Lancs.; senior partner Coddington & Sons, cotton manufacturers; baronet '96. 43, Grosvenor Square, W. *Carlton*.

Cogan, D. J. (N.), elected for Wicklow, East D., 1900; provision merchant, Dublin. Thomas Street, Dublin.

***Coghill, D. H. (C.)**, has sat for Stoke-upon-Trent since '95; was M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme '86-92; *b.* '55; *E.* Cheltenham Coll. and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford (M.A. '81); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79; Oxford Circuit. 14, Stanhope Gardens, S.W. *Carlton and United University*.

***Cohen, B. L. (C.)**, has sat for Islington, East, since '92; *b.* '44; *E.* privately; member of the Stock Exchange; D.L. City of London. Highfield, Shoreham, Sevenoaks, and 30, Hyde Park Gardens, W. *Junior Carlton, Carlton, Conservative, and City Carlton*.

***Collings, Right Hon. Jesse (L.U.)**, has sat for Birmingham, Bordesley D., since '86, having been M.P. for Ipswich '80-'86; *b.* '31; *E.* at Stoke; J.P. and Ald. Birmingham (Mayor '78-9); Hon. Sec. National Education League; Founder Allotments and Small Holdings Association; President Rural Labourers' League; Parliamentary Sec. Local Government Board '86; member Labour Commission '91; P.C.; Under Sec. Home Department '95-1902. Southfield, Edgbaston, Birmingham. *Constitutional*.

***Colomb, Right Hon. Sir John C. R., K.C.M.G. (C.)**, has sat for Great Yarmouth since '95; M.P. for Bow and Bromley '86-92; *b.* '38; *E.* privately and Royal Naval Coll.; Royal Marine Artillery '54-69; J.P. and D.L. co. Kerry; High Sheriff '95; Member Royal Commission on Food Supply; author of "Naval and Military Resources of the Colonies," "The Defence of Great and Greater Britain," "Imperial Federation, Naval and Military," etc. Dromquinna, Kenmare, co. Kerry, and 75, Belgrave Road, S.W. *Carlton, United Service, and Bath*.

***Colston, C. E. H. A. (C.)**, has sat for Gloucestershire, Thornbury D., since '92; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. Wilts. Roundway Park, Devizes, Wilts; Says Court, Gloucestershire; and 54, Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

***Compton, Lord Alwyne F. (L.U.)**, has sat for Bedfordshire, Biggleswade D., since '95; *b.* '55; *E.* Eton; aide-de-camp to Lord Ripon '82-4; served in the Soudan '84, and with "Compton's Horse," in South Africa, 1900; D.S.O. 7, Balfour Place, W., and Torloisk, by Aros, Isle of Mull, N.B.

***Condon, T. J. (N.)**, has sat for Tipperary, East, since '85; *b.* '50; Mayor Clonmel '89, '90-91. 6, Clapham Common North, S.W.

***Cook, Sir F. Lucas, Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Lambeth, Kennington D., since '95; *b.* '44; *E.* Harrow; head of Cook, Son, & Co., warehousemen, St. Paul's Churchyard; F.R.G.S.; D.L. City of London. 24, Hyde Park Gardens. Doughty House, Richmond, Surrey, and Visconde of Montserrat, Cintra, Portugal. *Carlton, Prince's, Queen's, Hurlingham, Ranelagh, Sandown*.

***Corbett, A. Cameron (L.U.)**, has sat for Glasgow, Tradeston D., since '85; *b.* '56; *E.* privately; J.P. Warwickshire and Lanarkshire. Thornliebank House, Glasgow; 26, Hans Place, S.W. *Brooks's*.

Corbett, Thomas Lorimer (C.), elected for Down, North D., 1903; *b.* '54; *E.* privately. L.C.C.; J.P. co. London. *Carlton and Constitutional*.

***Cox, I. E. Bainbridge (C.)**, has sat for Middlesex, Harrow D., since '99; *b.* '38; *E.* Magdalen Coll., Camb., B.A. 1861; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '64; D.L. and J.P. Middx.; chief proprietor of several weekly papers. Moat Mount, Mill Hill, Middlesex; 1, Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane. *Carlton, New Oxford and Cambridge*.

Craig, Charles Curtis (C.), elected for South Antrim 1903. *Carlton, Ulster, Belfast*.

Craig, R. Hunter (L.), elected for Lanarkshire, Govan D., 1900; *b.* '39; *E.* at Partick and Glasgow Academies; Chairman of R. Hunter Craig & Co., Ltd., produce importers, of Glasgow, Liverpool, and London; J.P. Ayr and Lanark. West Park, Skelmorlie, Ayrshire; 38, Seething Lane, E.C. *New Club*

- and *Liberal Club, Glasgow, and Reform and National Liberal, London.*
- *Crean, E. (N.), elected for Cork, South-East D., 1900; sat for Queen's Co., Ossory D., '92-1900; Mayor of Cork '99. *Knockera Villas, Cork.*
- Cremor, William Randal (L.), elected for Shore-ditch, Haggerston D., 1900, sat for same division '85-95; b. '36; founder Amalgamated Society of Joiners; first Gen. Sec. International Working Men's Association; 35 years Sec. International Arbitration League, editing and publishing the *Arbitrator*; originator Inter-Parliamentary Conferences; has Cross of the Legion of Honour; awarded Nobel Peace Prize, 1903, and gave it to International Arbitration League. 11, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. *National Liberal.*
- *Cripps, C. A. (C.), elected for Lancashire, Stretford D., 1901; also represented Gloucestershire, Mid or Stroud, '95-1900; b. '52; E. Winchester Coll., and New Coll., Oxford; Fellow of St. John's Coll.; gained four 1st Classes and Senior Scholarships, four Inns of Court; called Bar, Middle Temple, '77; K.C.; Benchers '93; Attorney-Gen. Duchy of Cornwall since '95; Vicar-General Provinces of York and Canterbury 1902; J.P. Bucks. Parmoor House, Henley-on-Thames, and 15, Queen's Gate Gardens.
- *Crombie, J. W. (L.), has sat for Kincardineshire since '92; b. '58; E. Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen; Aberdeen Univ. (M.A.), France, and Germany; J.P. and D.L., Aberdeenshire; Director of J. & J. Crombie, Ltd. Balgownie Lodge, Aberdeen, and 91, Onslow Square, S.W. *Reform.*
- Crooks, Wm. (Lab.), elected for Woolwich 1903; b. '52; E. London, and learned the trade of a cooper; organiser of several labour bodies; L.C.C. for Poplar since '92; member Metropolitan Asylums Board; Mayor of Poplar 1901. 87, Gough Street, Poplar.
- *Cross, Alex. (L.U.), has sat for Glasgow, Cam-lachie D., since '92; b. '47; E. Glasgow Univ.; partner Alexander Cross & Sons, seed merchants and chemical manufacturers. 14, Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow. March Bankwood, Beattock, Dumfriesshire. *National Liberal, Edinburgh, and Reform, London.*
- *Cross, Shepherd H. (C.), has sat for Bolton since '85; assumed name of Shepherd '84; b. '47; E. Harrow and Exeter Coll., Oxford (M.A. '72); J.P. Herts and Lincs. Hamels Park, Buntingford, Herts, and 19, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*
- Crossley, Right Hon. Sir Savile Brinton, Bart. M.V.O. (L.U.), elected for Halifax 1900; represented Suffolk, Lowestoft D., '85-92; b. '57; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Norfolk Artillery Militia '95; Liberal Unionist Whip and Chairman L.U. Exec. Committee; governing Director Messrs. John Crossley & Sons, Halifax; Director G.N.R. One of the Hon. Secs. King Edward's Hospital Fund; J.P. Suffolk and Norfolk; appointed Paymaster-General and P.C. 1902. Somerleyton Hall, Lowestoft, and 12, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
- *Cubitt, Hon. H. (C.), has sat for Surrey, Reigate D., since '92; b. '67; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '93); J.P. and D.L. Surrey; Lieut.-Col. commanding Surrey Imperial Yeomanry. Denbies, Dorking, Birtley;
- Bramley, Guildford, and 20, Prince's Gate, S.W.
- Gullinan, J. (N.), elected for Tipperary, South D., 1900; b. '58; E. Theirles Lay College; took a prominent part in the Land League days; was several times imprisoned. Bansa, co. Tipperary.
- Cust, Henry John Cockayne (C.), elected for Bermondsey 1900, and represented Lincs., Stamford D., '90-95; b. '61; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; J.P., Beds and Lincs.; D.L. Lincs.; editor *Pall Mall Gazette* '93-6; heir-presumptive to Earl Brownlow. Belton House, Grantham, and St. James' Lodge, Chapel Place, Delahay Street. *Carlton, Travellers', and St. James's.*
- *Dalkeith, J. C. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, Earl of (C.), has sat for Roxburghshire since '95; s. of Duke of Buccleuch; b. '64; E. Christ Church, Oxford; served in the Royal Navy; D.L. Edinburgh, Roxburghshire, and Dumfries. Eildon Hall, St. Boswells.
- *Dalrymple, Sir C. (C.), has sat for Ipswich since '86, and M.P. Buteshire '68-85; b. '39; E. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '65); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '65; J.P. and D.L. Haddingtonshire; J.P. Midlothian and Ayrshire; Director Bank of Scotland; Junior Lord of the Treasury '85-6; baronet '87. Newhailes, Midlothian, and 20, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
- *Dalziel, J. H. (L.), has sat for Kirkcaldy Burghs since March '92; b. '68; E. Borge Academy, Shrewsbury High School, and King's Coll., Lond.; journalist and newspaper proprietor. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Davies, Alfred (L.), elected for Carmarthen Boroughs 1900; b. '48; E. Mill Hill School and Rickmansworth; Chairman of Directors of Davies, Turner & Co., Ltd., of London Liverpool and Bristol; also Davies Turner Co., of New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia. The Lothians, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, and The Copners, Holmer Green, Amersham.
- *Davies, Sir Horatio D. (C.), has sat for Chatham since '95; b. '42; E. Dulwich Coll.; Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward since '89; Master of Shipwrights Co.; D.L., J.P. Kent; Lieut. City of London; Lord Mayor London '97-8; K.C.M.G. '98. Watcombe Hall, Torquay. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and City Carlton.*
- *Davies, M. Vaughan- (L.), has sat for Cardiganshire since '95; b. '40; E. Harrow; J.P. and D.L. Cardiganshire. Tan-y-Bwlch, Aberystwyth, and 17, Hyde Park Gardens, W. *Brooks's.*
- Delany, W. (N.), elected for Queen's Co., Ossory D., 1900; a farmer. Tullamore, Ireland.
- *Denny, Colonel J. McAusland (C.), has sat for Kilmarnock District since '95; b. '58; E. Burgh Academy, Dumbarton, and Lausanne; shipbuilder; J.P. co. Dumbarton. Garmoyle, Dumbarton.
- Devlin, Chas. R. (N.), elected for Galway City 1903; s. of Charles Devlin of Aylmer, Canada; sat in the Canadian House of Commons '91-7, a merchant of Ottawa; Canadian Commissioner for Ireland '97-1903. 14, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
- Devlin, Joseph (N.), elected for Kilkenny, North D., 1902; b. '65; has been a journalist.
- Dewar, John Alexander (L.), elected for Inverness-shire, 1900; b. '56; Chairman of John

- Dewar & Sons, Ltd., distillers. Abercainry, Crief, Perthshire.
- Dewar**, Sir Thomas Robert, Kt. (C.), elected for Tower Hamlets, St. George's in the East D., 1900; *b.* '64; *E.* Perth and Edinburgh; managing director for London of the great firm of whisky distillers; J.P. and Lieutenant City of London; J.P. Kent; knighted June 1902. 26, Savoy Court, W.C.; The Grove, Pluckley, Kent. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Sports.*
- ***Dickinson**, Robert Edmund (C.), has sat for Somerset, Wells D., since '99; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton and Cambridge; Director National Provident Institution and Stuckey's Somersetshire Bank. Combe Cottage, Lyncombe, Bath; The Albany, Piccadilly, W.
- Dickson**, Right Hon. Charles Scott, K.C. (C.), elected for Glasgow, Bridgeton D., 1900; *b.* '50; *E.* High School and Univ., Glasgow; solicitor '75-6; called to the Scottish Bar '77; Advocate Depute '92 and '95-6; Solicitor-General Scotland '96-1903; Lord Advocate and P.C. 1903; J.P. and D.L. for Edinburgh. 22, Moray Place, Edinburgh.
- ***Dickson-Poynder**, Sir J., Bart. (C.), has sat for Wiltshire, Chippenham D., since '92; *b.* '66; *E.* Harrow; inherited baronetcy from his uncle, Captain Sir A. C. Dickson, R.N.; L.C.C. since '98; J.P. Wilts; went on active service in South Africa and acted as A.D.C. to Gen. Lord Methuen. Hartham, Corsham, and Hilmarton; 8, Chesterfield Gardens, Mayfair. *Turf and Marlborough.*
- ***Dilke**, Right Hon. Sir C. W. (L.), has sat for Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean D., since '92, and was M.P. for Chelsea '68-86; *b.* '43; *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb.; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '66; P.C.; lectured in '71 at Newcastle on "The Cost of the Crown" in a most uncompromisingly Radical fashion; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs '80; President Local Government Board (with a seat in the Cabinet '82) '80-'85. He is proprietor of the *Athenæum* and of *Notes and Queries*. Author of "Greater Britain," "The Fall of Prince Florestan," "Problems of Greater Britain," '91, and with Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, "Imperial Defence," '92. 76, Sloane Street, S.W.
- ***Dillon**, J. (N.), has sat for Mayo, East, since '85; M.P. for Tipperary '80-8; *b.* '51; *E.* Catholic Univ., Dublin; became L.R.C.S.I., afterwards making politics his vocation. Assisted in the formation of the Irish Land League '79, and was closely identified with the Plan of Campaign. He has twice been imprisoned (in '88 and '91) on political charges. Elected Chairman of the Irish party, in succession to Mr. Justin McCarthy, '96, '97 and '98. North Great George's Street, Dublin.
- Dimsdale**, Right Hon. Sir Joseph Cookfield, Bart., K.C.V.O. (C.), elected for City of London 1900; *b.* '49; *E.* Eton; Sheriff of London '93-4; Lieut. City of London; J.P. Essex; ex-Past Grand Treasurer of the Freemasons of England; Lord Mayor of London 1901-2; P.C. 1902. Goldsmiths, Langdon Hill, Essex, and 29, Sussex Square, Hyde Park. *Carlton, City Carlton, and Albemarle.*
- ***Disraeli**, Coningsby R. (C.), has sat for Cheshire, Altrincham D., since '92; *n.* of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, and heir to his property; *b.* '67; *E.* Charterhouse and New Coll., Oxford; J.P. and D.L. Bucks; Lieut. Royal
- Bucks Hussars. Horsenden Manor, Princes Risborough. *Carlton.*
- ***Dixon-Hartland**, Sir F. D., Bart. (C.), has sat for Middlesex, Uxbridge D., since '85; M.P. for Evesham '80-85; *b.* '32; *E.* Cheltenham Coll.; Lieut. City of London; one of the founders of the Primrose League; Chairman Thames Conservancy. Ashley Manor, Cheltenham, and 14, Chesham Place, S.W. *Carlton and Garrick.*
- Dixon**, Sir Daniel, Bart. (U.) elected for North Belfast Sept. 14th, 1905; *b.* 1844; sole partner T. Dixon & Sons, shipowners, etc., Belfast; Lord Mayor of Belfast since '93; Bart. 1903; P.C. Ireland. Ballymenoch, Holywood, co. Down.
- Dobbie**, Joseph (L.), elected for the Ayr Burghs, Jan. 30th, 1904; *E.* at Ayr Academy and Edinburgh Univ.; head of Dalgleish & Dobbie, W.S., Edinburgh. Bentfield, Prestwick, Ayr; 21, Hill Street, Edinburgh.
- ***Donelan**, Captain A. J. C. (N.), has sat for Cork, East, since '92; *b.* '46; *E.* privately and at Sandhurst; retired from army. Is Chief Nationalist Whip. Ballynona, Middleton, co. Cork.
- ***Doogan**, P. C. (N.), has sat for Tyrone, East, since '95; a farmer. Point House, Lisbellaw, co. Fermanagh.
- ***Dorington**, Rt. Hon. Sir John E., Bart. (C.), has sat for Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury D., since '86; *b.* '32; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '58); J.P. and D.L. Gloucestershire; Chairman Gloucestershire C.C.; Hon. Commissioner in Lunacy '92; baronet '86; P.C. 1902. Lypiatt Park, Stroud, and 50, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. *Carlton and Athenæum.*
- ***Doughty**, Sir George (L.U.), has sat for Great Grimsby since '95; *b.* '54; J.P. for parts of Lindsey; twice Mayor of Grimsby; knighted 1904. Waltham Hall, Lincolnshire. *Reform, Devonshire.*
- ***Douglas**, Charles M. (L.), has sat for Lanarkshire, North-West D., since '99; formerly Assistant-Professor of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh Univ.; *b.* '65. 39, Grosvenor Road, S.W.
- ***Doxford**, Sir W. T. (C.), has sat for Sunderland since '95; *E.* Bramham Coll., Yorks; J.P. and D.L. Durham; J.P. Sunderland; Director of William Doxford & Sons, Ltd., shipbuilders; knighted 1900. Grindon Hall, Sunderland. *Carlton, Constitutional, and City of London.*
- Duffy**, W. (N.), elected unopposed for Galway, South D., 1900; *b.* '65; Sec. South Galway Executive, United Irish League.
- Duke**, Henry Edward (C.), elected for Plymouth 1900; *b.* '55; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, '85; Western Circuit; K.C.; Bench of his Inn '99; Recorder of Plymouth and Devonport '97-1900. 37, Alieyn Park, Dulwich.
- Duncan**, James Hastings (L.), elected for Yorks, Otley D., 1900; *b.* '55; *E.* privately; partner William Ackroyd & Co., worsted spinners, and Duncan, Barraclough & Co., worsted manufacturers. Kineholm, Otley, Yorks.
- ***Dunn**, Sir William, Bart. (L.), has sat for Paisley since '91; *b.* '33; senior partner Wm. Dunn & Co., merchants and bankers, London; Mackie, Dunn & Co., Port Elizabeth; Dunn & Co., East London; and W. Dunn & Co., Durban; J.P. W. Suffolk and Renfrewshire. The Retreat, Lakenheath, Suffolk, and 34, Phillimore Gardens, W. *Reform, City of London, and City Liberal.*

- ***Durning-Lawrence**, Sir Edwin, Bart. (L.U.), has sat for Cornwall, Truro, since '95; *b.* '37; *E.* Univ. School and Coll., London (LL.B. '66); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '67; Lieut. City of London; bart. '98. King's Ride, Ascot, and 13, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
- ***Dyke**, Right Hon. Sir W. Hart, Bart. (C.), has sat for Kent, Dartford D., since '85; M.P. for West Kent '65-8, and Mid D. '69-85; *b.* '37; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '64); Patronage Secretary to Treasury and first Conservative Whip '74-80; P.C. '80; Chief Secretary for Ireland '85-6; Vice-President of Committee of Council on Education '87-92; J.P. and D.L. for Kent. Lullingstone Castle, Dartford. *Wellington, Turf, Carlton and St. Stephen's.*
- Edwards**, Frank (L.), elected for Radnorshire 1900, which constituency he represented '92-5; *b.* '52; *E.* Shrewsbury School and Oxford (B.A.), a solicitor, but does not practise; D.L., J.P., Radnorshire. 111, Ashley Gardens, S.W., and The Cottage, Knighton, Radnorshire. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Egerton**, Hon. A. de T. (C.), has sat for Cheshire, Knutsford D., since '85, and for Cheshire, Mid, '83-5; *b.* '45; *E.* Eton; J.P. and Vice-Lieut. Chester; Major Earl of Chester's Yeomanry. 9, Seamore Place, W.; Rostherne Manor, Knutsford; and Thatched Cottage, Taplow. *Carlton and Bachelors'.*
- Ellice**, Capt. Edward Charles (L.), elected for St. Andrew's Burghs, Sept. 17th. 1903; *b.* 1858; *E.* Harrow; served Grenadier Guards, but retired '86; served in South Africa with Lovat's Scouts. Ardochy, Invergarry.
- ***Elliot**, Hon. Arthur Ralph Douglas (L.U.), has sat for Durham City since '98; sat for Roxburghshire '80-92; *b.* '46; *E.* Edinburgh Univ. and Trin. Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.), Hon. D.C.L. (Durham); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '70; editor *Edinburgh Review* since '96; Financial Sec. to the Treasury April 1903, but resigned in September because of his opposition to the Government's attitude on the Fiscal question. 27, Rutland Gate, S.W.; Dimbola, Freshwater Bay, Isle of Wight. *Athenæum and Brooks's.*
- ***Ellis**, John E. (L.), has sat for Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe D., since '85; *b.* '41; *E.* Friends' School, Kendal; has been one of the Deputy Chairmen of Committees; J.P. Nottingham and North Riding, Yorks; also D.L. North Riding; a Chairman of Standing Committees. Wrea Head, Scalby, R.S.O., Yorks, and 40, Port Street, S.W. *Reform.*
- ***Emmott**, A. (L.), has sat for Oldham since '99; *b.* '58; *E.* Kendal and Tottenham Schools of the Society of Friends; Chairman of Emmotts & Wallshaw, Ltd.; J.P. Lancs. and Oldham. Spring Bank, Oldham; 30, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Esmonde**, Sir T. Grattan, Bart. (N.), elected for North Wexford 1900, sat for Kerry, West, '92-1900, and for co. Dublin, South, '85-92; *b.* '62; Nationalist Whip; Chamberlain to Vatican Household. Ballynastragh Gorey, co. Wexford. *National Liberal.*
- ***Evans**, Samuel T. (L.), has sat for Glamorganshire, Mid, since '90; solicitor '83; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '91; K.C. 1901; J.P. Glamorganshire. Neath, Glamorganshire; 12, King's Bench Walk, E.C.; and 3, Whitehall Court, S.W.
- ***Evans**, Sir Francis Henry, Bart. (L.), elected for Maidstone, 1901; also represented South-
- ampton '88-95 and '96-1900; *b.* '40; *E.* at Manchester and in Germany; a merchant and manager of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co.; Lieut. City of London; a Commissioner in England for Newfoundland; K.C.M.G. '93, and baronet 1902. Jubbendens, Orpington, Kent; Grosvenor Place, S.W.
- Eve**, Harry Trelawney, K.C. (L.), elected for Devon, Ashburton D., Jan. 7th. 1904; *b.* in London '56; *E.* privately and Exeter Coll., Oxford (M.A.); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn '81; Chancery practice; took silk '95; Bench of his Inn '99; owns and farms 202½ acres of land near Bovey Tracey. Yarnor, Bovey Tracey, S. Devon; 85, Addison Rd., W.
- Faber**, E. Beckett (C.), elected for Hants, Andover D., 1901; *b.* 47; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P. and D.L. W. R. Yorks.; a director of the L. & N.W. Rly.; Chairman of the *Yorkshire Post*; Chairman of the English County Bankers' Association, and senior partner in Beckett & Co., Leeds and York. Belvedere, Harrogate; 19, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
- ***Faber**, George Denison (C.), elected for York City 1900; *b.* '52; *E.* Marlborough and Univ. Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; Registrar Privy Council '87-96; Member of the banking firm of Beckett & Co., Leeds.; C.B. 1905. Rush Court, Wallingford; 14, Grosvenor Sq., W.
- ***Fardell**, Sir T. George (C.), has sat for Paddington, South, since Feb. '95; *b.* '33; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '62; J.P. Ely; knighted '97. 26, Hyde Park Street, W. *Carlton and Conservative.*
- ***Farguharson**, Dr. Robert (L.), has sat for Aberdeenshire, West, since '80; *b.* '37; *E.* Edinburgh Univ.; M.D. '58; J.P. and D.L. Aberdeenshire; LL.D. Aberdeen; and author of numerous medical works. 2, Porchester Gardens, S.W. *Reform, Junior United Service, National Liberal, and Caledonian.*
- ***Farrell**, J. P. (N.), elected for N. Longford 1900; without opposition for Cavan, West, '95-1900; editor and proprietor of the *Longford Leader*, and *Roscommon, Leitrim, and Westmeath News.*
- ***Fellows**, Hon. Ailwyn E. (C.), has sat for Huntingdonshire, Ramsey D., since '87; *b.* '55; *E.* Eton and Trinity Hall, Camb.; J.P. Norfolk and Hunts.; Hon. Major 3rd Battn. (Militia) Norfolk Regt.; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household '95-1900; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1900-5; President Board of Agriculture March 1905. Honingham Hall, Norwich, and 3, Belgrave Square, S.W.
- ***Fenwick**, C. (L.), has sat for Northumberland, Wansbeck D., since '85; *b.* '50; at nine years of age began to work; member of Royal Commissions on Mine Explosions and on Secondary Education; Parliamentary Sec. Trades Union Congress '90-94; opposes Eight Hours Bill for Miners. 14, Tankerville Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 95, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.
- ***Fergusson**, Right Hon. Sir James (C.), has sat for Manchester, North-East, since '85, and M.P. for Ayrshire '54-7, '59-68; *b.* Edinburgh '32; *E.* Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxford; served with the Grenadier Guards in the Crimean war '54-5; Captain Royal Scottish Archers (Bodyguard in Scotland); Under-Secretary for India '66-7, Under-Secretary

- Home Office '67-8, Governor S. Australia '68-73, New Zealand '73-5, Bombay '80-85; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs '86; Postmaster-General '91-2; P.C., G.C.S.I., and K.C.M.G.; Chairman of Grand Committees 1901. Kilkerran, Ayrshire, and 80, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
- ***French, Peter (N.)**, has sat for Wexford, South, since '93; *b.* '44; a farmer; J.P. and coroner co. Wexford. Harpoonstown, Bridgetown, Wexford. *National Liberal.*
- ***Field, W. (P.)**, has sat for Dublin, St. Patrick's D., since '92; *b.* at Blackrock, co. Dublin; President Irish Cattle Traders' and Stock Owners' Association; Vice-President of National Federation of Meat Trades of U.K. President Town Tenants' Association. Main Street, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
- Fielden, Edward Brocklehurst (C.)**, elected for Lancashire, Middleton D., 1900; *b.* '57; *E.* Wellington Coll.; J.P. Salop and Oxfordshire. Condover Hall, Shrewsbury.
- ***Finch, Rt. Hon. G. H., P.C.** 1902 (C.), has sat for Rutland since '67; *b.* '35; *E.* New Coll., Oxford; J.P. and C.C. Rutland. 'Burley-on-the-Hill, Oakham. *Carlton.*
- Findlay, Alexander (L.)**, elected for North-East Lanark Aug. 10th, 1904; *b.* 1844; founded Alex. Findlay & Co., Bridge Steel and Roof Works, Motherwell, in '88; Provost of Motherwell 1901-4. Bellfield House, Motherwell, Lanarkshire.
- ***Finlay, Sir R. B., K.C., G.C.M.G. (L.U.)**, sat for Inverness District '85-92, and since '95; *b.* '42; *E.* Edinburgh Acad. and Univ.; M.D. '63; called to the English Bar, Middle Temple, '67; South-Eastern Circuit; Benchers '84; J.P. and D.L. Inverness-shire; Solicitor-General '95-1900; Attorney-Gen. since 1900; G.C.M.G. 1904; P.C. 1905; Hon. LL.D. Oxon. 1905. Newton, Nairn, N.B., and Phillimore Gardens, W.
- ***Firbank, Sir J. T., Kt. (C.)**, has sat for East Hull since '95; *b.* '50; *E.* Cheltenham Coll.; railway contractor; D.L. Monmouthshire; Major Engineer and Railway Vol. Staff Corps since '89; knighted 1902. The Coopers, Chislehurst; and St. Julian's, Newport, Monmouthshire. *Carlton, Junior Constitutional, Junior Carlton, Union, and White's.*
- ***Fisher, W. Hayes (C.)**, has sat for Fulham since '85; *b.* '53; *E.* Haileybury and Univ. Coll., Oxford (B.A. honours '77); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79; Oxford Circuit; Lord of the Treasury '95-1902; Finan. Sec. to the Treasury 1902-3. 13, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.
- ***Fison, Sir F. W., Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Yorkshire, West Riding, Doncaster D., since '95; *b.* '47; *E.* Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '74); J.P. and D.L. West Riding, Yorks; Director G.N.R.; F.C.S.; bart. 1905. 64, Pont Street, S.W. *Carlton and United University.*
- ***FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose, Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Cambridge since '85; *b.* '39; *E.* Westminster and Trinity Hall, Camb. (M.A. and LL.M. '63); J.P. and D.L. co. Cork. Cork-Beg Island, co. Cork, and 35, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Carlton.*
- ***Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmond George Petty- (L.)**, has sat for Wilts, North or Cricklade D., since '98; also sat for Calne '68-85; *b.* '46; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '72); called to the Bar '71; H.M. Commissioner for the reform of the European Provinces of Turkey '80; Plenipotentiary at the Danube Conference '83; Under Foreign Sec. '82-5; author of "Life of William Earl of Shelburne," and "Life of Sir William Patey"; a Chairman of Grand Committees 1901. Leigh House, Bradford-on-Avon, and Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
- Fitzroy, Hon. Edward Algernon (C.)**, elected for Northamptonshire, South D., 1900; *b.* '69; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; 1st Life Guards '89-92; J.P., C.C., Northants. Foxhill, West Haddon, near Rugby.
- ***Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue, Bart. (L.U.)**, has sat for Yorkshire, West Riding, Shipley D., since '95; *b.* '51; *E.* Liverpool School of Science; Consulting Engineer; M.I.C.E.; President Institute Marine Engineers; H.M. Lieutenant London; knighted '99; bart. 1904. Wethersfield Manor, Essex.
- ***Flavin, Michael Joseph (N.)**, has sat for North Kerry since April '96; *b.* '66; is a merchant of Listowel and Tralee, co. Kerry.
- ***Fletcher, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Aubrey, Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Sussex, Lewes D., since '85; M.P. for Horsham '80-85; *b.* '35; *E.* Eton; J.P. Surrey and Bucks; J.P. and D.L. Sussex; Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen '85-6; C.B., P.C. 1901. Ham Manor, Angmering, Sussex; Dorton House, near Thame; Llantrithy, Glamorgan; 1, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- Fletcher, J. S. (U.)** elected for Hampstead Oct. 26th, 1905; *b.* 1841; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church; called to Bar Linc. Inn '68; Chairman Hampstead Board of Guardians '83-98; L.C.C. Hampstead till 1904. Virginia Water, Surrey.
- ***Flower, Sir Ernest (C.)**, has sat for Bradford, West, since '95; *b.* '65; has been connected with the People's Palace and other philanthropic work in London; knighted Nov. 9th, 1903. 6, Upper Phillimore Gardens, London. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Bath.*
- ***Flynn, J. C. (N.)**, has sat for Cork, North, since '85; *b.* '52; merchant; imprisoned under the Coercion Act '88. 4, York Terrace, Cork.
- ***Forster, H. W. (C.)**, has sat for Kent, Seven-oaks D., since '92; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxford; Lord of the Treasury 1902. Southend Hall, Catford, Kent, and Exbury, Southampton.
- ***Foster, Sir Michael, K.C.B. (L.)**, elected for London University 1900; *b.* '36; *E.* Huntingdon Grammar School and London University; practised surgery in Huntingdon for some years; Professor of Physiology at Cambridge '83-1903; F.R.S. and Secretary '81-1903; President British Association '99. Ninewells, Great Shelford, Cambridge. *Athenaeum, Authors.*
- Foster, Philip Stavely (C.)**, elected for Stratford-on-Avon 1901; *b.* '65; *E.* Eton and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; J.P. Warwickshire; member John Foster & Sons, Queensbury Mills. Canwell Hall, Tamworth, Staffordshire; Egton Lodge, Grosmont, Yorkshire.
- ***Foster, Sir Walter (L.)**, has sat for Derbyshire, Ilkeston D., since '87; M.P. for Chester City '85-6; *E.* Drogheda, Dublin, and on the Continent; gold medalist for distinguished merit, and Vice-President British Medical Association; Emeritus Professor of Medicine, Queen's College, and Consulting Physician, General Hospital, Birmingham; D.C.L. (Durham); LL.D. (Montreal); F.R.C.P. (London); J.P. Warwickshire; Sec. Local

- Government Board '92-5; President Allotments Association and Land Law Reform Association; knighted '86. 30, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Fowler**, Right Hon. Sir Henry (L.), has sat for Wolverhampton. East, since '85; M.P. for Wolverhampton '80-85; *b.* at Sunderland '30; *E.* Woodhouse Grove School and St. Saviour's School, Southwark; admitted a solicitor '52; Mayor of Wolverhampton '63; first Chairman of the School Board '70; began his Parliamentary career as the colleague of Mr. Villiers; Under-Sec. Home Department '84, Financial Sec. Treasury, and P.C. '86; President Local Government Board '92, and took charge of the Parish Councils Bill; Secretary for India '94, and G.C.S.I. '95, when the Rosebery Ministry resigned. He took the view that the responsibility for the Boer war lay with the Boer Government, and became a Vice-President of the Liberal League in 1902. Woodthorne, Wolverhampton. *Reform and Athenæum.*
- Fuller**, John M. Fleetwood (L.), elected for Wiltshire, Westbury D., 1900; *b.* '64; *E.* Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. Wiltshire, Major Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry. Jaggard's House, Corsham, Wiltshire.
- Furness**, Sir Christopher, Kt. (L.), elected for Hartlepool 1900, and sat for it '91-95; *b.* '52; *E.* privately; head of the Furness line of steamships, and closely connected with several of the industries in the north of England. J.P., D.L., co. Durham and N. Riding Yorks. Tunstall Court, West Hartlepool; Grantley Hall, Ripon; and 23, Upper Brook Street, W.
- ***Galloway**, W. J. (C.), has sat for Manchester, South-West, since '95; *b.* '68; *E.* Wellington Coll. and Cambridge. 36, Portman Square, W. The Cottage, Old Trafford, Manchester, and Skaife Hall, Otley, Yorkshire. *Carlton, St. Stephen's, Wellington, and Garrick.*
- Gardner**, Ernest (C.), elected for Berks, Wokingham D., 1901; *b.* '46; J.P. Berks. Spencer's, Maidenhead.
- ***Garât**, W. (C.), has sat for Boston since '95; *b.* '40; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Director Capital and Counties Bank; J.P. and D.L. Lincs. West Skirbeck House, Boston, and 7, Chesham Place, S.W.
- ***Gibbs**, Hon. Alban G. H. (C.), has sat for the City of London since '92; *b.* '46; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '73); member Antony Gibbs & Sons, merchants. 82, Portland Place, W.
- ***Gilhooly**, J. (N.), has sat for Cork, West, since '85; *b.* '45; draper at Bantry; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88. Bantry, co. Cork.
- ***Gladstone**, Right Hon. Herbert J. (L.), has sat for Leeds, West, since '85; M.P. for Leeds '80-85; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford (1st class in Modern History '76, M.A. '79); Lecturer in Modern History, Keble College; P.C.; Junior Lord Treasury '81-5; Deputy Commissioner Board of Works '85; Financial Sec. War Office '86; Under Home Sec. '92-4; First Commissioner of Works '94-5; Chief Liberal Whip since '99. 2, Cowley Street, Westminster; Sandycroft, Littlestone-on-Sea. *National Liberal, Bath, and Reform.*
- ***Goddard**, D. F. (L.), has sat for Ipswich since '95; *b.* '50; J.P. Ipswich. Oak Hill, Ipswich. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Godson**, Sir A. F. (C.), has sat for Kidderminster since '86; *b.* '35; *E.* King's Coll., London, and Queen's Coll., Oxford (M.A.); Inner Temple '50; Oxford Circuit; J.P. and D.L. Worcestershire; knighted '98. 6, Hans Mansion*, S.W.; Ashfield, Malvern. *Carlton.*
- Gordon**, Major Evans (C.), elected for Stepney D., 1900; *b.* '57; *E.* Cheltenham and Sandhurst. Entered army '76, Capt. Madras Staff Corps '77; Major '96; retired '97; was Joint Commissioner, Ladakh. Has taken a keen interest in the Aliens question and Army Reforms, and is author of "The Alien Immigrant" and "The Cabinet and War." 4, Chelsea Embankment, S.W., and 33, Stepney Green, E.
- Gordon**, John (L.U.), elected for Londonderry, South D., 1900; *b.* 1849; B.A., LL.D.; called to the Irish Bar '77; took silk '92; Benchers of King's Inn '98.
- ***Gordon**, Hon. J. E. (C.), has sat for Elgin and Nairn Shires since '95; *b.* '50; *E.* Edinburgh Academy and Univ. 61, Prince's Gate, London, and 1, Queen's Gardens, Hove, Sussex. *Carlton, etc.*
- ***Gorst**, Right Hon. Sir J. E. (C.), has sat for Cambridge University since '92; M.P. for Cambridge '66-8, Chatham '75-92; *b.* '35; *E.* St. John's College, Camb.; Civil Commissioner of Waikato, New Zealand, '61-3; Q.C. '75; Solicitor-General '85; Under-Sec. for India '86; P.C. '90; English delegate at the Berlin Labour Conference '90; Financial Sec. to the Treasury '91-2; Lord Rector of Glasgow University '93; Vice-President of the Council '95-1902. Opposed Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals 1903-4. Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Carlton.*
- ***Goschen**, The Hon. G. J. (C.), has sat for Sussex, North or East Grinstead D., since '95; *b.* '66; *E.* Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford. 20, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. *Carlton.*
- ***Goulding**, Edward A. (C.), has sat for Wiltshire, East or Devizes D., since '95; *b.* '63; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '87. 4, South Eaton Place, S.W.; Wargrave Hall, Berks. *Constitutional, Carlton.*
- ***Graham**, Harry R. (C.), has sat for St. Pancras, West, since '92; *b.* 50; *E.* privately, and Exeter Coll., Oxford (M.A. '78). Great traveller. 8, Marble Arch, W.
- Grant**, Corrie (R.), elected for Warwickshire, Rugby D., 1900; *b.* '50; *E.* City of London School. Called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '77, North-Eastern Circuit. 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, and 26, The Avenue, Bedford Park.
- ***Gray**, Ernest (C.), has sat for West Ham, North since '95; *b.* 57; *E.* St. John's College, Battersea (M.A. Oxon.); ex-President and now Sec. to the Education Committee National Union of Teachers; Member Consultative Committee of Board of Education. Capt. 3rd V.B. Essex Regt. 99, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Carlton, Junior Constitutional, and S. Essex.*
- ***Green**, Walford D. (C.), has sat for Wednesday since '95; *b.* '69; *E.* Leys School and King's College, Camb. (B.A. '91); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '95; author of "Life of Lord Chatham." High Garth, Balcombe, and Claremont, Wednesbury. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- ***Greene**, H. D. (C.), has sat for Shrewsbury since '92; *b.* '43; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '68, LL.M. '69); called to the Bar, Middle

- Temple, '68; Oxford Circuit; K.C.; Benchers '91; J.P. and D.L. Saiop; Recorder of Ludlow '92. 4, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.
- *Greene, Capt. W. R. (C.), has sat for Cambridgeshire, West or Chesterton D., since '95; b. '69; E. Eton and Oriel Coll., Oxford (B.A.); J.P. for Suffolk; served in South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry 1900. Nether Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.
- Greene, Sir Walter (C.), elected for Bury St. Edmunds 1900; b. '42; E. Rugby; baronet 1900; J.P., D.L., Suffolk and Worcestershire. Nether Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. *Carlton, Cavalry, and Royal Yacht Squadron.*
- Grenfell, William Henry (C.), elected for Bucks, Wycombe D., 1900; represented Salisbury '80-82, '85-6, and Hereford '92-3; b. '55; E. Harrow and Oxford (B.A.); J.P. Berks and Bucks; D.L. Tower Hamlets; Chairman of Thames Conservancy. Taplow Court, Taplow, Bucks, and 4, St. James's Square, S.W.
- *Gretton, J. (C.), has sat for Derbyshire, South, since '95; b. '67; E. Harrow; Director of Bass & Co.; Colonel and V.B. Staff. Reft. Stapleford Park, Melton Mowbray, and 66, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. R. Y. S., *Marlborough, and Carlton.*
- *Greville, Capt. the Hon. Ronald H. Fulke (C.), has sat for Bradford, East, since '96; b. '64; E. Rugby; Lieut. 1st Life Guards '86; Capt. '92; resigned '96. 11, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Carlton and Turf.*
- *Grey, Right Hon. Sir Edward, Bart. (L.), has sat for Northumberland, Berwick D., since '85; b. '62; E. Winchester and Balliol Coll., Oxford; won M.C.C. and Queen's Club tennis prizes '96; Under Foreign Sec. '92-5; J.P. and D.L. for Northumberland; P.C. 1902. Falloeden, Christon Bank, Northumberland. *Brooks's.*
- *Griffith, Ellis J. (L.), has sat for Anglesey since '95; b. '60; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '87; Chester and North Wales Circuit; Fellow Downing College, Camb., and ex-President Cambridge Union. Ty-Coch Brynyscyn, Anglesey, and 3 (North), King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
- *Griffith-Boscawen, A. S. (C.), has sat for Kent, Tonbridge D., since '92; b. '65, E. Rugby and Queen's Coll., Oxford (M.A. 1st in Classics, 2nd in History '88); J.P. Kent; Parliamentary Charity Commissioner (unpaid) 1900. Boons Park, Edenbridge, Kent; 5, Artillery Mansions, S.W. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- Groves, James Grindle (C.), elected for Salford, South, 1900; b. '54; Chairman and Managing Director Groves & Whittall, Ltd., brewers; Chairman Brewers' Society; D.L. Cheshire; J.P. Cheshire and Salford. Oldfield Hall, Altrincham, Cheshire; Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
- *Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill (L.), elected for Plymouth 1900, re-elected 1901; e. s. and heir of Lord Wimborne; b. '73; E. Trin. Coll., Camb.; Captain in Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry, and served in South Africa. Ashby St. Ledger's, Rugby.
- *Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton (L.), has sat for Norfolk, North D., since '99; b. '40; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; obtained by competition a Treasury appointment '63, was private sec. to Mr. Gladstone '65-6 and '68-74; retired from Treasury '85; C.B., K.C.M.G. Assington Hall, Boxford, Suffolk. *Brooks's.*
- *Guthrie, Walter Murray (C.), has sat for Bow and Bromley since '99; b. '69; E. Eton and Trinity Hall, Camb.; Vice-Chairman National Discount Co. and Director Commercial Union Assurance Co.; J.P., D.L. Argyllshire. Forssay Castle, Isle of Mull, and 9, Upper Berkeley Street, W. *Carlton, Turf, White's.*
- Hain, Edward (L.U.), elected for Cornwall, St. Ives D., 1900; b. '51; steamship owner; J.P. Cornwall and St. Ives. Trelohyhan, St. Ives, Cornwall, and Exchange Chambers, St. Mary Axe, E.C. *Reform and City of London.*
- *Haldane, Right Hon. R. B. (L.), has sat for Haddingtonshire since '85; b. '36; E. Edinburgh (M.A. 1st-class honours in Philosophy, Hon. LL.D. '98), and Göttingen Univ.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; K.C.; Benchers '93; author of "Education and Empire" and the "Pathway to Reality"; Gifford Lecturer, St. Andrews Univ. 1902 and 1903; Vice-President Liberal Imperialist League 1901; P.C. 1902. Lord Rector Edinburgh Univ. Nov. 1905, Cloan, Auchterarder, Perthshire, and 10, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. *Brooks's, Athenaeum, and New Club (Edinburgh).*
- Hall, Edward Marshall (C.), elected for Lancashire, Southport D., 1900; b. '58; E. Rugby and St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A.); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '83; South-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '93. 75, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, and 3, Temple Gardens, E.C. *Carlton, Garrick, and Beefsteak.*
- Hall, Fred (L. and Lab.), returned unopposed for Yorks, W. Riding (Normanton D.), Nov. 27th, 1905; b. '53 in Staffs.; worked in a Rotherham Colliery; Sec. Yorks Miners' Association '78, and afterwards treasurer and agent; former Grand Master British United Order of Oddfellows.
- *Halsey, Rt. Hon. T. F. (C.), has sat for Herts, Watford D., since '85; M.P. for Herts, '74-85; b. '39; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P., Alderman Herts; Chairman Standing Orders Committee and Committee of Selection '99; P.C. 1901. Great Gaddesden Place, Hemel Hempstead, and 73, Eaton Place, S.W. *Carlton, United University, and Constitutional.*
- Hambro, Charles Eric (C.), elected for Surrey, Wimbledon D., 1900; b. '72; E. Eton and Cambridge; partner in a firm of London merchants. 70, Prince's Gate, W.
- Hamilton, Marquis of (C.), elected for Londonderry City 1900; e. s. of the Duke of Abercorn; b. '69; E. Eton; joined 1st Life Guards '91; Captain '96; Treasurer of the Household Oct. 1903. 15, Montagu Square, W.
- *Hamilton, Right Hon. Lord George (C.), has been in Parliament since '68 until '85 for Middlesex, and since '85 for the Ealing D.; b. at Brighton '45; E. Harrow. Under-Sec. for India '74-8, and Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education '78-80; First Lord of Admiralty '85-6 and '86-92; Chairman of London School Board '94-5; Sec. for India '95-1903, when he resigned because of the attitude of the Government on the Fiscal question; P.C. 17, Montague Street, W. *Carlton.*
- *Hammond, John (N.), has sat for co. Carlow since '91; b. '42; Carlow merchant; J.P. co. Carlow. *National Liberal.*

Harcourt, Lewis (L.), elected unopposed for Lancashire, N.E., Rossendale D., March 1904; *b.* '63; *E.* at Eton; for years intimately connected with the work of Liberal organisation. Nuneham Park, Oxford; 14, Berkeley Square, W.

Hardie, James Keir (Ind. Lab.), elected for Merthyr Tydvil 1900; sat for West Ham '92-5; *b.* '56; became a journalist '82, edited the *Cummock News* until '86, and *Miner and Labour Leader* '87-1903; founder of the Independent Labour party. Lochnorris, Cumnock, Ayrshire.

***Hardy, Laurence (C.)**, has sat for Kent, Ashford D., since '92; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1st class History '76); J.P. West Riding, Yorks; Chairman of Grand Committees; Deputy Chairman Ways and Means, 1905. Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent, and 42, Lowndes Square, S.W.

***Hare, T. L. (C.)**, has sat for Norfolk, South-West, since '92; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton; J.P. and D.L. Norfolk; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk Artillery. Stow Hall, near Downham, Norfolk.

Harmood-Banner, John Sutherland (C.), elected for Liverpool (Everton D.), Feb. 22nd, 1905; *b.* 1847; *E.* at Radley, and in 1865 entered his father's firm, J. Harmood-Banner & Son, accountants, Liverpool; director of Pearson Knowles Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., of Wigan and Warrington, '83, and subsequently chairman; D.L. and J.P. Cheshire. Ashfield Hall, Neston, Cheshire.

Harmsworth, R. Leicester (L.), elected for Caithness-shire 1900; *b.* '70; director of The Amalgamated Press, Ltd. (formerly Harmsworth Bros.). 3, Marlborough Gate, Hyde Park, W.

***Harrington, T. C. (P.)**, has sat for Dublin, Harbour D., since '85; was M.P. for Westmeath '83-5; *b.* '51; Sec. Irish National League; called to the Irish Bar '87; imprisoned under the Crimes Act. Lord Mayor of Dublin 1901-3. 70, Harcourt Street, Dublin, and Mansion House, Dublin.

Harris, Frederick Leverton (C.), elected for Tynemouth 1900; *b.* '64; *E.* Winchester and Caius College, Cambridge (M.A.). Camilla Lacey, Dorking, and 70, Grosvenor Square, W.

Harris, Frederick Rutherford (U.), elected for Dulwich, Dec. 15th, 1903; elected for Monmouth District 1900, but unseated on petition; *b.* '56; went to S. Africa '82; became Mr. Cecil Rhodes's confidential agent, and first sec. British South Africa Co.; ex-M.P. Cape Parliament. Llanguibly Castle, Usk, Monmouthshire.

***Harwood, G. (L.)**, elected for Bolton '95; *b.* '45; head of Richard Harwood & Son, Brownlow Fold Mills, Bolton; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '90; author of "Disestablishment," "The Coming Democracy," etc. 6, Grafton Street, Bolton, and 68, South Audley Street, London, W. *Athenæum, Reform*

Haslam, Sir Alfred Seale (L.U.), elected for Newcastle-under-Lyme 1900; *b.* '44. Started the Haslam Engineering Co., Derby, originator of the Haslam dry air refrigerating machinery. Director Parr's Banking Co.; knighted '91; J.P. Derby. Breadsall Priory, near Derby. *Devonshire, City of London, and Reform.*

***Hatch, E. F. G. (C.)**, elected for Lancashire, (South-East), Gorton D., '95; *b.* '59; *E.* privately; senior partner and founder of Hatch, Mansfield & Co., 15, Cockspur Street, S.W. Author of "Far Eastern Impressions," in support of Free Trade, and other works. 39, Portland Place, W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Ranelagh.*

Haviland-Burke, Edmund (N.), elected for King's Co., Tullamore D., 1900; *b.* '64; *E.* on the Continent; prominent supporter of the United Irish League; war correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian* during the Turco-Greek war, '97.

Hay, Hon. Claude G. (C.), elected for Shoreditch, Hoxton D., 1900; *b.* '62; *E.* Radley College and abroad; was one of the founders of the Primrose League. *Carlton.*

***Hayden, John Patrick (N.)**, elected for Roscommon (South D.), July '97; journalist; proprietor of the *Westmeath Examiner. Westmeath Examiner* Office, Mullingar.

Hayter, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Divett, Bart. (L.), elected for Walsall 1900; sat for Wells '65-8, Bath '73-85, and Walsall '93-5; *b.* '35; *E.* Eton and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (M.A. '59). Entered Grenadier Guards '56, retired '66. Lord of the Treasury '80-82; Financial Secretary to the War Office '82-85; P.C. '94. Chairman Public Accounts Committee since 1901. South Hill Park, Bracknell, Berks; Linslade Manor, Leighton Buzzard; Trevena, Tintagel; and 9, Grosvenor Square, W.

***Healy, Timothy M. (N.)**, has sat for Louth, North, since '92; was previously M.P. for Wexford '80-83, Monaghan '83-5, Londonderry, South, 85-6 Longford, North, '87-92; *b.* in Bantry, '55; joined Mr. Parnell in '80. Took an active part in the Land League agitation '80, and was arrested in the autumn for a speech at Bantry, and committed for trial, but was acquitted. Author of "Healy Clause" in the Land Act of '81. Imprisoned for a speech in '82, but released after four months. Called to the Irish Bar in '84. Author of "A Word for Ireland," "Why Ireland is not Free," and text-books on the Land Acts. He was expelled from the Parliamentary Committee in Nov. '95 by a majority of 6, but in 1900 joined in putting an end to the Parnellite split by the adoption of Mr. Redmond as Chairman of the reunited party; expelled from the Irish Party by the Irish League Convention after General Election 1900. K.C. '99; called to English Bar, Gray's Inn, 1903. Bencher King's Inns 1905. Glengaulin, Chapelizod, co. Dublin. *National Liberal.*

Heath, Arthur Howard (C.), elected for Hanley 1900; *b.* '56; *E.* Clifton College and Oxford; colliery proprietor and ironmaster; Major Staffs. Yeomanry; J.P. Staffs. Newbold Revel, Rugby, and 15, Bryanston Square, W.

***Heath, Sir James, Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Staffordshire, North-West, since '92; *b.* '52; *E.* Clifton Coll.; ironmaster and colliery proprietor; J.P. Staffs.; Col. Staffs. Yeomanry '98; bat. 1904. Ashorne Hill, Leamington, and 54, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Cavalry.*

***Heaton, J. Henniker (C.)**, has sat for Canterbury since '85; *b.* '48; part proprietor of one of the largest newspaper properties in Australia; represented Tasmanian Government at the Berlin Telegraph Conference

- '85; successful advocate of Imperial Penny Postage; has received freedom of Canterbury and of the City of London; author of "Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time"; appointed by Mauritius to negotiate its new constitution, '84. 36, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton, Portland, and Savage.*
- ***Helder**, Sir A. (C.), elected for Whitehaven '95; *b.* '27; Solicitor '49; Director of H. R. Baines, Ld. (*Graphic and Daily Graphic*); member Iron and Steel Institute; A.S.A., F.R.H.S.; knighted 1905. Corkickle, Whitehaven. *Constitutional.*
- Helme**, Norval Watson (L.), elected for Lancashire, Lancaster D., 1900; *b.* '49; senior partner James Helme & Co., manufacturers; J.P. co. Lancaster; C.C. Lancashire. Springfield Hall, Lancaster, and Whitehall Court, S.W.
- ***Hemphill**, Right Hon. C. Hare (L.), elected for Tyrone, North, '95; *E. Trin. Coll.*, Dublin (1st Gold Medallist and 1st Classical Moderator); called to Irish Bar '45; Q.C. '60; Serjeant-at-Law '82; Bench of King's Inns; Solicitor-General for Ireland '92-5; P.C. Ireland '95; J.P. Dublin, Tipperary, and Wicklow. Clifton House, Shankill, co. Dublin, and 65, Merrion Square, Dublin. *Reform, National Liberal, St. Stephen's Green, Royal St. George Yacht.*
- Henderson**, Arthur (Lab.), has sat for Durham (Barnard Castle) since July 27th, 1903; Mayor Darlington 1903-4. Parliamentary Representative for the Friendly Societies of Ironfounders. J.P. Newcastle and Darlington. 30, Windsor Terrace, Darlington, and 97, Kennington Road, London.
- ***Henderson**, Sir Alexander, Bart. (L.U.), elected for Staffordshire (West D.) '98; *b.* '50; member Greenwood & Co., stockbrokers, Austin Friars; Chairman Great Central Railway; J.P. Berks; baronet 1902. Buscot Park, Faringdon, Berks, and 18, Arlington Street, S.W.
- ***Heron-Hodge**, Sir R. T., Bart. (C.), elected for Oxfordshire, South or Henley D., '95; sat for Accrington '86-92; *b.* '51; *E. Clifton Coll.* and Worcester Coll., Oxf. (M.A. '81); Lieut.-Col. Oxfordshire Hussars; J.P. Oxfordshire; Baronet 1902. Wyfold Court, Reading. *White's, Carlton, and Cavalry.*
- ***Hickman**, Sir A., Bart. (C.), has sat for Wolverhampton, West, since '85; *b.* '30; *E. King Edward VI.'s School*, Birmingham; J.P. and D.L. Staffs.; member Advisory Committee Board of Trade, and Council of Mining Association of Great Britain; knighted '91, bart. 1903. Wightwick, Wolverhampton; 22, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
- ***Hicks Beach**, Right Hon. Sir Michael (C.), has sat for Bristol, West, since '85; was M.P. for East Gloucestershire '64-85; *b.* '37; *E. Eton* and Christ Church, Oxford. J.P. and D.L. Gloucestershire; High Steward Gloucester. Parliamentary Sec. to Poor Law Board March to Aug. '68; Under-Sec. Home Office Aug. to Dec. '68; Chief Sec. for Ireland '74-8 and '86-7; Sec. for Colonies '78-80; Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons '85-6; Chief Sec. for Ireland for a few months in '86, but resigned owing to ill health; President of the Board of Trade '88-92; Chancellor of the Exchequer '95-1902; retired from official life Aug. 1902. P.C. and D.C.L. Chairman of the Civil List Committee 1901, and now "Father of the House"; chairman of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline 1904. He was one of the first of the Unionist leaders to oppose Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and founded the Unionist Free Food League, but later leaned to Mr. Balfour's Retaliation policy. Coln St. Aldwyns, Fairford, Gloucestershire. *Carlton and Athenæum.*
- Higham**, J. S. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Sowerby D., July 2nd, 1904; *b.* '57; Mayor of Accrington 1899, 1900-1901; head of Higham Bros., cotton spinners, of Rochdale, Accrington and Manchester; C.C. Lancs. Moorhead, Accrington. 14, St. James's Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *National Liberal.*
- Hill**, Henry Staveley (C.), elected for Staffs (Kingswinford D.), July 3rd, 1905; *b.* 1865; *E. Westminster* and St. John's Coll., Oxford. Called to Bar Inner Temple '91; Oxford Circuit; Recorder of Banbury 1903. Pump Court, Temple, E.C.; Oxley Manor, near Wolverhampton.
- ***Hoare**, Sir Samuel, Bart. (C.), has sat for Norwich since '86; *b.* '41; *E. Harrow* and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '66); J.P. Norfolk and Middlesex; Lieut. City of London; baronet '99. Sidstrand Hall, Norfolk; Cliff House, Cromer. *Athenæum and Carlton.*
- Hobhouse**, Charles E. H. (L.), elected for Bristol, East D., 1900; sat for East Wilts '92-5; *b.* '62; *E. Eton*, Oxford, and Sandhurst; Lieut.-Col. commanding 3rd V.B. Gloucestershire Regt.; C.C. and J.P. Wilts. The Ridge, Corsham, Wilts, and 47, Rutland Gate, S.W.
- ***Hobhouse**, Rt. Hon. Henry (L.U.), has sat for Somerset, East, since '85; *b.* '54; *E. Eton* and Balliol Coll., Oxford (1st-class Classics '75); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '80; Chairman Somerset C.C.; unpaid Ecclesiastical Commissioner; author of "Outline of Local Government and Local Taxation," "The County Councillor's Guide," etc. P.C. 1902. Hadspen House, Castle Cary, Somerset; 15, Bruton Street, W. *Athenæum.*
- Hogg**, Lindsay (C.), elected for Sussex, Eastbourne and Southern D., 1900; *b.* '53; *E. Harrow* and Frankfort; J.P., C.C., Sussex. Rotherfield Hall, Jarvis Brook, Sussex. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*
- ***Holland**, Sir W. H., Kt. (L.), has sat for Yorkshire, West Riding, Rotherham D., since '99; M.P. for North Salford '92-5; *b.* '49; member W. Holland & Sons, cotton and worsted spinners, Manchester; President Associated Chambers of Commerce of United Kingdom; knighted 1902. Poole Hall, Nantwich, and 61, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- Hope**, John Deans (L.), elected for Fifeshire, West D., 1900; *b.* '60; *E. Edinburgh*. 16, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
- Hope**, James Fitzalan (C.), elected for Sheffield, Brightside D., 1900; *b.* '70; *E. Oratory School*, Edgbaston, and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. Sussex. Heron's Ghyll, Uckfield, Sussex.
- ***Hornby**, Sir W. Henry, Bart. (C.), has sat for Blackburn since '86; *b.* '41; head W. H. Hornby & Co.; Director L. & Y. Railway; J.P. and D.L. Lancs.; baronet '99. Pleasington Hall, Blackburn. *Carlton.*

- Horner, Frederick William (C.)**, elected for Lambeth, North D., 1900; *b.* '54; a newspaper proprietor, editor, and dramatic author. 2, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*
- ***Horniman, F. J. (L.)**, has sat for Penryn and Falmouth since '95; *b.* '35; *E. Friends' Coll.*, Croydon; member of W. H. and F. J. Horniman, Ltd.; founder of "The Horniman Museum," Forest Hill. 20, Hyde Park Terrace, W.
- ***Houldsworth, Sir W. H., Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Manchester, North-West, since '85; was M.P. for Manchester '83-5; *b.* '34; *E. St. Andrews*; cotton spinner; D.L. Ayr; J.P. Lancs. and Cheshire; British Plenipotentiary at the Labour Conference, Berlin, 1890; member of the Royal Commissions on Trade Depression, Gold and Silver, and Liquor Licensing Laws; baronet '87. Coodham, Kilmarnock, N.B., and 35, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Conservative.*
- Houl, Joseph (C.)**, elected for Cheshire, Wirral D., 1900; *b.* '47; steamship owner; J.P. Liverpool. The Rocklands, Thornton Hough, Cheshire; Llwyngern Hall, Pantperthog, Merionethshire. *Carlton.*
- ***Houston, R. P. (C.)**, has sat for Liverpool, West Toxteth D., since '92; *b.* '53; *E. Liverpool Coll.*; Liverpool shipowner and merchant. The Lawn, Aigburth; 10, Dale Street, Liverpool; and 44, Park Lane, W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*
- ***Howard, J. (C.)**, has sat for Middlesex, Tottenham D., since '85; *b.* '34; *E. Univ. Coll.*, London; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '56; iron tube manufacturer; J.P. Middlesex; Lieut. City of London. 18, Kensington Court, W., and 50, Cannon Street, E.C. *Carlton.*
- Howard, John (C.)**, elected for Kent, Faversham D., 1900; *b.* '63; a landowner; J.P. Kent; Major Royal East Kent Imperial Yeomanry; served in S. African war. Sibton Park, Lyminge, Kent.
- ***Hozier, Hon. James (C.)**, has sat for Lanarkshire, South, since '86; *b.* '51; *E. Eton* and Balliol Coll., Oxford; Clerk in Foreign Office '74; Diplomatic Sec. to Lord Salisbury's Special Embassy to Constantinople '76; retired from Foreign Office '78; Private secretary to Lord Salisbury '78, '80, and '85-6; Grand Master Mason of Scotland '99-1903; Public Works Loan Commissioner. Mauldslee Castle, Lanarkshire; 36, Grosvenor Square, W. *Carlton and Athenæum.*
- ***Hudson, G. B. (C.)**, has sat for Hertfordshire, Hitchin D., since '92; *b.* '45; *E. Rugby* and Exeter Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '72; South-Eastern Circuit; J.P. and D.L. Herts. Frogmore Hall, Hertford, and 15, Gloucester Square, W. *Carlton and New University.*
- ***Humphreys-Owen, Arthur Charles (L.)**, has sat for Montgomeryshire since '94; *b.* '36; *E. Harrow* and Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '64; J.P. and D.L. Montgomeryshire. Glansevern, Berriew, Montgomeryshire.
- Hunt, Rowland (U.)**; *b.* '58; volunteered for service with Lovat's Scouts during South African war; supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Boreatton Park, Salop.
- Hutchinson, Charles Frederick (L.)**, elected for East Sussex (Rye D.) 1903; *b.* '50; *E. Elstree*, Uppingham, Edinburgh Univ., and abroad M.D. (Edinburgh); practised at Scarborough and Monte Carlo; retired '98; J.P. Sussex. Knowle, Mayfield, Sussex. *Reform.*
- ***Hutton, A. E. (L.)**, has sat for Yorkshire, Morley D., since '92; *b.* '65; *E. Mill Hill School* and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '90). Crowhees, Rawdon, near Leeds, and 12, Park Place, St. James's, S.W. *Brooks's and Devonshire.*
- ***Hutton, J. (C.)**, has sat for Yorkshire, North Riding, Richmond, since '95; represented Northallerton '68-74; *b.* '47; *E. Eton* and Christ Church, Oxford; Chairman N.R. County Council since '95; Chairman Quarter Sessions '92-9. Solberge, Northallerton. *Carlton.*
- Isaacs, Rufus Daniel (L.)**, elected for Reading, Aug. 6th, 1904; *b.* in London '60; *E. Univ. Coll. School*, Brussels, and Hanover; went *on the Stock Exchange, but left it for the Bar; was called '87, and took silk '98. 32, Park Lane, W.
- ***Jacoby, J. A. (L.)**, has sat for Derbyshire, Mid, since '85; *b.* '52; lace manufacturer; J.P. Nottingham; F.S.S. Oakhill House, Nottingham, and 8, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. *Reform.*
- ***Jameson, Major J. E. (C.)**, elected for West Clare '95; *b.* '52; *E. Wimbledon* and Sandhurst College; served with 18th Royal Irish, 20th Hussars, and Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars; formerly Inspector of Factories; J.P. co. Dublin. 46, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.
- ***Jebb, Sir Richard C. (C.)**, has sat for Cambridge University since '91; *b.* at Dundee '41; *E. St. Columba's College*, co. Dublin, Charterhouse School, London, and Trin. Coll., Camb. (Senior Classic '62); Public Orator '69; Professor of Greek, Glasgow Univ., '75; Hon. LL.D. Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and Harvard; Ph.D. Bologna Univ.; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford and Hon. Litt.D. Univ. of Wales; Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge '89; author of an edition of "Sophocles," "The Attic Orators," "Introduction to Homer," "Theophrastus," and a "Life of Richard Bentley"; Hon. Professor of Ancient History in Royal Academy '98; Member of Royal Commissions on Secondary Education '94, on London Univ. '98, and on Irish Univ. Education 1901; O.M. 1905. Springfield, Cambridge. *Athenæum and Albemarle.*
- ***Jeffreys, Rt. Hon. A. F. (C.)**, has sat for Hampshire, North, since '87; *b.* '48; *E. Christ Church*, Oxford (B.A. Mathematical honours '72); Inner Temple '72, but never practised; J.P. and D.L. Hants; Alderman Hants C.C.; Deputy Chairman House of Commons 1902-5; P.C. 1902; Parliamentary Sec. Local Govt. Board June 1905. Burkhams House, Alton, Hants. *Carlton.*
- ***Jessel, Captain Herbert M. (L.U.)**, elected for St. Pancras (South), Jan. '96; *b.* '66; *E. Rugby* and New Coll., Oxford; joined 17th Lancers '86; retired '96; J.P. co. London. 50, Mount Street, Park Lane, W. *Brooks's, Army and Navy.*
- Johnson, John (L.)**, elected for Gateshead, Jan. 20th, 1904; *b.* '50; member Exec. Comm., Durham Miners' Association '88, Treasurer

- '90, and afterwards Financial Sec. House of Commons, S.W.
- ***Joicey**, Sir J., Bart. (L.), has sat for Durham, Chester-le-Street D., since '85; *b.* '46; *E.* Gainford School; coalowner; Director N.E. Railway; J.P. and D.L. co. Durham; J.P. Northumberland and Newcastle-on-Tyne. Longhirst, Morpeth, Northumberland; Gregynog, Montgomeryshire; 58, Cadogan Square, S.W.
- ***Jones**, D. Brynmor (L.), has sat for Swansea District since '95; M.P. for Gloucestershire, Stroud D., '92-5; *b.* '52; *E.* Univ. Coll., London (LL.B.); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '76; joined South Wales and Chester Circuit; J.P. Gloucestershire; Judge of County Courts, Mid Wales Circuit, '85-6, and Gloucester Circuit '86-92; K.C.; Benchers Middle Temple, '99, 27, Bryanston Square, W., and 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Reform and Devonshire.*
- Jones**, Leif (L.), elected for Westmorland, Appleby D., March 2nd, 1905; *b.* 1862; brother of Mr. D. Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P.; *E.* Scotch College, Melbourne, and Trinity College, Oxford; an underwriter at Lloyd's. 1, Palace Green, Kensington, W.
- ***Jones**, William (L.), has sat for Carnarvonshire, Arfon D., since '95; *b.* '60. Was a schoolmaster in Wales, and afterwards assistant master in a London Board School; is now a private tutor at Oxford. 24, Gordon Street, W.C.
- ***Jordan**, J. (N.), elected for Fermanagh, South, '95; sat for co. Meath, South, '93-5, Clare, West, '85-92; *b.* '30; provision merchant, curer, and tenant farmer, Enniskillen. 12 and 13, High Street, Enniskillen.
- Joyce**, Michael (N.), elected for Limerick 1900; a working pilot; elected to Limerick Corporation '98.
- ***Kearley**, H. E. (L.), has sat for Devonport since '92; *b.* '56; Director Kearley & Tonge, Ltd., tea merchants. 41, Grosvenor Place, S.W.; Gwylfa Hiraethog, Denbigh; and Wittington, Marlow. *Reform and Devonshire.*
- ***Kemp**, G. (L.), has sat for Lancashire, South-East, Heywood D., since '95; *b.* '66; *E.* Shrewsbury (scholar of Shrewsbury) and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Honours (Classical Tripos); went on active service to South Africa as Captain in Imperial Yeomanry, 1900; Lieut.-Col. 1902. Beechwood, Rochdale; 71, Portland Place, W.; and Lingholme, Keswick. *White's, Pratt's, and Boodle's.*
- ***Kennaway**, Right Hon. Sir J. H., Bart. (C.), has sat for Devon, Honiton D., since '85; was M.P. for Devon, East, '70-85; *b.* '37; *E.* Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford (1st class Law and History); M.A. '62; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '64; J.P. and D.L. Devon; Hon. Col. 3rd Vol. Battn Devon Regt. '94. P.C., C.B. Escot, Ottery St. Mary. *Athenæum and National*
- Kennedy**, Patrick James (N.), elected for Westmeath, North D., 1900, also represented North Kildare '92-5; *b.* '64; *E.* Castleknock College, Dublin; gentleman farmer and landowner; J.P. co. Meath. Rathcore House, Enfield, co. Meath. *National Liberal.*
- Kenyon**, Hon. George Thomas (C.), elected for Denbigh Boroughs 1900, which constituency he represented '85-95; *b.* '40; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); called to Bar, Middle Temple, '69; J.P. and D.L. Flintshire; J.P. Salop and Denbighshire. Llanerch Pannu, Penley, Ellesmere, Shropshire.
- ***Kenyon-Slaney**, Colonel The Rt. Hon. W., P.C. (C.), has sat for Shropshire, Newport D., since '86; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; entered army '67; Grenadier Guards; Egyptian Campaign '82; retired as Colonel '87; P.C. 1904; J.P. and D.L. Salop. Hatton Grange, Shifnal, Salop. *Carlton and Wellington.*
- Kerr**, John (U.), elected for Lancashire, Preston D., 1903; *b.* '52; *E.* St. Andrews and Glasgow Universities; chairman Messrs. Dick, Kerr & Co., Ltd., tramway construction contractors at London and Preston; J.P. East Lothian. Londwater, Rickmansworth, Herts.
- ***Keswick**, W. (C.), elected unopposed for Surrey, Epsom D., '99; *b.* '34; member Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, Japan, and Lombard Street; Chairman Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.; J.P. and D.L. Surrey. Eastwick Park, Great Bookham, near Leatherhead, and 3, Lombard Street, E.C. *Carlton.*
- Kilbride**, Denis (N.), elected for Kildare, South D., 1903; *b.* '48; from '87-95 he represented South Kerry, and '95-1900 North Galway. Luggacurran, Stradbally, Queen's Co.
- ***Kimber**, Sir Henry, Bart. (C.), has sat for Wandsworth since '85; *b.* '34; solicitor, '58; 1st prizeman Incorporated Law Society; Director Capital and Counties Bank; Chairman South Indian Railway, Natal Land and Colonisation Company, etc.; Bart. 1904. Albany Chambers, York Street, Westminster; Lansdowne Lodge, West Hill, Putney, S.W. *Carlton, St. Stephen's, Constitutional, City Carlton.*
- ***King**, Sir H. S. (C.), has sat for Hull, Central, since '85; *b.* '52; *E.* Charterhouse and Balliol College, Oxford (M.A. '80); banker and East Indian agent; K.C.I.E., F.R.G.S.; Lieut. City of London. 25, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
- ***Kitson**, Sir James, Bart. (L.), has sat for Yorkshire, Colne Valley D., since '92; *b.* '35; *E.* Univ. Coll., London; iron and steel manufacturer; Lord Mayor of Leeds '96 and '97; Director North-Eastern Railway; J.P. Leeds and West Riding, Yorks; formerly President of the National Liberal Federation. Gledhow Hall, near Leeds, and 105, Pall Mall, S.W.
- ***Knowles**, Sir Lees, Bart. (C.), has sat for Salford, West, since '86; *b.* '57; *E.* Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. and LL.M.); D.L., F.G.S., F.Z.S., etc.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '82; Northern Circuit; Second Church Estates Commissioner '95; Bart. Nov. 9th, 1903; Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Lieut.-Col. 3rd Vol. Batt. Lancs. Fusiliers. Westwood, Pendlebury, and Furlton Tower; 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and 46, Park Street, Grosvenor Square. *Carlton and Junior Carlton, and Union and Conservative, Manchester.*
- ***Labouchere**, H. (L.), has sat for Northampton since '80, was M.P. for Windsor, '65-6, Middlesex '69-8; *b.* '31; *E.* Eton; entered the Diplomatic Service '54; Attaché at Washington, Munich, Stockholm, Frankfurt, St. Petersburg, Dresden, and Constantinople; Second Secretary in '63; retired '64; edits and owns *Truth*. 10, Carteret Street, S.W., and Villa Christina, Florence.

- ***Lambert, G. (L.)**, has sat for Devonshire, South Molton D., since '91; *b.* '66; farms a portion of his own estate; tenant farmer of 300 acres; J.P. Devon; C.C. Devon; Captain 3rd Batt. Devonshire Regt. '90-1900. Spreyton, Bow, North Devon. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Lambton, Hon. Frederick William (L.U.)**, elected for Durham, South-East D., 1900; represented the South D. '80-85; *b.* '55; *E.* Eton; twin brother and heir-presumptive to the Earl of Durham; Lieut. Coldstream Guards '74-80; member Jockey Club; D.L. and J.P. Northumberland. Fenton Wooler, Northumberland, and 72, Upper Berkeley Street, W.
- Lamont, Norman (L.)**, elected for Buteshire March 4th, 1905; *s.* of Mr. James Lamont, M.P. for Buteshire 1865-8; *b.* 1869; *E.* Winchester and Downton Agricultural College. Has lived in the West Indies; fought the constituency unsuccessfully in 1900. Knolk-dow Toward, Argyleshire; 4, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.
- ***Langley, Alderman Batty (L.)**, has sat for Sheffield, Attercliffe D., since '94; *b.* '34; member Sheffield City Council and ex-Mayor of Sheffield; timber merchant. Langhill, Sheffield. *National Liberal.*
- ***Laurie, Lieut.-General J. Wimburn (C.)**, has sat for Pembroke and Haverfordwest since '95; *b.* '35; *E.* Harrow, Dresden, and Sandhurst; entered Army '53; served in the Crimea '54-6, Indian Mutiny '58-60, Fenian Raid '66, Transvaal '81, North-West Territories of Canada '85, and Servo-Bulgarian War '85-6; Inspector of Militia, Nova Scotia and Canada, '61-81; President Board of Agriculture, Nova Scotia, '74-85; Canadian M.P. '87-91; C.B. Civil 1902; C.B. Military 1905; Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons, South Wales, W.D. 47, Porchester Terrace, W., and Oakfield, Nova Scotia. *Carlton.*
- Law, Andrew Bonar (C.)**, elected for Glasgow, Blackfriars D., 1900; *b.* '58; *E.* New Brunswick, Canada, and High School, Glasgow; formerly iron merchant, Glasgow; J.P., Dumbartonshire; Parliamentary Sec. Board of Trade 1902. Kintillo, Helensburgh, N.B.
- Law, Hugh A. (N.)**, elected for Donegal, West D., 1902; *E.* Rugby and Oxford; J.P. co. Donegal.
- Lawrence, Sir Joseph (C.)**, elected for Monmouth Boroughs May 1901; *b.* '48 at Zante; *E.* privately and at Owens College; chairman Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Edison Ore Milling Syndicate; director British Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co.; knighted 1902; Lieut. City of London; Sheriff 1901. Oaklands, Kenley, Surrey. *Carlton, City Carlton, and Constitutional.*
- Lawrence, Sir Edwin Durning, Bart. (L.U.)**. See *Durning-Lawrence.*
- ***Lawrence, W. F. (C.)**, has sat for Liverpool, Abercromby D., since '85; *b.* '44; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '72); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; J.P. Wilts. Cowesfield House, Whiteparish, Salisbury, and 27, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton and Athenaeum.*
- ***Lawson, J. Grant (C.)**, has sat for Yorkshire, Thirsk D., since '92; Parliamentary Charity Commissioner '95; *b.* '56; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '82); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '81; Parliamentary Sec. Local Government Board, 1900-5; Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker June 21st, 1905. Knavesmire Lodge, York; Nuttall Hall, Lancashire; and 65, Grosvenor Street, W.
- Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Cornwall, Camborne D., 1903; also represented Carlisle '59-65 and '68-85, and Cocker-mouth '86-1900; *b.* at Brayton Hall, Cumberland, Sept. 4th, '29; has thrice successfully proposed his Local Option resolution, elected President United Kingdom Alliance on the death of Sir W. C. Trevelyan. Brayton, Carlisle; 23, Hans Place, S.W. *Reform and Wellington.*
- Layland-Barratt, Francis (L.)**, elected for Devonshire, Torquay D., 1900; *b.* '60; *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb. (M.A., LL.B.); interested in Cumberland iron-mining; J.P., D.L., C.A. for Cornwall; Commodore Royal Cornwall Yacht Club. The Manor House, Torquay; Tregarne Lodge, St. Austell, Conwall; and 68, Cadogan Square, S.W.
- Lee, Arthur Hamilton (C.)**, elected for Hants, Fareham D., 1900; *b.* '68; *E.* Cheltenham and Woolwich; entered R.A. '88; Brevet Major 1900; British Military Attaché Spanish-American War '98; military attaché at Washington, '99; Civil Lord of the Admiralty Oct. 1903. Rookesbury Park, Wickham, Hants; 10, Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, W. *Carlton, United Service, and Automobile.*
- ***Lees, Sir Elliott, Bart., D.S.O. (C.)**, has sat for Birkenhead since '94; M.P. for Oldham '86-92; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Major Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry; baronet '97; served with Yeomanry in S. Africa (D.S.O.). South Lytchet Manor, Poole, and 14, Queen Anne's Gate. *Carlton.*
- ***Leese, Sir J. F. (L.)**, has sat for Lancashire, Accrington D., since '92; *b.* '45; B.A. London; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68; Northern Circuit; K.C.; Recorder of Manchester '93; knighted July '95. Hook Heath House, Woking, Surrey; 80, Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.; and 2, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
- Legge, Colonel the Hon. Heneage (C.)**, elected for St. George, Hanover Square, 1900; *b.* '45; *E.* Eton; entered Coldstream Guards '63; exchanged into 9th Lancers; served in Afghan war, and took part in march to Kandahar; retired '95; D.L. Staffs; L.C.C. '96-1901. 90, Piccadilly, W.
- Leigh, Sir Joseph (L.)**, elected for Stockport 1900; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* '41; J.P.; Cheshire and Stockport; four times Mayor; Hon. Freeman of Stockport; Chevalier Legion of Honour. The Towers, Didsbury.
- ***Leng, Sir John (L.)**, has sat for Dundee since '89; *b.* '28; *E.* Hull Grammar School; sub-editor *Hull Advertiser* '47-51; editor and joint proprietor *Dundee Advertiser* '51; established *People's Journal*, and *People's Friend*; J.P. Forfar, Fife; D.L. Dundee; LL.D. St. Andrews; knighted '93. Kinbrae, Newport, Fife, N.B.
- Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. Sutherland (L.U.)**. elected for Sutherland 1900; *b.* '74; *E.* Eton and Oxford. *Travellers'.*
- Levy, Maurice (L.)**, elected for Leicestershire, Loughborough D., 1900; Life Director of Hart & Levy, Ltd., wholesale merchants and manufacturers. Humberstone Hall, Leicester. *Reform and National Liberal.*

- Levy-Lawson**, Hon. Harry Lawson Webster (U.), elected for Tower Hamlets (Mile End D.) Jan. 12th, 1905; is the *e.s.* Lord Burnham; *b.* 1872; *E.* at Eton and Balliol. Colonel Royal Bucks Hussars. Liberal M.P. West St. Pancras '85-'92, East Gloucestershire '92-'95; *m.* '84, Olive, 2nd *d.* of General Sir Henry de Bathe.
- ***Lewis**, J. H. (L.), has sat for Flint Boroughs since '92; *b.* '58; *E.* Montreal University, and Exeter Coll., Oxford (M.A.); Alderman Flintshire C.C. Penucha, Caerwys, Holywell, Flintshire. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Llewellyn**, Colonel E. H. (C.), has sat for Somersetshire, North, since '85; *b.* '47; *E.* Rugby; J.P. and D.L. Somerset. Served in South Africa as Major 4th Batt. Somerset Light Infantry; Royal Commissioner on Militia and Volunteers. Langford Court, Somerset.
- ***Lloyd-George**, D. (L.), has sat for Carnarvon since '90; *s.* of the late Mr. W. George, of Liverpool; *b.* '63; *E.* Llanystumdwy National Schools and privately; solicitor '84; practises at Ormond House, 63, Queen Victoria Street; leader Welsh educational agitation, and one of the most effective platform speakers of the Liberal Opposition. Brynaweton, Criccieth, and 179, Trinity Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
- ***Lockwood**, Lieut.-Colonel A. R. M. (C.), has sat for Essex, West or Epping D., since '92; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton; Coldstream Guards '66; retired '83; J.P. and C.C. Essex; Provincial Grand Master Essex Freemasons 1902. Bishop's Hall, Romford, Essex, and 5, Audley Square, W.
- ***Long**, Lieut.-Colonel C. W. (C.), has sat for Worcestershire, Evesham D., since Jan. '95; *b.* '42; Royal Artillery '60-86; J.P. and D.L. Worcestershire. Severn Bank, Severn Stoke, Worcestershire.
- ***Long**, Right Hon. W. H. (C.), elected for Bristol, South, 1900; sat for Wiltshire, North, '80-85, Devizes D. '85-92, Liverpool, West Derby D., '92-1900; *b.* '54; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. Somerset and Wilts; D.L. Wiltshire; Parliamentary Sec. Local Government Board '86-92; President Board of Agriculture '95-1900; President Local Government Board Nov. 1900-5; Sec. for Ireland March 1905. Rood Ashton, Trowbridge. *Carlton and Turf.*
- ***Lonsdale**, John Brownlee (C.), has sat for Mid Armagh since Feb. 1900; *b.* '49; J.P. co. Armagh. The Pavilion, Armagh; 13, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, White's, and Conservative.*
- ***Lough**, T. (L.), has sat for Islington, West, since '92; *b.* '50; wholesale tea merchant in Eastcheap; Hon. Sec. Home Rule Union; author of "England's Wealth, Ireland's Poverty"; Member of the Royal Archaeological Society of Ireland and of the Statistical Society. Drom Mullac, co. Cavan; 14, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal, and Eighty.*
- ***Lowe**, Francis William (C.), elected for Birmingham, Edgbaston D., '98; *b.* '52; *E.* Birmingham Grammar School and London Univ.; solicitor '76, but has retired; J.P. Birmingham. 109, Colmore Row, Birmingham, and 2, Queen's Gate, S.W. *Carlton, London, and Conservative, Birmingham.*
- Lowther**, Claude W. (C.), elected for Cumberland, North D., 1900; *b.* '70; *E.* Rugby and on the Continent; for three years attaché British Embassy at Madrid; served in Boer War with Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry. Has written several books under a nom-de-plume. The Albany, Burlington Gardens, W.; Scaleby Castle, Cumberland. *Carlton, St. James's, Garrick, Marlborough, and Bachelors.*
- ***Lowther**, Right Hon. J. W. (C.), has sat for Cumberland, Penrith D., since '86; was M.P. for Rutland '83-5; *b.* '55; *E.* Eton, King's Coll., London, and Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.M. '82); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79; D.L., J.P. Cumberland; unpaid Charity Commissioner '87-91; Under-Sec. of Foreign Affairs '91-2; British Representative Venice International Sanitary Conference '92; Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker '95-1905; elected Speaker June 8, 1905; P.C. '98. Hutton John, Penrith; Speaker's House, Westminster. *Carlton.*
- ***Loyd**, A. K. (C.), elected for Berkshire, North or Abingdon D., '95; *b.* '47; *E.* Brighton Coll.; Indian Civil Service '67; prizeman in English Law and Hindi Language; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '68; resigned Indian Civil Service '69; joined Norfolk Circuit, and afterwards Midland Circuit; K.C. '92; Bencher '94; J.P. and D.L. Berks. Down House, East Hendred, Berks; 60A, Cadogan Square, S.W.; and Lamb Building, Temple, E.C. *Carlton, Windham, and Union.*
- Lucas**, Col. Francis Alfred (C.), elected for Suffolk, Lowestoft D., 1900; *b.* '50; Director Alliance Assurance and Alliance Marine Insurance Companies; commands Harwich Vol. Infantry Brigade and has Volunteer decoration; J.P. Suffolk. Stornoway House, Cleveland Row, St. James's, S.W., and Easton Park, Wickham Market, Suffolk.
- Lucas**, Reginald Jaffray (C.), elected for Portsmouth 1900; *b.* '65; private sec. '86-92 to Mr. Akers-Douglas, and '95-1900 to Sir W. H. Walrond. *Carlton, Turf and Marlborough.*
- Lundon**, William (N.), elected for Limerick, East D., 1900; *b.* '39; joined Fenian rising of '67; imprisoned in Limerick, Mountjoy, and Limerick again, '67, '68 and '89 for political offences.
- Lyell**, Charles (L.), elected for E. Dorset, Mar. 16th, 1904; *b.* in London '75; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxford (honours in History); resided at Oxford House, Bethnal Green; member Mansion House Committee on Housing; J.P. 48, Eaton Place, S.W.; Kinrordy, Kirriemuir, N.B. *Reform.*
- ***Lyttelton**, Rt. Hon. A. (L.U.), has sat for Warwick and Leamington since May '95; *b.* '57; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '78); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '81; Oxford Circuit; K.C.; Recorder of Hereford '93-4, and of Oxford since '94; Deputy High Steward of the University of Cambridge '99; Chairman General Committee of the Imperial South African Association. Colonial Secretary Oct. '03. Great College Street, Westminster. *Brooks's.*
- ***Macdonald**, J. Cumming (C.), has sat for Southwark, Rotherhithe D., since '92; *b.* '36; *E.* Trin. Coll., Dublin, and Oxford; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '89; carried through Floating Derelicts Bill, Lancashire Electric

- Power Bill, 1901; introduced the Foreigners' Marriage Act; suggested the formation of "The Irish Guards." Hillbre House, West Kirby, Cheshire. *Carlton, and Bath.*
- ***MacDonnell**, Mark Antony (N.), has sat for Queen's co., Leix D., since '92; *b.* '54; M.D., M.Ch. and L.M. '76; formerly Surgeon Liverpool Cancer and Skin Hospital, and Consulting Medical Officer Toxoth Infirmary, Liverpool. 145, Harley Street, W.
- ***MacIver**, D. (C.), first sat for Liverpool, Kirkdale D., '98; re-elected 1900; sat for Birkenhead '74-84; *b.* '40; senior partner shipowning firm of David MacIver & Co.; J.P. Liverpool; 52, Lime Street, E.C.
- Macnamara**, Dr. T. J. (L.), elected for Camberwell, North D., 1900; *b.* '61; E. St. Thomas's School, Exeter, and Borough Road Training Coll.; editor *Schoolmaster* '92; President N.U.T. '96; was a leading member of the Progressive party London School Board; Fellow Royal Educational Institute of Scotland; F.I.I.J.; LL.D. St. Andrews. Clontarf, Rolls Court Avenue, Herne Hill.
- ***MacNeill**, J. G. Swift (N.), has sat for Donegal, South, since '87; *b.* '49; E. Christ Church, Oxford; called Irish Bar '76; Munster Circuit; K.C.; Professor Constitutional and Criminal Law, King's Inns, Dublin; author of "The Irish Parliament, What it was, and What it did," etc. Blackhall Street, Dublin. *National Liberal.*
- Maconochie**, Archibald White (L.U.), elected for Aberdeenshire, East D., 1900; *b.* '55; Managing Director Maconochie Bros., Ltd., merchants and preserved provision manufacturers. 22, Westbourne Street, Hyde Park, W.
- ***McArthur**, W. A. (L.), has sat for Cornwall, St. Austell D., since '87; Buckrose, Yorkshire, '86, but unseated on scrutiny; *b.* '57; partner W. & A. McArthur, Australian merchants; D.L. London; Hon. Sec. and Unofficial Whip to the Committee of Radical members; Junior Lord of the Treasury '92-95, second Liberal Whip since March '94. Pirbright, Chipstead, Surrey, and 12, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Devonshire, Reform, City Liberal, National Liberal.*
- ***McArthur**, Charles (L.U.), elected for Liverpool (Exchange D.), Nov. '97; *b.* '44; E. Bristol Grammar School; Average Adjuster; J.P. Liverpool. Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, and 13, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
- ***McCalmont**, Colonel J. M. (C.), has sat for Antrim, East, since '85; *b.* '47; E. Eton; served 8th Hussars '66-74; retired captain '74; Aide-de-camp to Earl Cowper and late Duke of Marlborough when Viceroy of Ireland; J.P. Antrim; Hon. Col. Antrim Artillery. Magheramorne, co. Antrim. *Carlton; Kildare Street, Dublin; and Ulster, Belfast.*
- ***McCrae**, G. (L.), elected for Edinburgh, East D., '99; *b.* '60; Edinburgh merchant; Lieut.-Col. 4th V.B. Royal Scots. Torluish, Grange, Edinburgh. *National Liberal and Scottish Liberal.*
- McFadden**, Edward (N.), elected for Donegal, East D., 1900; *b.* '62; solicitor Letterkenny and Dublin; Chairman Donegal C.C. Drumnaugh House, Letterkenny. *National Liberal.*
- ***McHugh**, P. A. (N.), has sat for Leitrim, North, since '92; *b.* '58; proprietor, editor, and publisher of the *Sligo Champion*; four times imprisoned under Crimes Act, and for six months in 1903 for "seditious libel in connection with jury-packing"; disqualified by bankruptcy arising out of a political lawsuit, but again returned unopposed. Wine Street, Sligo.
- ***McIver**, Sir Lewis, Bart. (L.U.), has sat for Edinburgh, West, since May '95; M.P. for Torquay '85-6; *b.* '46; baronet '96; served in Madras Civil Service '68-84; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '78; Hon. Col. 1st Edinburgh Royal Garrison Artillery. Sarisbury, Southampton; and 25, Upper Brook Street, W. *Brooks's, St. James's, etc.*
- McKean**, John (N.), elected for Monaghan, South D., 1902. E. St. Macarter's Seminary, Monaghan. Intermediate Exhibitioner and Medalist; called to the Irish Bar 1900. Ardnagreina, Tivoli Road, Kingstown, Ireland.
- ***McKenna**, R. (L.), elected for Monmouthshire, North, '95; *b.* '63; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '87, but does not practise. *Reform.*
- ***McKillop**, J. (C.), elected for Stirlingshire '95; *b.* '44; interested in coalmining and mechanical engineering in Stirlingshire; J.P. and D.L., co. Stirling. Polmont Park, Stirlingshire. *Conservative and Imperial Union, Glasgow.*
- McKillop**, William (N.), elected for Sligo, North D., 1900; *b.* '60; owner of several restaurants. Laurieville, Queen's Drive, Glasgow. *National Liberal.*
- ***McLaren**, Sir C. B. Bart. (L.), has sat for Leicestershire, Bosworth D., since '92; M.P. for Stafford '80-86; *b.* '50; E. Edin. Univ. (Tyndale-Bruce Prize for Metaphysics, and Hamilton Scholarship; M.A., with 1st class honours, '70); Bonn and Heidelberg Univs.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; Northern Circuit; K.C. '97; Chairman Metropolitan Railway Co., Palmer's Shipbuilding Co., and Tredegar Iron and Coal Co.; J.P. Denbighshire; baronet 1902. Hilders, Haslemere; Bodnant, Talycafn; and 43, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Reform, Savile, National Liberal, and Automobile.*
- McVeagh**, Jeremiah (N.), elected for Down, South D., 1902; London correspondent *Irish News*, Belfast. 25, Montagu Place, W.C.
- Majendie**, James H. Alex. (C.), elected for Portsmouth 1900; *b.* '71; E. Winchester; Lieut. 3rd Batt. (Militia) Royal Scots, '88-93; J.P., D.L., Essex; J.P., Suffolk. Heddingham Castle, Halstead, Essex. *Carlton and Marlborough.*
- ***Malcolm**, Ian (C.), elected for Suffolk, North-West or Stowmarket D., '95; *b.* '68; E. Eton and Oxford; diplomatic service at Berlin and Paris; Parliamentary Private Sec. to Lord Salisbury '96-9, and to Chief Sec. for Ireland 1900-1. 36A, South Audley Street, W. *Carlton and Marlborough.*
- Manners**, Lord Cecil (C.), elected for Leicestershire, Meldon D., 1900; *b.* '68; E. Charterhouse and Cambridge; correspondent for the *Morning Post* during the South African campaign. Belvoir Castle, Grantham. *Carlton and Bachelors'.*
- Mansfield**, Horace Rendall (L.), elected for Lincolnshire, Spalding D., 1900; *b.* '63; J.P. Derbyshire; manufacturer of clay goods.

- Church Gresley, near Burton-on-Trent; Broom Leys, Coalville, near Leicester.
- ***Mappin**, Sir F. T., Bart. (L.), has sat for Yorkshire, West Riding, South Hallamshire D., since '85; M.P. East Retford '80-'85; b. '21; Chairman T. Turton & Sons, Sheaf Works, Sheffield; Chairman Sheffield Gas Co. since 1873; D.L.; J.P. Yorks, West Riding, and Sheffield; Master Cutler '55-6; baronet '86; town trustee and town regent; hon. freeman of Sheffield 1900; Officer of the Legion of Honour; M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. Thornbury, Sheffield, and 38, Prince's Gate, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Markham**, Arthur B. (L.), elected for Notts, Mansfield D., 1900; b. '66; E. Rugby; director of coal and iron companies; late Capt. 3rd Derbyshire Regiment; J.P. Leicestershire and Derbyshire. Stuffynwood Hall, Mansfield, Notts. *Reform and Pall Mall.*
- ***Marks**, Harry H. (C.), elected for Kent (Isle of Thanet) Oct. 7th, 1904; M.P. St. George, Tower Hamlets, '95-1900; E. Univ. Coll. London and Brussels; editor and chief proprietor of the *Financial News*; J.P. Kent; ex-L.C.C. Callis Court, St. Peter's, Thanet; 6, Cavendish Square, London, W. *Carlton.*
- ***Martin**, Sir Richard Biddulph, Bart. (L.U.), has sat for Worcestershire, Droitwich D., since '92; M.P. for Tewkesbury '80-85; b. '38; E. Harrow and Exeter Coll., Oxford (M.A.); London banker; baronet Nov. 9th, 1905. Overbury Court, Tewkesbury, and 10, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Windham, Athenæum, and Ranelagh.*
- ***Massey-Mainwaring**, Hon. W. F. B. (C.), elected for Finsbury, Central, '95; b. '45; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin (Junior Moderator and Silver Medallist '66); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68, Home Circuit; D.L. Lincs. 30, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Constitutional, Junior Constitutional, and Burlington Fine Arts.*
- ***Maxwell**, W. Jardine Hennes (L.U.), elected for Dumfriesshire 1900, which const. he represented '92-'95; b. '52; E. Edinburgh Academy and Exeter Coll., Oxford (M.A.); called Scottish Bar '76; J.P. and D.L. Kirkcudbrightshire; Hon. Lieut.-Col. Galloway R.V. Terraughtie, Dumfries, and Munches, Dalbeattie.
- ***Maxwell**, Right Hon. Sir H. E., Bart. (C.), has sat for Wigtownshire since '80; b. '45; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Hon. LL.D. (Glasgow), F.R.S., etc.; Junior Lord of the Treasury '86-92; P.C. '97; L.L. Wigtownshire; Director Glasgow and S.W. Railway; author of works in history, archaeology, fiction, and miscellaneous literature; President of the Scottish Antiquaries. Monreith, Whauphill, Wigtownshire, and 49, Lennox Gardens, S.W.
- ***Melville**, Beresford V. (C.), elected for Stockport '95; b. '57; E. Marlborough and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (B.A. '84); J.P. Kent, Surrey, and London. Capo di Monte, Cannes, and 32, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
- ***Meysey-Thompson**, Sir H., Bart. (L.U.), has sat for Staffordshire, Handswordth D., since '92; M.P. for Knaresborough '80 (unseated on petition), Lincolnshire, Brigg D., '85-6; b. '45; E. Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb.; J.P. North Riding, Yorks; J.P. D.L. West Riding, Yorks; Director N.-E. Railway. Kirby Hall, York.
- ***Middlemore**, J. T. (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, North D., '99; b. '44; E. for a surgeon, but never practised; philanthropist; chief administrator of Children's Emigration Homes; J.P. Birmingham and Worcestershire. Brookfield, Belbroughton, near Stourbridge.
- ***Mildmay**, F. B. (L.U.), has sat for Devonshire, Totnes D., since '85; b. '61; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge (B.A.); J.P. Devon; Lieut.-Col. West Kent Yeomanry, and served in South Africa. Flete, Ivy Bridge, South Devon; Shoreham Place, Sevenoaks, Kent; and 46, Berkeley Square, W. *Marlborough, Turf, Brooks's and Travellers.*
- ***Miller**, Right Hon. Sir F., Bart. (C.), has sat for Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw D., since '90; was M.P. for York City '83-5; b. '49; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. West Riding, Yorks; P.C. 1900. 11, Hereford Gardens, W. *Carlton.*
- ***Mitchell**, Edward (I.U.), elected for Fermanagh, North D., 1903; b. '59; grazier and horse-breeder Meath and Fermanagh. Derry Vullen, Enniskillen.
- ***Mitchell**, William (C.), elected for Burnley 1900; b. '38; J.P. Lancs. Fern Hill, Stacksteads, Lancashire. *Carlton.*
- ***Molesworth**, Sir Lewis William, Bart. (L.U.), elected for Cornwall, Bodmin D., 1900; b. '53; E. Beaumont and Stonyhurst College; J.P. and D.L. Cornwall. Trewarthenick, Gram-pound, Cornwall, and 3, Great Cumberland Place, W.
- ***Montagu**, George Charles (C.), elected for Huntingdonshire, Huntingdon D., 1900; b. '74; E. Winchester and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; private sec. (unpaid) President Local Government Board 1900-1903. 43, Rutland Gate, S.W.
- ***Moon**, Edward R. P. (C.), elected for St. Pancras, North, '95; b. '58; E. Winchester Coll. (head boy '76-7) and New College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84, Northern Circuit and Chancery; has ceased to practise. 6, Onslow Gardens, S.W. *Athenæum, Carlton.*
- ***Mooney**, John J. (N.), elected for Dublin co., South D., 1900; b. '74; called to the Irish Bar '95, English Bar, Middle Temple, 1901. Carrickmoleen, Killiney, co. Dublin; 26, Mountjoy Square, Dublin. *National Liberal.*
- ***Moore**, W. (C.), elected for Antrim, North D., '99; b. '64; E. Marlborough and Trinity Coll., Dublin; called to the Irish Bar '87, North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '99; called to English Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '99; J.P. co. Antrim; Parliamentary Private Sec. to Mr. Wyndham 1902-4. 73, Leeson Street, Dublin, and Moore Lodge, Ballymoney. *Carlton, Sackville Street (Dublin), and Ulster (Belfast).*
- ***Morgan**, David John (C.), elected for Essex, Walthamstow D., 1900; b. '44; member of Morgan, Gellibrand & Co.; J.P., C.C. Essex, and D.L., City of London; Chairman Surrey Commercial Docks Co.; Chairman Northampton Brewery Co. Bentley Mill, Brentwood; 20, Bishopsgate Street Within.
- ***Morgan**, Colonel Hon. F. C. (C.), has sat for Monmouthshire, South, since '85; was M.P. for Monmouthshire '74-85; b. '34; E. Winchester; served in Rifle Brigade through Crimean war; retired Captain '58; J.P. and D.L. Monmouthshire; J.P. Glamorganshire. Rupirra Castle, Newport, Monmouthshire. *Carlton, and Army and Navy.*

- ***Morgan, J. Lloyd (L.)**, has sat for Carmarthen-shire, West, since '89; *b.* '61; *E.* Tettenhall Coll., Wolverhampton, and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '83); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84; South Wales Circuit. 4, Harcourt Buildings, E.C.; 105, Pall Mall, S.W. *Carmarthen.*
- ***Morley, C. (L.)**, elected for Brecknockshire '95; *b.* '47; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '74) '95; Sec. Royal College of Music; Chairman National Education Association '98; J.P. Berks and Somerset. Shockerwick House, Bath, and 46, Bryanston Square, W. *Reform, Athenæum, Brooks's, and Travellers'.*
- ***Morley, Right Hon. John (L.)**, has sat for Montrose Burghs since '96; *b.* at Blackburn '38; *E.* Cheltenham and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '73, but took to literature; edited *Literary Gazette*, the *Fortnightly* '67-83, *Pall Mall Gazette* '80-83, and *Macmillan's Magazine* '83-5; M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne '83; Chief Secretary for Ireland 86; reappointed Chief Secretary '92; at the General Election of '95 he was defeated at Newcastle, but in Feb. '96 was returned for the Montrose Burghs; was one of the strongest opponents of the Government's action with regard to the Transvaal during '99; his literary works include a number of books on the French philosophers of the eighteenth century, an essay on Compromise; *Lives of Cobden*, of Edmund Burke, of Walpole, and of Cromwell, and a *Romanes* lecture on Machiavelli '97; he is the writer of the authoritative *Life of Mr. Gladstone*, published in '03; Hon. LL.D. of Glasgow, Cambridge, McGill, and Toronto Univs.; Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford; Trustee of the British Museum, a Bench of Lincoln's Inn, hon. Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; hon. Professor Royal Academy of Arts; F.R.S.; P.C.; member of the Order of Merit 1902; received from Mr. Carnegie the Acton Library in 1902, and gave it to Cambridge University; member of Royal Commission on Historical MSS. Aug. 1904; visited Canada and the States in 1904. Flowermead, Wimbledon Park, S.W.
- ***Morpeth, Viscount (L.U.)**, elected for Birmingham, South D., Feb. 26, '04; *e. s.* of the Earl of Carlisle; *b.* Mar. 8, '67; *E.* at Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford; *m.* '94, Rhoda, *d.* of Col. Paget W. L'Estrange, R.A.; served with 5th Batt. Rifle Brigade in South Africa; J.P. Cumberland. Calthwaite Hall, Carlisle. *Brooks's and Travellers'.*
- ***Morrell, G. H. (C.)**, has sat for Oxfordshire, Mid or Woodstock D., since '95; also represented same constit. '91-2; *b.* '45; *E.* Rugby and Exeter Coll., Oxford, M.A., B.C.L.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '71; J.P., D.L., and Alderman Oxfordshire; J.P. Berkshire. Headington Hill Hall, near Oxford, and Streasley House, on Thames, Berks. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and New University.*
- ***Morrison, James Archibald (C.)**, elected for Wilts (South D.) 1900; Lieut. Grenadier Guards, at the time of his election invalidated home from South Africa. Fonthill, Wilts.
- ***Morton, Arthur Henry Aylmer (C.)**, elected for Deptford '97; *b.* '36; *E.* Eton and King's Coll., Camb. (Fellow and Senior Dean and Bursar); Ecclesiastical Commissioner 1904. 80, Eaton Place, S.W. *Carlton, Athenæum, St. Stephen's, Ranelagh.*
- ***Moss, S. (L.)**, has sat for Denbighshire, East D., since Sept. '97; *b.* '58; *E.* Oxford; member of the Bar (Chester and North Wales Circuit); Assistant Boundary Commissioner '87; author of "English Land Laws." 50, Hough Green, Chester, and 3, (North) King's Bench Walk, Temple. *National Liberal.*
- ***Moulton, John Fletcher (L.)**, elected for Cornwall, Launceston D., '98; sat for Clapham D. of Battersea '85-6, and Hackney South '94-5; *b.* '44; *E.* New Kingswood School, Bath, and St. John's Coll., Camb., Senior Wrangler, First Smith's Prizeman and Fellow Christ's College; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '74; Q.C. '85; M.A. (Lond.) '68, Gold Medalist for mathematics; F.R.S., Officer Legion of Honour, has large practice at the Bar, especially in patent cases. 57, Onslow Square, S.W., and 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple.
- Mount, William Arthur (C.)**, elected for Berks, Newbury D., 1900; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and New Coll.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '93, Oxford Circuit; J.P. Berks. 46, Belgrave Road, S.W. *Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- ***Mowbray, Sir Robert, Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Lambeth, Brixton D., since March 1900; M.P. Lancs., Prestwich D., '86-95; *b.* '50; *E.* Eton and Balliol; Fellow of All Souls', Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; served on Opium Commission '93-4, and Indian Finance Commission '96-7; Vice-Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Berks. Warrens Wood, Mortimer, Reading, and 10, Little Stanhope Street, W. *Carlton, Athenæum, and Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Muidoon, John (N.)**, elected unopposed for North Donegal, June 15, 1905; a Dublin barrister.
- ***Munro-Ferguson, R. C. (L.)**, has sat for Leith Burghs since '86; was M.P. for Ross and Cromarty '84-5; *b.* '60; *E.* Sandhurst; Lieut. Grenadier Guards; J.P. and D.L. Fife-shire; D.L. Ross-shire; Lord of the Treasury '94-5; Vice-President Liberal Imperialist League 1901. Raith House, Kirkcaldy; Novar, Ross-shire; and 46, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Brooks's.*
- ***Muntz, Sir P. A., Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Warwickshire, Tamworth D., since '85; was M.P. for Warwickshire, North, '84-5; *b.* '39; managing director of Muntz's Metal Co.; J.P. Warwickshire '66; breeder of shire horses and Shropshire Down sheep; baronet 1902. Dunsmore, near Rugby. *Carlton.*
- ***Murnaghan, George (A.P.)**, has sat for Tyrone Mid, since '95; *b.* '47; landed proprietor and dairy farmer; Vice-Chairman Tyrone C.C. Lisanelly House, Omagh.
- Murphy, John (N.)**, elected for Kerry, East D., 1900; *b.* '71; Sec. United Irish League; Chairman Gaelic Athletic Club. Henn Street, Killarney, co. Kerry.
- Murray, Hon. Alexander W. C. O. (L.)**, Master of Elibank, elected for Midlothian 1900; *e. s.* of Baron Elibank; *b.* '70; J.P. and D.L. Peebles; Juniper Bank, Walkerburn, Peebles-shire.
- ***Murray, C. J. (C.)**, elected for Coventry '95; sat for Hastings '80-83; *b.* '51; *E.* Eton; attaché at Rome and St. Petersburg; D.L. Ross-shire; Lieut.-Col. Highland Vol. Artillery. Loch Carron, Ross-shire, and 41, Belgrave Square, S.W.

- ***Murray**, Colonel C. Wyndham, C.B. (C.), has sat for Bath since '92; *b.* '44; *E.* Marlborough Coll.; entered the army '62; member Boundary Commission in Turkey '78; served in Zulu war '79, Afghan war '80, Marri expedition '81, Egyptian campaign '82, Bechuanaland expedition '85; retired '90; H.M. Hon. Corps Gentlemen-at-Arms '91. Froyle Place, Alton, Hants; 10, Rutland Gate, S.W. *Carlton and Army and Navy.*
- ***Myers**, W. H. (C.), has sat for Winchester since '92; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (1st class Classics '75, 3rd class Lit. Hum. '77; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '81; Western Circuit, but does not practise; D.L. and J.P. Hants. Swanmore House, Bishop's Waltham, Hants. *Carlton, Wellington, and Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Nannetti**, Joseph P. (N.), elected for Dublin, College Green D., 1900; *b.* '51; foreman printer *Dublin Freeman's Journal*; was Labour correspondent to the Board of Trade, but resigned.
- ***Newdigate**, F. A. N. (C.), has sat for Warwickshire, Nuneaton D., since '92; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton; late Coldstream Guards; J.P. and D.L. Warwickshire, D.L. Derbyshire. Arbury, Nuneaton. *Carlton and Cosmopolitan.*
- Newnes**, Sir George, Bart. (L.), elected for Swansea Town 1900; sat for Cambridgeshire, Newmarket D., '85-95; *b.* '51; *E.* Silcoats Hall, Wakefield, Warwickshire, and City of London School; at the age of 16 entered upon a commercial career; Chairman George Newnes, Ltd., and proprietor *Westminster Gazette* and other publications; J.P. Devonshire; baronet '95. Wildcroft, Putney Heath; Hollerday Hill, Lynton, North Devon.
- ***Nicholson**, W. Graham (C.), elected for Hants, Petersfield D., June '97; *b.* '62; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Col. commanding 3rd Batt. (Militia) Hants Regiment. Basing Park, Alton, and 80, Eaton Square, W.
- Nolan**, Colonel John P. (N.), was elected for Galway, North D., 1900; previously sat for Galway co. in '72 and from '74-85, and for the Northern D. from '85-95; *b.* '38; entered Royal Artillery '57, served in Abyssinian campaign, retired lieutenant-colonel '81; Chairman of Grand Committees. Ballincerry, Tuam, Galway.
- Nolan**, Joseph (N.), elected for Louth, South D., 1900; M.P. for North Louth '85 and '86.
- Norman**, Henry (L.), elected for Wolverhampton, South D., 1900; *b.* '58; *E.* France, Harvard, U.S.A., and Leipzig; was on staff *Pall Mall Gazette*; has travelled extensively in the Near and Far East, Russia, and Central Asia; author of "An Account of the Harvard Greek Play" ('81), "The Real Japan" ('91), "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East" ('94), "All the Russias" (1902), and "Motors and Men" (1905); member editorial staff *Daily Chronicle* '92-9, assistant-editor '93-9; founded and edits *The World's Work*. *Savile, Devonshire, and Automobile.*
- ***Norton**, Captain C. W. (L.), has sat for Newington, West, since '92; *b.* '50; *E.* Trin. Coll., Dublin (double prizeman), Sandhurst; entered the army '70; Brigade Major of Cavalry at Aldershot '81-2; retired '82. 22, Barkstone Gardens, S.W.
- ***Nussey**, T. W. (L.), has sat for Pontefract since '93; *b.* '68; called to the Bar '93; J.P. and D.L. North Riding, Yorks. The Rushwood, East Tanfield, Bedale, Yorks. *Brooks's.*
- O'Brien**, Kendal (N.), elected for Mid Tipperary 1900; J.P.; farmer.
- ***O'Brien**, Patrick (N.), elected for Kilkenny City '95; sat for Monaghan, North, '86-92; *b.* '53; an engineer; Whip United Irish party. *Leinster Club, Dublin.*
- ***O'Brien**, P. J. (N.), has sat for Tipperary, North, since '85; *b.* '35; merchant; ex-Chairman Nenagh Town Commissioners, etc. Castle Street, Nenagh, Tipperary.
- O'Brien**, William (Ind.), elected unopposed for Cork City, Aug. 19, '04. Sat for Cork '83-85; Tyrone S. '85-86; Cork N.E. '87-92; Cork '92-95; Cork 1900 till Jan. 15, 1904, when he resigned; *b.* '52; *E.* Diocesan Coll., Cloyne, and Queen's Coll., Cork; journalist; editor of *United Ireland* and founder of the United Irish League; retired from Parliament '95, owing to party quarrels; established the *Irish People* '98; has been prosecuted nine times under the Crimes Act, and spent two years in prison; during his imprisonment wrote "When we were Boys," '90; announced intention to retire from public life, and accepted the Chiltern Hundreds Jan. 15th, 1904, but was re-elected unopposed in Aug. 1904, and re-established the *Irish People* in Sept. 1905. Westport, co. Mayo.
- ***O'Connor**, James (N.), has sat for Wicklow, West, since '92; *b.* '36; journalist. House of Commons, S.W.
- O'Connor**, John (N.), elected unopposed for North Kildare, Feb. 14, 1905; M.P. S. Tipperary '85-92; barrister.
- ***O'Connor**, T. P. (N.), has sat for Liverpool, Scotland D., since '85; M.P. for Galway Borough '80-85; *b.* Athlone '48; M.A. Queen's University; visited America for Land League '81, and was present at the Irish-American Convention; has written "Lord Beaconsfield: a Biography," "Gladstone's House of Commons," "The Parnell Movement," "Some Old Love Stories," a biography of Mr. Parnell, "The Phantom Millions," and many tales and essays; founder, and first editor of the *Star* '88, but severed his connection with this newspaper in July '90; founded *Sunday Sun* May '91; the *Sun* evening paper '93, *M.A.P.* '98, and *T.P.'s Weekly* 1902. Oakley Lodge, Chelsea, S.W., and 6, The Drive, Black Rock, Brighton. *National Liberal, City Liberal, and The Bath.*
- ***O'Donnell**, John (N.), elected for Mayo, South D., 1900; *b.* '70; first organiser of the United Irish League, and first Sec. to Directory of the League; imprisoned in Castlebar jail in '98, in Sligo jail in 1900, in Tullamore and Sligo jails in 1902, and sentenced under the Coercion Act at Birr, Oct. 14th, 1903, to four terms of imprisonment amounting to 6 months, 3 with hard labour and 3 without; founder and editor of *Connaught Champion*. Galway, Ireland.
- O'Donnell**, T. (N.), elected for West Kerry 1900; *b.* '72; M.A.; B.L. King's Inns, Dublin, 1905; Chairman Tralee and Dingle Railway. Killorglin, co. Kerry.
- ***O'Dowd**, John (N.), elected unopposed for Sligo, South D., 1900; *b.* '36; organiser of the United Irish League; imprisoned in Dundalk

- and Sligo jails under the Crimes Acts of '81-2; Chairman Sligo C.C.; wrote "Lays of South Sligo."
- O'Kelly, Conor (N.)**, elected for Mayo, North D., 1900; *b.* '73; Chairman Mayo C.C. and J.P. co. Mayo. Claremorris, co. Mayo.
- O'Kelly, J. (P.)**, has sat for Roscommon, North, since '95; M.P. for the County '80-85, and North Division '85-92; *b.* '45; served in French army; ex-editor *New York Herald*; war correspondent in Cuba '73
- O'Malley, W. (N.)**, elected for Galway, Connemara D., '95; *b.* '57; late business manager *Star*; founder and conductor of *Chic.* 21, Norfolk Square, Brighton.
- O'Mara, James (N.)**, elected for Kilkenny, South D., 1900; *b.* '73; provision merchant; member Home and Foreign Produce Exchange, Ltd., London. Limerick.
- O'Neill, Hon. R. T. (C.)**, has sat for Antrim, Mid, since '85; *b.* '45; *E. Harrow* and *Brasenose Coll.*, Oxford (M.A.); J.P. Antrim; J.P. and D.L. co. Londonderry. Tullymore Lodge, Ballymena, and 3, Regent Street, S.W.
- Ormsby-Gore, Hon. Seymour Fitzroy (C.)**, elected for Lincs., Gainsborough D., 1900; *b.* '63; *E. Brasenose Coll.*, Oxford (M.A.); Captain 3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal) Vol. Artillery, 1900; F.R.G.S.; senior partner Gore & Co., 5, Lothbury, E.C. 27, Lowndes Street, S.W.
- O'Shaughnessy, Patrick Joseph (N.)**, elected for Limerick, West, 1900; *b.* '72; Law student. Rathkeale, co. Limerick.
- O'Shee, James John (N.)**, elected for Waterford Sept. '95; land and labour reformer; solicitor. Newtown, Carrick-on-Suir.
- Palmer, Sir C. M., Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Durham, Jarrow D., since '85; was M.P. for Durham, North, '74-85; *b.* '22; *E. Newcastle and France*; coalowner; founder of Jarrow; J.P. and D.L. Durham and N. Riding, Yorks; baronet '86. Grinkle Park, Loftus R.S.O. Yorkshire, and 37, Curzon St., W. *Reform and Brooks's.*
- Palmer, Sir Walter, Bt. (C.)**, elected for Salisbury 1900; *b.* '58; *E. Univ. Coll.*, London, and Sorbonne; B.Sc. (Lond.); Director Huntley & Palmers, Ltd.; D.L. and J.P. Berks; member of Senate, London University; bart. 1904. Frognaal, Sunninghill, Berks, and 50, Grosvenor Square, W.
- Parker, Sir Gilbert (C.)**, elected for Gravesend 1900; *b.* '62; *E. Trin. Coll.*, Toronto (D.C.L.); associate editor of *Sydney Morning Herald* '86; is now well known by his plays and novels, "The Seats of the Mighty," "Pierre and his People," "The Right of Way," etc.; Hon. Colonel Royal Garrison Artillery (Vol.); knighted 1902. 20, Carlton House Terrace. *Carlton and Garrick.*
- Parkes, E. (L.U.)**, elected for Birmingham, Central, '95; *b.* '48; ironmaster; member City Council and J.P. Birmingham. Oak Grange, Hermitage Road, Edgbaston.
- Partington, Oswald (L.)**, elected for Derbyshire, High Peak, 1900; *E. Rossall School.* Easton, Glossop, Derbyshire, and 18, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Reform, Brooks's, Bachelors.*
- Paulton, J. M. (L.)**, has sat for Durham, Bishop Auckland D., since '85; *b.* '57; *E. London International Coll.* and Trin. Hall, Camb. (honours in Classical Tripos '79). Boughton Hall, Woking, Surrey, and 79A, Pall Mall, S.W. *Brooks's.*
- *Pearson, Sir W. D., Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Colchester since Feb. '95; *b.* '56; President S. Pearson & Son, Ltd.; baronet May '94. Paddockhurst, Sussex, and 16, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. *Reform.*
- *Pease, Herbert Pike (L.U.)**, elected for Darlington '98; *b.* '67; *E. Trinity Hall, Camb.*; Director of Pease & Partners, Ltd.; J.P. and D.L. N. Riding, Yorks. Merrow Croft, Merrow, Guildford. *Brooks's.*
- Pease, Joseph Albert (L.)**, elected for Essex, Saffron Walden D., 1901; also represented Northumberland, Tyneside D., '92-1900; *b.* '60; *E. Trin. Coll.*, Camb.; D.L. Durham; J.P. Durham and N. Riding, Yorks; Director of Pease & Partners, Ltd.; Assist. Liberal Whip since '97. Headlam Hall, near Darlington; 8, Hertford Street, W. *Brooks's, Turf.*
- *Peel, Hon. William Robert Wellesley (L.U.)**, elected for Manchester, South D., 1903; *b.* '67; *E. Harrow* and Balliol Coll., Oxford; called Bar '93; L.C.C. for Woolwich 1900-04; Major Beds. Imp. Yeo.; J.P. Beds. Cassiobury, Watford; 52, Grosvenor St., W.; and 13, King's Bench Walk, Temple.
- Pemberton, John Stapylton Grey (C.)**, elected for Sunderland 1900; *b.* '60; *E. Eton* and New Coll., Oxford; Fellow of All Souls '85-92; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '89; North-Eastern Circuit; J.P. co. Durham. Belmont, near Durham; Hawthorn Tower, Seaham, co. Durham; 16, Park Lane, W.
- *Percy, Earl (C.)**, returned for South Kensington '95, on the elevation of Sir A. Borthwick to the peerage; s. of the 7th Duke of Northumberland; *b.* '71; *E. Eton* and Christ Church, Oxford (prize for English verse '92); Under-Sec. India 1902; Under-Sec. Foreign Affairs, Oct. 1903. 28, Grosvenor Square, W.
- *Perks, R. W. (L.)**, has sat for Lincolnshire, Louth D., since '92; *b.* '49; *E. New Kingswood School*, Bath, King's Coll., London, and Lond. Univ.; partner C. H. Walker & Co., Ltd., contractors; Deputy Chairman Metropolitan District Railway; Treasurer Liberal League. Littlestone, Kent; Wykham Park, Banbury; Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.; and 11, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
- *Phillips, John Wynford (L.)**, has sat for Pembrokehire since '98; Mid Lanark '88-92 and '92-4; *b.* '60; *E. Felstead School* and Keble Coll., Oxon (M.A. 3rd class Hist. honours '85); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '86; Lydstep Haven, and Roch Castle, Pembrokehire. *Devonshire, Wellington, and National Liberal.*
- *Pierpoint, R. (C.)**, has sat for Warrington since '92; *b.* '45; *E. Eton* and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '71); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '73; J.P. Cheshire. St. Austin's, Warrington, and 8A, Bickenhall Mansions, W. *Windham and Carlton.*
- *Pilkington, Colonel R., C.B. (C.)**, has sat for Lancashire, Newton D., since '99; *b.* '41; colliery proprietor and glass manufacturer, St. Helens; J.P. Lancs.; Col. (V.D.) Commanding 2nd Vol. Batt. S. Lancs. Regt.; C.B. 1905. Rainford Hall, St. Helens. *Carlton, Devonshire.*

- ***Pirie**, Duncan Vernon (L.), returned for North Aberdeen in May '96; entered the Army '79, retired '98 as Captain 3rd Hussars; served in Egyptian campaign '82, the Soudan '84, and the Nile expedition '84-5; in 1900 went to South Africa with Remounts' Department; D.L. City of Aberdeen. Caskieben, Aberdeenshire. *National Liberal*.
- ***Platt-Higgins**, F. (C.), elected for Salford, North, '95; *b.* '40; *E.* Cheltenham Coll. and Berlin; J.P. Cheshire. Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
- Plummer**, Sir Walter Richard (C), elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne 1900; *b.* '58; merchant; J.P. Newcastle; knighted 1904. 4, Queen's Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Carlton, Constitutional*.
- ***Powell**, Sir F. S., Bart. (C.), has sat for Wigan since '85; M.P. same constit. '57-9, Cambridge Borough '63-8, and N. West Riding, Yorks, '72-4; *b.* '27; *E.* St. John's Coll., Camb. (Classical and Mathematical honours '50, Fellow '51, M.A. '53); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '53; Northern Circuit; J.P. Lancs., and J.P. and D.L. for W. Riding, Yorks; baronet May '92. Horton Old Hall, Bradford, and 1, Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, W.
- ***Power**, P. J. (N.), has sat for Waterford, East, since '85; M.P. for Waterford '84-5; *b.* '50; J.P. Waterford. Newtown House, Tramore, Waterford, and 13, Templeton Place, S.W.
- ***Pretyman**, E. G. (C.), elected for Suffolk, South-East, Woodbridge D., '95; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton and Woolwich; Royal Artillery '80-89; J.P. Suffolk; J.P. and D.L. Lincs.; Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1900; Sec. to Admiralty Oct. 1903. Orwell Park, Ipswich; Riby Grove, Grimsby, Lincs.; and 2, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Carlton, Turf, and Wellington*.
- ***Price**, R. J. (L.), has sat for Norfolk, East, since '92; *b.* '54; M.R.C.S. '76; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '83. Bank, Lyndhurst, Hants, and 6, Sussex Mansions.
- Priestley**, Arthur (L.), elected for Grantham 1900; *b.* '64; J.P. Grantham and parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire. Hungerton Hall, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
- ***Pryce-Jones**, Edward (C.), elected for Montgomery District '95; *b.* '61; *E.* Jesus Coll., Camb. (M.A. '93); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '92; J.P., D.L., and C.C. Montgomeryshire; Lieut.-Col. Raised and commanded 5th Vol. Batt. S. Wales Borderers. Caerhowell, Montgomery, and 3, Whitehall Court, S.W. *Carlton and Ranelagh*.
- ***Purvis**, Sir Robert (L.U.), elected for Peterborough '95; *b.* '44; *E.* Marlborough and Downing Coll., Camb. (M.A., LL.M., LL.D.); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '73; Northern Eastern Circuit; k. Nov. 9th, 1905. 43, Ashley Gardens, S.W., and 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Oxford and Cambridge*.
- ***Pym**, C. Guy (C.), has sat for Bedford since '95; *b.* '41; *E.* Rossall; War Office '59; retired '74; was distinguished as an athlete; D.L. and J.P. Beds; introduced Bill for reorganization Fire Brigade Service '99. Caesar's Camp, Sandy, and 35, Cranley Gardens, S.W.
- ***Quilter**, Sir Cuthbert, Bart. (L.U.), has sat for Suffolk, Sudbury D., since '85; *b.* '41; Director National Telephone Co.; D.L. and J.P. Suffolk; President Suffolk Horse Society. Bawdsey Manor, Woodbridge, and 74, South Audley Street, W.
- Randles**, John Scurrah (C.), elected for Cumberland, Cockermouth D., 1900; *b.* '57; ironmaster; C.C. and J.P. Cumberland. Stilecroft, Workington.
- ***Rankin**, Sir James, Bart. (C.), has sat for Herefordshire, North, since '86; M.P. for Leominster Borough '80-85; *b.* '42; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb. (1st class Natural Science Tripos '65); J.P. and D.L. Herefordshire; J.P. Hereford; bart. '98. Bryngwyn, Hereford, and 35, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Carlton and New University*.
- ***Rasch**, Major Sir F. C., Bart. (C.), elected for Essex, Chelmsford, 1900; sat for South-East D. '86-1900; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; served in 6th Dragoon Guards; J.P. and D.L. Essex; Major 4th Batt. Essex Regt.; baronet July 1903. Woodhill, Danbury, Chelmsford. *Windham, and Naval and Military*.
- Ratcliff**, Robert F. (L.U.), elected for Staffordshire, Burton D., 1900; *b.* '67; Director Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Ld.; Major 2nd Vol. Batt. Prince of Wales' (North Staffs) Regt. Bass & Co., Burton-on-Trent.
- Rea**, Russell (L.), elected for Gloucester 1900; shipowner and merchant; *b.* '46; late Deputy Chairman Taff Vale Railway; author of articles and pamphlets on economic subjects. 22, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.
- ***Reekitt**, Harold J. (L.), elected for Lincolnshire, North Lindsey or Brigg D., '95; sat for Pontefract Feb.—June '93; unseated on petition; *b.* '68; *E.* King's Coll., Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '92; J.P. E. Riding, Yorks. Winestead Hall, Hull, and 1, Wilton Terrace, S.W. *Reform, Bath, and National Liberal*.
- Reddy**, M. (N.), elected for King's co., Birr D., 1900; farmer, J.P. King's co.
- ***Redmond**, John E. (P.), has sat for Waterford City since '92; was M.P. for New Ross '81-5, Wexford, North, '85-91, Waterford '91-2; *b.* '56; *E.* Clongowes Coll., Kildare, and Trin. Coll., Dublin; entered Civil Service; formerly clerk in Vote Office, House of Commons; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, '86; in 1900 chosen Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, and led it with great ability as "an independent body, ready," as he declared in the autumn, "to ally itself with any English party that would help it towards its goal—the creation of an independent Irish Parliament." Visited the United States in 1904. (See IRELAND.) Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.
- ***Redmond**, William (P.), has sat for Clare, East, since '92; was M.P. for Wexford Borough '83-5, Fermanagh, North, '85-92; *b.* '61; *E.* Clongowes College; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88; called to Irish Bar '90.
- Reed**, Sir Edward James (L.), elected for Cardiff 1900; M.P. same constit. '80-95, and Pembroke District '74-80; *b.* '30; *E.* School of Mathematics and Naval Construction, Portsmouth; C.B. '68, Chief Constructor of the Navy '63-70, K.C.B. 1880; President Committee to Determine the Load Line of Steamers '84; Junior Lord of the Treasury in '86; M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., F.R.S.; Vice-President of the Institution of Naval Architects; author of several works on naval construction. Broadway Chambers, Westminster, and The Lodge, Ascot.

- Reid, James (C.), elected for Greenock 1900; *b.* '39; Chairman Fleming, Reid & Co., Ltd., Greenock; Provincial Grand Master Depute Freemason of Renfrewshire West; Hon. Col. 1st Renfrew and Dumbarton Royal Garrison Artillery (Vols.). Monfode, Greenock, N.B. *Carlton, Conservative, and National.*
- *Reid, Sir Robert T. (L.), G.C.M.G., has sat for Dumfries Burghs since '86; M.P. for Hereford '80-85; *b.* '46; *E.* Cheltenham and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Ireland Scholar, 1st class Lit. Hum., '69) called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '71; Oxford Circuit; K.C.; Bencher '90; Solicitor-General May—Oct. '94; Attorney-General Oct. '94—June '95; one of the British Counsel before the Venezuelan Commission; G.C.M.G. Nov. '99. 8, Eaton Sq., S.W. Kingsdown House, near Dover, and 1, Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C. *Brooks's and National Liberal.*
- *Remnant, James Farquharson (C.), elected for Finsbury, Holborn D., 1900; *b.* '63; *E.* Harrow and Oxford, B.A.; called to the Bar '86; L.C.C. '92-1901. The Grange, Hare Hatch, Twyford, Berks, and 2, Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, E.C. *Carlton and United.*
- *Renshaw, Sir C. Bine, Bart. (C.), has sat for Renfrewshire West since '92; *b.* 48; manufacturer; J.P., D.L., and C.C. co. Renfrew; Commissioner of Supply; baronet 1902. 82, Cadogan Square, S.W.; Barochan, Houston, N.B.
- Renwick, George (C.), elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne 1900; *b.* '50; steamship owner, Chairman Manchester Ship Canal Pontoons and Dry Dock Co., Ltd., Pacific Patent Fuel Co., Ltd., Swansea. 1, Henshelwood Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Springhill, Morpeth. *Carlton, Union Constitutional, Northumberland, and Northern Counties.*
- Richards, T. (L. and Lab.), elected for West Monmouth, Nov. 3, 1904.
- *Rickett, J. Compton (L.), elected for Scarborough '95; *b.* 47; author of "The Christ that is to be," "The Quickening of Caliban," etc.; D.L. N. Riding, Yorks. Barham House, East Hoathly, Sussex; Sea-Croft, Scarborough; and 100, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W. *Reform, National Liberal, and City Liberal.*
- Ridley, Samuel Forde (C.), elected for Bethnal Green, South-West D., 1900; *b.* '64; *E.* Clifton College. 19, Cadogan Place, S.W. *Carlton and Conservative.*
- *Ritchie, Right Hon. C. T. (C.), has sat for Croydon since May '95, and was M.P. for Tower Hamlets '74-85, and St. George's D. '85-92; *b.* '38; Director Royal Exchange Assurance, Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Hon. Col. 1st Vol. Batt. Queen's R. W. Surrey Regt.; J.P. Middlesex, London, and Bucks; Sec. to the Admiralty '85-6; President Local Government Board '86-92; President Board of Trade '95-1900, Home Secretary 1900-2; Chancellor of the Exchequer 1902-3, resigning because of the Government's attitude on the Fiscal question; carried through the House Local Government Act of '88, Housing of the Working Classes Act '90, Public Health (London) Act '91, Companies Act 1900, Bill for the better prevention of accidents to railway servants, Factory and Workshops Act 1901, and Licensing Act 1902; Ecclesiastical Commissioner. Welders, Gerrard's Cross R.S.O., Bucks, and 37, Princes Gate, S.W.
- *Roberts, J. Bryn (L.), has sat for Carnarvonshire, Eifion D., since '85; *b.* '43; Solicitor '68; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '89; J.P., D.L., and Alderman Carnarvonshire. Bryn Adda, Bangor, North Wales, and 17, Orchard Street, W. *Reform.*
- *Roberts, J. Herbert (L.), has sat for Denbighshire West since '92; *b.* '63; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb. honours in History, '48; J.P. and C.C. Denbighshire. Bryngwenallt, Abergele, Denbighshire. *Reform.*
- Roberts, Samuel (C.), elected for Sheffield, Ecclesall D., 1902; *b.* '52; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '78, but does not practise; Director of Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., Sheffield; Sheffield Banking Co., etc.; Deputy Chairman W.R. Quarter Sessions. Queen's Tower, Sheffield; 65, Whitehall Court, S.W.
- *Robertson, Edmund, K.C. (L.), has sat for Dundee since '85; *b.* '45; *E.* St. Andrews Univ. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford (University Scholar and Prizeman '71); Fellow Corpus Christi Coll. '74; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; Northern Circuit; formerly Professor of Roman Law, Univ. Coll., London; LL.D. (St. Andrews); Civil Lord of the Admiralty '92-5. 4, Essex Court, Temple. *Reform.*
- *Robertson, D. Herbert (C.), elected for Hackney, South, '95; *b.* '49; *E.* Magdalen Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '73. Huntingdon Castle, Clonagel, co. Carlow, and The Cedars, South Hackney.
- *Robinson, B. (C.), has sat for Dudley since '86; *b.* '36; *E.* Rugby; formerly solicitor; Captain Worcestershire Yeomanry. Barford House, Warwick, and 36, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, W. *Carlton.*
- *Robson, W. S. (L.), has sat for South Shields since '95; represented Bow and Bromley D., Tower Hamlets, '85-6; *b.* '52; *E.* Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb. (M.A.); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '80; North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '92; Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne '95; Bencher Inner Temple 1900; Vice-President Liberal Imperialist League 1901. 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, and 26, Eaton Square, S.W. *Brooks's and Reform.*
- Roche, Augustine (N.), elected unopposed for Cork City June 14th, 1905.
- *Roche, J. (N.), has sat for Galway, East, since '90; *b.* '48; miller and farmer; several times imprisoned. Woodford, Loughrea, co. Galway, and 131, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
- Roe, Sir Thomas (L.), elected for Derby 1900, which seat he held from '83-95; *b.* '32; J.P. Derbyshire; J.P. and Alderman of Derby. Litchurch, Derby; Ventnor, I.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Rolleston, Sir John Fowke Lancelot (C.), elected for Leicester 1900; *b.* '48; *E.* Repton and King's Coll., London; a surveyor; President Surveyors' Institute, 1901; D.L. and J.P. Leicester; has travelled a great deal in Europe, Africa, India, and America. Glen Parva Grange, Leicester; 54, Curzon St., Mayfair. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*
- *Rollit, Sir Albert Kaye (I.C.), has sat for Islington, South, since '86; *b.* '42; *E.* King's Coll., London; B.A., LL.D. (Lond.); Gold Medallist, Fellow and member of Senate, Univ. of Lond.; Fellow and Governor King's Coll.; D.C.L. (Durham and Montreal); solicitor '63; Prizeman Incorporated Law Society;

- senior partner Rollit & Sons, London and Hull, also Bailey & Leatham, steamship owners, Hull, London, Newcastle, and Manchester; J.P. for London and Berks; D.L. W. Riding, Yorks, York City, and Tower of London; President Association of Municipal Corporations; Elder Brother of Trinity House '91; knighted '85; holds several foreign orders of knighthood. 3, Mincing Lane, E.C.; The Willows, near Windsor; 45, Belgrave Square, W.; 18, Avenue D'Antin, Paris. *Carlton and Junior Naval and Military.*
- Ropner, Sir Robert, Bart. (C.)**, elected for Stockton-on-Tees 1900; *b.* '38; *E.* Germany; the largest owner of steam-vessels in Hartlepool, and has a large shipbuilding yard at Stockton; has the Volunteer decoration; J.P. co. Durham and N. Riding, Yorks; D.L. Durham; knighted 1902; *bart.* 1904. Preston Hall, Eaglescliffe, Stockton-on-Tees, and Skutterskefe Hall, Hutton Rudby, Yorks. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- Rose, Charles Day (L.)**, elected for Cambridgeshire, Eastern D., 1903; *b.* '47; *E.* Rugby; as Capt. Montreal Brigade Garrison of Artillery, helped to quell Fenian rebellion '66; formerly partner American banking firm of Messrs. Morton, Rose, & Co.; member Jockey Club. Hardwick House, Pangbourne; 53, Berkeley Square, W.
- *Rothschild, Hon. L. W. (L.U.)**, has sat for Buckinghamshire, Aylesbury D., since '99; *b.* '68; *E.* Bonn and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge; Major Royal Bucks Hussars Yeomanry Cav., Lieut. City of London; possesses the finest existing private zoological collection; D.Sc. Giessen '99. Tring Park, Hertfordshire, and 148, Piccadilly, W.
- *Round, Right Hon. J. (C.)**, has sat for Essex, Harwich D., since '85; M.P. for Essex, East, '68-85; *b.* '42; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68; J.P., D.L., and Alderman Essex; P.C. 1902. Birch Hall, Colchester, and 31, De Vere Gardens, W. *Carlton.*
- *Royds, C. M. (C.)**, elected for Rochdale '95; *b.* '42; J.P. and D.L. Lancs; Hon. Col. 2nd Vol. Batt. Lancs Fusiliers; Chairman Williams Deacon's Bank and Rochdale Canal Co.; Knight of Grace of St. John. C.B. 1902. Greenhill, near Rochdale. 71, Eaton Place, S.W. *Carlton and United Service.*
- Runciman, Walter (L.)**, elected for Dewsbury 1902; also represented Oldham '99-1900; *b.* '70; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb.; partner Walter Runciman & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and London, owners Moor Line of steamers. West Denton Hall, Scotswood-on-Tyne, and 15, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
- *Russell, T. W. (L.)**, has sat for Tyrone, South, since '86; *b.* '41; *E.* Madras Academy, Cupar; J.P. co. Dublin; Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board '95—Nov. 1900; advocated during the General Election of 1900 a large scheme of Irish land purchase, involving an expenditure of £120,000,000. St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, and 99, Ashley Gardens, S.W. *Ulster Reform.*
- *Rutherford, J. (C.)**, elected for Lancashire, North-East, Darwen D., '95; *b.* '54; Hon. Lieut.-Col. Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry; D.L. Lancaster. Beardwood, Blackburn, and 101, Mount Street, W.
- Rutherford, William Watson (C.)**, elected for Liverpool, West Derby D., 1903; *b.* '53; *E.* Merchant Taylors' School, Great Crosby; solicitor in '75; junior partner Messrs. Miller, Peel, & Hughes '78; now head. Heathfield, Wavertree, Liverpool.
- Sadler, Colonel Sir Samuel Alexander (C.)**, elected for Middlesbrough 1900; *b.* '42; manufacturing chemist and coalowner, Middlesbrough; J.P. bor. and co. Durham and N. Riding, Yorks; V.D., D.Sc.; knighted 1905. Southlands, Eaglescliffe, R.S.O., co. Durham, and Clevedons, Middlesbrough; Whitehall Court, London. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*
- Samuel, Herbert Louis (L.)**, elected for Yorks., Cleveland D., 1902; *E.* at Balliol Coll., Oxford; author of "Liberalism: its Principles and Proposals," 1902. 28, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park.
- *Samuel, Sir Harry (C.)**, elected for Tower Hamlets, Limehouse, '95; *b.* '53; *E.* Eastbourne Coll. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; knighted 1903. 7, Park Lane, W., and The Ridge, Sunningdale, Berks. *Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- Samuel, Stuart Montagu (L.)**, elected for Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel D., 1900; *b.* '56; partner banking house of Samuel Montagu & Co.; J.P. London; member of the Jewish Board of Guardians. 12, Hill Street, Mayfair, W.
- *Sandys, Colonel T. M. (C.)**, has sat for Lancashire, Bootle D., since '85; *b.* '37; *E.* Shrewsbury School; served in Hon. E. I. Company's Military Service through Indian Mutiny; formerly Lieut.-Col. Commandant 3rd (Militia) Batt. Loyal N. Lancs. Regt.; retired with hon. rank of Colonel '97; D.L. Lancs. Graythwaite Hall, near Ulverston, and 87, Jermyn Street, S.W. *Carlton, Constitutional, and United Service.*
- *Sassoon, Sir E. A., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Hythe '99; *b.* '56; member of firm of merchants and bankers of Bombay and London; *E.* London Univ.; D.L. Sussex; strong advocate of Imperial cables. Alvie Lodge, Kingcraig, N.B., and 25, Park Lane, W.
- *Saunderson, Right Hon. Colonel E. J. (C.)**, has sat for Armagh, North, since '85; M.P. for co. Cavan '65-74; *b.* '37; served in Royal Irish Fusiliers; retired with rank of Major; J.P. and L.L. for Cavan; P.C. Castle Saunderson, Belturbet, Cavan, and 46, Clarges Street, W. *Brooks's.*
- *Schwann, C. E. (L.)**, has sat for Manchester, North, since '86; *b.* '44; *E.* Owens College, and London Univ. Coll.; merchant; President Ninety-five Club; interested in Indian and Ceylon industrial questions. 4, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Reform.*
- *Scott, C. P. (L.)**, has sat for Lancashire, South-West Leigh, D., since '95; *b.* '46; *E.* privately and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford (M.A. '72); editor *Manchester Guardian*; J.P. Manchester. The Firs, Fallowfield, Manchester. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- *Scott, Sir Samuel E., Bart. (C.)**, elected for the Western D. of Marylebone '98; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; formerly Lieut. Horse Guards; in 1900 went to South Africa as Lieut. Imperial Yeomanry; D.L. Inverness. Westbury Manor, Brackley, Northants; North Harris, N.B.; and 33, South Street, Mayfair, W.

- ***Seely, C. H. (L.U.)**, elected for Lincoln '95; *b.* '59; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb. (1st class Mathematical honours); colliery owner; J.P. Notts and Hants; Lieut.-Col. commanding 5th Vol. Batt. Hants Regt. Langford Hall, Newark.
- ***Seely, Major John Edward Bernard, D.S.O. (L.)**, elected for the Isle of Wight, May 1900; *b.* '68; Major Hants Yeomanry Cavalry, and served in South Africa 1900; strongly opposed the Government on the Fiscal question and the Chinese labour question; resigned, but returned unopposed (April 6th, 1904); has since been counted as a Liberal. Brooke House, Isle of Wight.
- ***Seton-Karr, Sir Henry, C.M.G. (C.)**, has sat for St. Helens since '85; *b.* '53; *E.* Harrow and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford (honours in Law, M.A. '80); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; Northern Circuit; D.L., J.P. Roxburghshire; knighted 1902. Kippilaw, St. Boswell's, N.B., and 47, Chester Square, S.W. *Carlton and New Club, Edinburgh.*
- Shackleton, David James (Lab.)**, elected for Lancashire, Clitheroe Div., 1902; J.P. Accrington; Sec. Darwen Weavers', Winders', and Warpers' Association, and Vice-President Northern Counties' Weavers' Association; member Parliamentary Committee, Trade Union Congress. 51, London Terrace, Darwen.
- ***Sharpe, W. E. T. (C.)**, elected for Kensington, North, '95; *b.* '33; *E.* Trin. Coll., Dublin (M.A.); Ceylon Civil Service '57; Government agent for Central Province and M.L.C., Ceylon, '86; retired '80; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '80. 11, Ladbroke Square, W.
- ***Shaw, T. (L.)**, has sat for Hawick Burghs since '92; *b.* '50; *E.* Edin. Univ.; M.A. (honours in Philosophy) '74; Hamilton Fellow of Mental Philosophy; Lord Rector's Historical Prizeman; called to the Scottish Bar '75; Advocate-Depute for Western Circuit '85-6; K.C.; Solicitor-General for Scotland '94-5; D.L. Edin. '95; LL.D. St. Andrews Univ., 1902; 17, Abercrombie Place, Edinburgh. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Shaw, C. E. (L.)**, has sat for Stafford since '92; *b.* '59; head of the firm of J. Shaw & Sons, merchants, Wolverhampton. Tettenhall, Wolverhampton, and 2, Hans Crescent, S.W. *Bath, Reform, and Automobile.*
- ***Shaw-Stewart, Sir Hugh, 8th Bart. (C.)**, has sat for Renfrewshire, East, since '86; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Hon. Col. 1st Renfrew Vols.; J.P. and D.L. Renfrewshire and Stirlingshire; member Royal Commission on Physical Training, Scotland, 1902. Ardgowan, Greenock, N.B., and 20, Mansfield Street, W. *Carlton and Travellers'.*
- Sheehan, Daniel D. (N.)**, elected for Cork, Mid D., 1901; *b.* '74; journalist; formerly edited *Catholic News and Cork Southern Star*; prominent in Irish Labour movement.
- Sheehy, David (United Irish League)**, elected Oct. 10th, 1903, and sat for South Galway '85-95; joined his father's business at Mallow '67; staff official United Irish League.
- Shipman, John Greenwood (L.)**, elected for Northampton 1900; *b.* '48; *E.* New Coll., Oxford; B.C.L., M.A. ('79), Vinerian Law Scholar; LL.D. (Lond.) '95. Called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '78; Studentship, '77; Inner Temple Common Law Scholarship, '78; Midland Circuit; J.P. Northants. Templemore, Dallington, Northampton, and House of Commons. *Reform.*
- ***Simeon, Sir J. S. B. (L.U.)**, elected for Southampton '95; *b.* '50; served Rifle Brigade '68-70; Hon. Col. 1st Hants Royal Garrison Artillery (Vols.); J.P. Hants; D.L. and Alderman Isle of Wight; Director L. & S.W. Railway. Swainston, Newport, I. of W., and 19, Wilton Crescent, S.W. *Brooks's and Travellers'.*
- ***Sinclair, John (L.)**, elected for Forfarshire Jan. '97; sat for Dumbartonshire '92-5; *b.* '60; *E.* Wellington and Sandhurst; entered army '79; served with Soudan Expedition '85, and retired '87; L.C.C. '89-92; Liberal Whip for Scotland 1900. 2, Cambridge Gardens, W.
- ***Sinclair, L. (C.)**, elected for Essex, Romford D., Feb. '97; *b.* '61; *E.* at University College, London, and in France and Germany; on the staff of the *Melbourne Argus*; subsequently engaged in commercial pursuits; retired and returned to England in '85; Joint Hon. Sec. Commercial Committee of the Houses of Parliament, 1902.
- ***Skewes-Cox, Sir T. (C.)**, elected for Kingston D. of Surrey, '95; *b.* '49; solicitor '81; J.P.; Mayor Richmond '92; Surrey C.C.; knighted 1905. Heron House, Richmond, Surrey, and 8, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. *Carlton.*
- Slack, J. Bamford (L.)**, elected Feb. 1904, for Herts, St. Albans D.; *b.* '57; B.A. (Lond.); partner Messrs. Slack, Monro, & Atkinson, solicitors, London; member Wesleyan Methodist Conference. F.R.G.S., F.Z.S. 10, Woburn Square, London, W.C. *Reform, City Liberal, National Liberal, Alpine, Climbers.*
- Sloan, Thomas H. (Ind. Protestant)**, elected for Belfast, South D., 1902; was operative in shipbuilding trade; public lecturer under the Belfast Protestant Association.
- ***Smith, Abel H. (C.)**, sat for Christchurch '92-1900, when he was elected for Herts (Hertford D.); *b.* '62; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '88); J.P. Herts. Woodhall Park, Hertford.
- Smith, Hugh Crawford (L.U.)**, elected for Northumberland, Tyneside D., 1900; *b.* '46; Chairman of Lockhart, Smith & Co., Ltd. 6, Osborne Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- ***Smith, J. Parker, P.C. (L.U.)**, has sat for Lanarkshire, Partick D., since '90; *b.* '54; *E.* Winchester and Trin. Coll., Camb. (4th Wrangler '77, Smith's Prizeman and Fellow of Trinity); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '80; Oxford Circuit; D.L. Renfrewshire and Glasgow; Fellow of Winchester; private secretary to Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain 1901; P.C. 1904. Jordan Hill, Glasgow, and 20, Draycott Place, S.W.
- ***Smith, Samuel (L.)**, has sat for Flintshire since '86; M.P. for Liverpool '82-5; *b.* '36; retired cotton broker and merchant of Liverpool; J.P. Liverpool and Kirkcudbright. Carleton, Prince's Park, Liverpool; Orchill, Braco, Perthshire. *Liverpool, Reform.*
- ***Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (C.)**, has sat for Strand since '91; *b.* '68; *E.* Eton and New College, Oxford; partner W. H. Smith & Son '90. 3, Grosvenor Place, S.W., and 186, Strand.
- ***Soames, Arthur Wellesley (L.)**, elected for Norfolk (South D.) '98; *b.* '52; *E.* Brighton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '76, M.A. '80); retired architect. Park Crescent, Marylebone.

- Soares, Ernest Joseph (L.), elected for Devonshire, Barnstaple D., 1900; *b.* '64; *E.* St. John's Coll., Camb., M.A., LL.D.; solicitor '88; formerly partner Allen, Prestage, & Soares, Manchester. Upcott, Barnstaple. *National Liberal and Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Spear, John Ward (L.U.), elected for Devon, Tavistock D., 1900; *b.* '43; tenant farmer and landowner; J.P. and Alderman Devon. Venn, Tavistock.
- *Spencer, Sir Ernest (C.), has sat for West Bromwich since '86; *b.* '48; Barrister of the Middle Temple '85; Oxford Circuit; Counsel to the Austrian Consulate; knighted 1901; J.P. and D.L. Staffs. Warren Mount, Oxshott, Surrey; 10, St. James's Place, S.W., and 1, Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple. *Carlton.*
- Spencer, Rt. Hon. Charles Robert (L.), Northamptonshire (Mid), 1900; M.P. N. Northants '80-85, Mid. Northants '85-95; *s.* of 4th Earl Spencer; *b.* '37; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Cambridge (M.A.); Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting '86, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household '92-5; P.C.; J.P., D.L., Northants; Major 1st Vol. Batt. Northants Regt.; Junior Liberal Whip 1901. Dallington House, Northampton; 28, St. James' Place, S.W.
- Stanhope, Hon. Philip James (L.), elected for Leicestershire, Harborough D., June 17, '04; M.P. Wednesbury '86-92, and Burnley '93-1900; *b.* '47; formerly in R.A., and also a civil engineer. 3, Carlton Gardens, S.W.
- *Stanley, Hon. Arthur (C.), elected for Lancs., South-West (Ormskirk) D., '98; *b.* '69; *E.* Wellington Coll.; private secretary to Mr. Balfour '92; entered Foreign Office, afterwards Diplomatic Service; 3rd sec. at Cairo '95, and 2nd sec. '98; M.V.O. Derby House, St. James's Square, S.W., and Knowsley, Prescott, Lancashire.
- *Stanley, E. J. (C.), has sat for Somerset, Bridgwater D., since '85; M.P. for West '82-5; *b.* '26; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); J.P. and C.C. Somerset; D.L. Lancs. and Somerset. Quantock Lodge, Bridgwater. *Travellers' and Carlton.*
- *Stanley, Lord (C.), has sat for Lancashire, West Houghton D., since '92; *e.* s. Earl of Derby; *b.* '65; *m.* '89, Lady A. Montagu, d. 7th Duke of Manchester; lieut. Grenadier Guards '85-95; aide-de-camp to his father, Governor-General of Canada, '88-90; C.B. (Military); P.C.; J.P. and D.L. Lancs.; Lord of the Treasury '95-1900; Financial Secretary War Office, 1900-3; Postmaster General since 1903; in '99 went to South Africa; was chief military press censor, and private sec. to Lord Roberts; K.C.V.O. 1905. Coworth Park, Sunningdale, and 36, Great Cumberland Place, W.
- *Stevenson, F. S. (L.), has sat for Suffolk, Eye D., since '85; *b.* '62; *E.* Lausanne, Harrow, and Balliol Coll., Oxford (1st class Final Classical Schools); Parliamentary Charity Commissioner '94-5; author of "Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln"; "Historic Personality," etc.; D.L. and J.P. Suffolk, and Alderman E. Suffolk. Playford Mount, Woodbridge, and 5, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Reform, Devonshire, Athenæum, and National Liberal.*
- *Stewart, Sir Mark J. McTaggart, Bart. (C.), has sat for Kirkcudbrightshire since '85; M.P. Wigtown Burghs '74-80; *b.* '34; *E.* Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '62; J.P. and D.L. Kirkcudbrightshire; J.P. Wigtownshire; Hon. Col. 1st Brigade Ayr and Galloway Artillery Vols.; Volunteer Decoration. Ardwell, Wigtownshire, N.B.; Southwick, Kirkcudbrightshire; 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, Athenæum, and New and Conservative, Edinburgh.*
- *Stirling-Maxwell, Sir J., Bart. (C.), elected for Glasgow (College) '95; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; D.L. Renfrew and Glasgow; Scottish University Commissioner. Pollok House, Glasgow, and 48, Belgrave Square, S.W.
- *Stock, J. H. (C.), has sat for Liverpool, Walton D., since '92; *b.* Dec. '55; *E.* privately and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. and M.A. '82); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '82; J.P. Cheshire; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Lancs. Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry, 1903. Knolle Park, Woolton, Lancashire; The White Hall, Tarporley, Cheshire; Glenapp Castle, Ayrshire; and 16, Basil Mansions, S.W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Arthur's, Hurlingham, and Wellington.*
- *Stone, Sir J. Benjamin (C.), elected for Birmingham, East, '95; *b.* '38; J.P. co. Warwick, Birmingham, and Sutton Coldfield; Fellow Antiquaries, Linnæan, Astronomical, Geological, and Geographical Societies; knighted '92; eminent amateur photographer; "Grand Prize" for his photos of "English National Life," St. Louis Exhibition 1904. The Grange, Erdington, Birmingham.
- Stopford-Sackville, Colonel Sackville George (C.), elected for Northampton, North D., 1900, which constit. he represented '67-80; *b.* '40. *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); diplomatic service '65; Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. (Militia) Northants Regt.; J.P., D.L., and Chairman Northants C.C. Drayton House, Thrapston, Northamptonshire. *Travellers' and Carlton.*
- *Strachey, Sir Edward, 4th Bart. (L.), has sat for Somerset, South, since '92; *b.* '58; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford; Lieut. 4th Batt. (Militia) Somerset Light Infantry '77-82; J.P., D.L. and C.C. Somerset. Sutton Court, Pensford, Somerset, and 27, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's, Travellers', and National Liberal.*
- Stroyan, John (U.), elected for Perthshire, West D., 1900; *b.* '56; Hon. President Scottish Chamber of Agriculture; Lanrick Castle, Donne, Perthshire. Kirkchrist, Kirkcovan, Wigtownshire. *Carlton, Conservative, Caledonian.*
- *Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley (C.), elected for Essex, East Maldon D., '95; M.P. same constit. '83-5; *b.* '49; *E.* Winchester and Trin. Coll., Camb. (1st class Moral Science Tripos '71); J.P. Essex; Chairman Quarter Sessions. Wickam Hall, Blunt's Hall, Witham, Essex; and 90, Onslow Gardens, S.W. *Carlton.*
- *Sullivan, D. (N.), has sat for Westmeath, South, since '85; *b.* '38. 6, Gardiner's Row, Rutland Square, Dublin. *National Liberal.*
- Sutherland, J. E. (L.), elected for Elgin Burghs Sept. 8th, 1905. Resides at Portsoy.
- *Talbot, Lord Edmund Bernard (C.), has sat for Sussex, Chichester D., since Aug. '04; *b.* '55; *s.* of 14th Duke of Norfolk, and only *br.* and *heir-pres.* of the present duke; *E.* Oratory

- of St. Philip, at Edgbaston, under Cardinal Newman; assumed, '76, the surname of Talbot in lieu of that of Howard, under the will of the Earl of Shrewsbury; Major 11th Hussars; Adjutant Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry '83-8; in Oct. '99 went on special service to South Africa; re-elected on appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1905.
- *Talbot, Right Hon. J. G. (C.), has sat for Oxford University since '78; M.P. for Kent, West, '68-78; b. '35; E. Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford; Alderman Kent; J.P. Sussex, Middlesex, Kent, and London; Parliamentary Sec. Board of Trade '78-80; Ecclesiastical Commissioner since '89; P.C. '97. Falconhurst, Eden Bridge, Kent, and 10, Great George Street, S.W. *Carlton and Travellers*.
- Taylor, Austin (C.), elected for Liverpool, East Toxteth D., 1902; b. '58; steamship owner; head Hugh Evans & Co., Liverpool. 179, Ashley Gardens, S.W.
- Taylor, H. W. Worsley (C.), elected for Lancashire, Blackpool D., 1900; b. '47; E. Harrow and Exeter Coll., Oxford (B.A. 1870); called Bar, Middle Temple, '71; K.C.; Benchers '94; J.P. and D.L. Lancs.; J.P. W. Riding Yorks.; Recorder of Preston, '93-8. Moreton Hall, Whalley, Lancashire.
- Taylor, Theodore Cooke (L.), elected for Lancashire, Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth D., 1900; b. '50; Chairman of J. T. and J. Taylor, Ltd., woollen manufacturers, Batley. Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorks. *National Liberal*.
- *Tennant, Harold John (L.), has sat for Berwickshire since March '94; b. '65; Sec. Committee on "The Various Lead Industries" '93; Chairman Committee on Miscellaneous Dangerous Trades '95-9. 33, Bruton Street, W. *Brooks's, National Liberal, Scottish Liberal, and New (Edinburgh), and Liberal (Glasgow)*.
- *Thomas, Abel (L.), has sat for Carmarthen-shire, East, since Aug. '90; K.C.; b. '48; E. Clifton and Lond. Univ. (B.A. '71); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '73; S. Wales Circuit; J.P. Pembroke-shire. 85, Cornwall Gardens, S.W., and 7, King's Bench Walk, E.C.
- *Thomas, Sir Alfred, Kt. (L.), has sat for Glamorganshire, East, since '85; retired merchant of Cardiff; D.L. and J.P. Cardiff and Glamorganshire; Chairman Welsh Liberal parliamentary party; knighted 1902. Bronwydd, Cardiff. *Devonshire and National Liberal*.
- *Thomas, D. A. (L.), has sat for Merthyr Tydfil since '88; b. '56; E. Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.; Mathematical Scholar; M.A. '83; senior partner Thomas & Davey, coal agents, Cardiff; J.P. and D.L. for Glamorganshire; J.P. Monmouthshire. Llanwern, Newport, Monmouthshire. *Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal*.
- Thomas, Freeman Freeman- (L.), elected for Hastings 1900; b. '66; Major Sussex Imperial Yeomanry; aide-de-camp to Lord Brassey, Governor of Victoria '97-1900; J.P., Sussex. Ratton, Willington, Sussex, and 76, Ashley Gardens, S.W.
- Thomas, John Aeron (L.), elected for Glamorganshire, Gower D., 1900; b. '50; solicitor '74; head legal firm Aeron, Thomas & Co., Swansea; colliery proprietor and tinplate manufacturer. Westcross R.S.O., Glamorganshire.
- Thompson, Edward Charles (Ind. N.), elected for North Monaghan 1900; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; M.B. and F.R.C.S.I.; sometime surgeon R.N.; visiting and consulting physician, Omagh District Asylum; surgeon of Tyrone County Hospital. *Tyrone County and National Liberal*.
- Thomson, F. Whitley (L.), elected for Yorkshire, Skipton D., 1900; b. 51; head of John Whiteley & Sons, cardmakers, Halifax. Savile Heath, Halifax; 4, Chelsea Court, S.W. *Reform*.
- *Thorburn, Sir Walter, of Glenbreck, Peebles-shire (L.U.), has sat for Peebles and Selkirk Counties since '86; b. '42; woollen manufacturer, Peebles; D.L. and J.P. Peebles-shire; knighted 1900. Kerfield, Peebles, N.B. *Devonshire (London), and New (Edinburgh)*.
- *Thornton, P. M. (C.), has sat for Clapham since '92; b. '41; E. Harrow and Jesus Coll., Camb. (LL.B. '64); author "Foreign Secretaries of the XIXth Century," "Harrow School," "The Brunswick Accession," "The Stuart Dynasty," "Continental Rulers of the Nineteenth Century." Battersea Rise, S.W. *Carlton, United University and St. Stephen's*.
- Tillett, Louis J. (L.), elected for Norwich Jan. 15, 1904; solicitor, Norwich; b. '65; a member Norwich Town Council.
- *Tollemache, H. J. (C.), has sat for Cheshire, Edisbury D., since '85, was M.P. for Cheshire, West, '81-5; b. '46; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. Cheshire. Dorfold Hall, Nantwich, Cheshire, and 2, Cheyne Walk, S.W. *Arthur's and Turf*.
- Tomkinson, James (L.), elected for Cheshire, Crewe D., 1900; b. '40; E. Rugby and Oxford (B.A.); landowner of Cheshire; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry; D.L. and J.P., Cheshire. Willington Hall, Tarporley, Cheshire.
- *Tomlinson, Sir W. E. M., Bart. (C.), has sat for Preston since '82; b. '38; E. Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '65; D.L. and J.P. Lancs.; retired Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. 1st Vol. Batt. Loyal North Lancs. Regt. (V.D.); member of the Royal Institution; baronet 1902. Heysham House, near Lancaster, and 3, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. *Carlton, Athenæum, St. Stephen's, and Constitutional*.
- Toulmin, George (L.), elected for Bury 1902, b. '57; newspaper proprietor; J.P. Preston. 166, Ashley Gardens, S.W. *Eighty and National Liberal*.
- *Trevelyan, C. P. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, Elland D., '99; b. '70; E. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; private secretary to Lord Crewe when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; Cambo, Northumberland, and 14, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
- *Tritton, Sir C. Ernest, Bart. (C.), has sat for Lambeth, Norwood D., since '92; b. '45; E. Rugby and Trin. Hall, Camb. (B.A. '68); senior partner Brightwen & Co., City; Treasurer C.E.T.S.; bart. 1905. 5, Cadogan Square, S.W., and Bloomfield, Norwood. *Carlton and New University*.
- Tuff, Charles (C.), elected for Rochester 1903; b. '55; member Tuff & Miskin, merchants, contractors, and bargeowners on the Medway. Friars, Rochester, and Cliff House, Tankerton, Whitstable. *Carlton and Constitutional*.

Tufnell, Lieut.-Colonel Edward (C.), elected for Essex, South-East D., 1900; *b.* '48; *E.* Eton; ensign '67; retired, '89, as Lieut.-Colonel; served Nile Expedition '84-5; Royal Body Guard and Hon. Corps Gentlemen-at-Arms '94. 46, Eaton Square, S.W., and The Grove, Wimbledon Park, S.W. *Carlton and St. James's.*

***Tuke**, Sir John Batty (C.), elected for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities 1900; *b.* '35; *E.* Edin. Academy and Univ., of which he is M.D.; LL.D.; F.R.C.P.; Hon. D.Sc. Dublin Univ. (Trin. Coll.); ex-President Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; member General Medical Council of Registration and Education; President Neurological Society of the United Kingdom; specialist in mental diseases. 20, Charlotte Square, and Balgreen, Gorgie, Edinburgh. *Carlton, Savile, Royal Societies', Edinburgh University, and Scottish Conservative.*

Turnour, Edward Viscount (C.), elected for Sussex (Horsham D.), Nov. 11, 1904; son and heir of Earl of Winterton; *b.* April '83; Lieut. Sussex Imperial Yeomanry. Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Financial Secretary to the Admiralty. Shillinglee Park, Petworth.

***Tully**, J. (N.), has sat for Leitrim, South, since '92; *b.* '59; proprietor *Roscommon Herald* and *Westmeath Nationalist*; imprisoned several times under Coercion Act. *Herald* Office, Boyle.

***Ure**, A. (L.), elected for Linlithgowshire '95; *b.* '53; *E.* Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs. (M.A. and LL.B.); called to the Scottish Bar '78; K.C.; ex-Lecturer on Constitutional Law and History in Glasgow University. 31, Heriot Row, Edinburgh.

***Valentia**, Hon. A. A., Viscount (C.), has sat for Oxford since April '95; *b.* '43; *E.* Woolwich; 10th Hussars '64-72; Hon. Col. Queen's Own Oxford Hussars; J.P. Oxfordshire; Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Oxfordshire; Comptroller of the Household since '98; A.A.G. Imperial Yeo. South Africa, 1900. Blethington Park, near Oxford; Eydon Hall, Banbury; and 49, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Carlton, White's, Turf.*

Villiers, Ernest Amherst (L.), elected for Brighton April 5th, 1905; *b.* '63; *E.* Peterhouse, Cambridge; nephew of Lord Amburb, of Hackney. *m.* Elaine Guest, d. of Lord Wimborne. 22, Adelaide Crescent, Brighton. *Arthur's.*

***Vincent**, Sir Edgar (C.), elected for Exeter, Nov. '99; *b.* '57; joined Coldstream Guards; military attaché Constantinople '80; British, Belgian, and Dutch representative on the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt '82; President of Council '83; financial adviser Egyptian Government '83-9, Governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, Constantinople '89-97. 3, Buckingham Gate, S.W.; and Esher Place, Surrey. *Carlton, St. James's, and R. Y. S.*

***Vincent**, Colonel Sir Howard (C.), has sat for Sheffield, Central, since '85; *b.* '49; *E.* Westminster School and Sandhurst; entered the army '68; retired '73; French *Faculté de Droit* '77; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; S.-Eastern Circuit; Director of Criminal Investigations '78-84; author of works on Law of Libel, Volunteers, Police

Code (12th edition 1904), etc.; Col. Queen's Westminster Volunteers; A.D.C. to the King; D.L. London; C.B. '86; knighted '96; Knight of the Crown of Italy; Knight of the German Crown; K.C.M.G. '99; Knight of St. John 1900; S. African Medal and V.D. 1901; a pioneer since '85 of Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff proposals. 1, Grosvenor Square, W., and Villa Flora, Cannes. *Athenæum, Carlton, Marlborough, and Naval and Military.*

Waldron, Laurence Ambrose (I.N.), elected for Dublin, St. Stephen's Green D., March 21, 1904; Dublin stockbroker, and Director Grand Canal Co.; *b.* 58.

Walker, Col. W. Hall (C.), elected for Lancashire, Widnes D., 1900; *b.* '56; *E.* Harrow; has won many yachting and horse races; director of Peter Walker, Senr., Warrington & Burton, Ltd. Gateacre Grange, Liverpool, and Tully House, The Curragh, co. Kildare.

***Wallace**, R. (L.), elected for Perth '95; *b.* '50; *E.* Dublin and Queen's Univ., Ireland (B.A. '71, LL.B. '73); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '74; North-Eastern Circuit; K.C. 32, Clarence Gate Gardens; and 2, Garden Court, Temple.

***Walrond**, Right Hon. Sir W. H., Bart. (C.), has sat for Devonshire, Tiverton D., since '85; M.P. for East Devon '80-85; *b.* '49; *E.* Eton; Grenadier Guards; retired '72; J.P. and D.L. Devon; Junior Lord of the Treasury '85-6 and '86-92; second C. Whip '85-6 and '86-95, Patronage Secretary to the Treasury and senior Conservative Whip '95-1902; P.C.; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1902. Bradford, Collumpton, and 9, Wilbraham Place, S.W. *Carlton and Turf.*

***Walton**, John Lawson (L.), has sat for Leeds, South, since '92; *b.* '52; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '77, Benchers '98; North-Eastern Circuit; K.C.; J.P. Bucks. 48, Great Cumberland Place, W.; Coombe Hill, Butler's Cross, Bucks; and 5, Paper Buildings, Temple. *Brooks' and Reform.*

***Walton**, Joseph (L.), elected for Yorkshire, Barnsley D., '97; *b.* 1849; D.L. and J.P. N. Riding Yorks; interested in coal and allied trades; has travelled in Africa, India, America, China and Japan, Persia and Asiatic Turkey, and colonies; author of "China and the Present Crisis." Glenside, Saltburn-by-the-Sea. *Reform.*

***Wanklyn**, J. L. (L.U.), elected for Bradford, Central, '95; *b.* '60; Director of various South American railways. 75, Chester Square, S.W. *Marlborough and New.*

***Warde**, Colonel C. E. (C.), elected Kent, Medway D., 1900; M.P. same constit. '92-5, '95-1900; *b.* '45; entered the army '69; Major '88; retired '91; commands West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry; J.P. Kent. Barham Court, Maidstone; 17, Lennox Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, Naval and Military, and Hurlingham.*

***Warner**, Thomas Courtenay Theydon (L.), returned for the Lichfield D. of Staffs Feb. '96, M.P. North Somerset '92-5; *b.* '57; J.P. Somerset; Lieut.-Col. 4th Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Brettenham Park, Ipswich, Suffolk; and 56, Cadogan Square. *Reform, Bachelors', Union, and National Liberal.*

***Wason**, Eugene (L.), elected for Clackmannan and Kinross in 1899; M.P. Ayrshire '85-6 and

- '92-5; *b.* '46; *E.* Rugby and Wadhaw Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar '70. Blair, Dailly S.O., Ayrshire, 8, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W. *Reform and Union.*
- Wason**, John Cathcart (Ind. L.), elected for Orkney and Shetland 1900; *b.* 48; *E.* Rugby; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '87; a farmer; ex-member New Zealand Parliament; objected to the Government policy on several grounds, including the Education Bill, resigned, and was re-elected as a Liberal 1902. 6, Evelyn Mansions, Victoria, S.W.; Craig, Ayrshire; and New Zealand. *Reform and Union.*
- ***Weir**, J. G. (L.), has sat for Ross and Cromarty since '92; *b.* '39; interested in crofters; retired manufacturer. 4, Frognaal, Hampstead, N.W. *National Liberal.*
- ***Welby**, Lieut.-Colonel Alfred C. E. (C.), elected for Taunton '95; *b.* '49; *E.* Eton; entered the army '67; Lieut.-Col. commanding Scots Greys '92-6; J.P. Lincs. 26, Sloane Court, S.W. *Carlton and Garrick.*
- ***Welby**, Sir Charles Glynn Earle, Bart. (C.), elected for Nottinghamshire, Newark D., 1900; *b.* '65; D.L. J.P., Lincs.; assist. under secretary (unpaid) at the War Office 1900-1902; C.B. '97; member War Office Reorganisation Committee 1901. Denton Manor, near Grantham, Lincs. *Carlton, Wellington, and Travellers.*
- ***Wentworth**, Bruce C. V. (C.), has sat for Brenton since Dec. '93; *b.* '62; *E.* Harrow and Sandhurst; J.P. Yorks, West Riding; Lieut. Grenadier Guards. 11, Connaught Place, W. *Carlton and Guards.*
- ***Wharton**, Right Hon. J. L. (C.), has sat for Yorkshire, Ripon D., since '86; M.P. Durham City '71-4; *b.* '37; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb.; Hon. D.C.L. Durham '87; called to the Bar, Inner Temple '62; J.P., D.L., and Chairman Quarter Sessions Durham County since '91; J.P. W. Riding, Yorks; Vice-Chairman North-Eastern Railway; P.C. Bramham, Tadcaster, Yorks, and Dryburn, Durham. *Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- White**, George (L.), elected for Norfolk, North-West D., 1900; *b.* '40; manufacturer Norwich; Chairman of Education Committee; J.P. and Alderman Norwich. The Grange, Eaton, Norwich. *National Liberal and Reform.*
- White**, Luke (L.), elected for Yorks, E.R., Buckrose D., 1900; *b.* '45; solicitor, at Driffield; Coroner for East Yorks.
- White**, Patrick (N.), elected for Meath, North D., 1900; member Dublin Corporation.
- ***Whiteley**, George (L.), elected for Yorks, Pudsey D., 1900; sat for Stockport from '93; *b.* '55; returned for Stockport as Conservative, but objected to the Agricultural Rating legislation of the Government '99, offered to resign, but consented to retain the seat as an independent member; was afterwards classed as a Liberal. Compton House, Stockbridge, Hants, and 31, Prince's Gate, S.W.
- ***Whitley**, H. J. (C.), elected for Ashton-under-Lyne, '95; *b.* '57; member Blackburn Town Council; J.P. Woodlands, Blackburn. *Carlton.*
- Whitley**, John Henry (L.), elected for Halifax 1900; senior partner S. Whitley & Co., cotton spinners, Halifax; J.P. Halifax and W. Riding, Yorks.
- ***Whitmore**, C. A. (C.), has sat for Chelsea since '86; *b.* '51; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; Fellow All Souls' Coll. '74; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; Oxford Circuit; Second Church Estate Commissioner '92; J.P. Gloucestershire. Manor House, Lower Slaughter R.S.O., Gloster, and 75, Cadogan Place, S.W.
- ***Whittaker**, T. P. (L.), has sat for Yorkshire, Spen Valley D., since '92; *b.* '50; Chairman and Managing Director of Life Insurance Institution; member of Royal Commission on Licensing Laws '96-9. 13, Taviton Street, W.C. *National Liberal.*
- Williams**, Arthur Osmond (L.), elected for Merionethshire 1900; *b.* '49; *E.* Eton; landowner in Merionethshire and Carnarvonshire; J.P. and D.L. both counties. Castle Deudraeth, Penrhyndeudraeth, Merionethshire. *Reform.*
- ***Williams**, Colonel R. (C.), has sat for Dorset, West, since May '95; *b.* '48; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; D.L. London; J.P. and D.L. Dorsetshire; Dorset C.C.; Director Williams Deacon Bank, and Wilts and Dorset Banking Co., and L. & S.W. Railway; Col. 1st Vol. Batt. Dorset Regt. Bridehead, Dorchester, and 1, Hyde Park Street, W.
- ***Willoughby-de-Eresby**, Lord (C.), has sat for Lincolnshire, Horncastle D., since Jan. '94; *e.s.* of the Earl of Ancaster; *b.* '67; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb.; J.P. Lincs. and Rutland; Major Lincs. Yeomanry. Normanton Park, Stamford, and 12, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Carlton.*
- Wills**, Arthur Walters (L.), elected for North Dorset Jan. 26th, 1905; *s.* of G. Wills, Esq., of Pepperdon, Moretonhampstead, Devon; *b.* in London, '68; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.; honours in the Law Tripos; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '94; Western Circuit. Nonconformist.
- Wills**, Sir Frederick (L.U.), elected for Bristol, North D., 1900; *b.* '38; director W. D. & H. O. Wills, Ltd., tobacco manufacturers; interested in many philanthropic and charitable institutions; member Royal Thames Yacht Club; baronet '97. Manor Heath, Bournemouth; Northmoor, Dulverton; and 9, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. *Reform.*
- Wilson**, Arthur Stanley (C.), elected for Yorks, Holderness D., 1900; *b.* '68; *E.* Eton and Cambridge. 17, Grosvenor Place, S.W., and Raywell, Hull.
- ***Wilson**, C. H. (L.), has sat for Hull, West, since '85, was M.P. for Hull '74-85; *b.* '33; *E.* Kingston Coll., Hull; steamship owner; J.P. and D.L. E. Riding, Yorks. Warter Priory, Pocklington; The Bungalow, Cottingham, East Yorks; and 41, Grosvenor Square, W. *Reform.*
- ***Wilson**, F. W. (L.), elected for Norfolk, Mid, '95; *b.* '44; staff of *Norfolk News* '60, founded *East Anglian Times* '74; J.P. Suffolk '93. Highrow, Felixstowe, Suffolk, and The Dale, Scarning, Norfolk. *Reform.*
- ***Wilson**, Henry J. (Rad.), has sat for Yorkshire, Holmfirth D., since '85; *b.* '33; gold and silver smelter and refiner; J.P. W. Riding, Yorks, and Sheffield. Osgathorpe Hills, Sheffield.

- *Wilson, John (L.), elected for Falkirk Burghs '95; *b.* '44; *E.* Airdrie and Glasgow Academies; coalowner; J.P. and D.L. Lanarkshire and Glasgow; Chairman of Wilsons and Clyde Coal Co., Ltd. Airdrie House, Airdrie, and Kippen House, Dunning, Perthshire. *Reform, Bath, Scottish Liberal, etc.*
- Wilson, John (L.U.), elected for Glasgow, St. Rollox D., 1900; *b.* '37; *E.* at Glasgow. D.L., J.P., and C.C., Stirlingshire. Finnichmalise, Drymen, Stirlingshire. *Devonshire, New Club, Glasgow, and Stirling County Club.*
- *Wilson, J. (L.), has sat for Durham, Mid, since '92; was M.P. for Houghton-le-Spring D. '85-6; *b.* '37; at the age of ten worked in Durham and American mines; assisted in forming Miners' Association '69; Treasurer '82; Financial Secretary '90, and Corresponding Secretary '96. North Road, Durham, and 97, Kennington Road, S.E.
- *Wilson, J. W. (L., but opposed to Home Rule), elected for Worcestershire, North, '95; *b.* '58; member Albright & Wilson, chemical manufacturers, Oldbury; J.P. Worcestershire. Perrycroft, Colwall, Malvern, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Reform and Bath.*
- *Wilson-Todd, Sir Wm. H., Bart. (C.), has sat for Yorkshire, Howdenshire D., since '92; *b.* '28; *E.* Sandhurst; served in the army, and retired as Captain; J.P., D.L., and C.C. N. Riding, bart. 1903. Hahnaby Hall, Croft, Darlington, and Tranby Park, Hessle, East Yorkshire. *Carlton, Army and Navy, and Constitutional.*
- *Wodehouse, Rt. Hon. E. R. (L.U.), has sat for Bath since '80; *b.* '35; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll. Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '61; Lord of the Privy Seal '68-70; Colonial Secretary '70-74; Private Sec. to Earl of Kimberley; P.C. '98. Minley Grange, Farnborough, Hants, and 56, Chester Square, S.W.
- *Wolff, G. W. (C.), has sat for Belfast, East, since '92; *b.* '34; *E.* Hamburg and Liverpool College Institute; partner in the firm of Harland & Wolff, shipbuilders and marine engineers. The Den, Belfast, and 90, Piccadilly, W.
- Wood, James (L.), elected for Down, East D., 1902; solicitor and farmer; pledged to compulsory land purchase sale programme of Mr. T. W. Russell. *National Liberal.*
- Woodhouse, Sir J. T. (L.), elected for Huddersfield '95; *b.* '52; *E.* Hull College and Univ. Coll., London (LL.B.); J.P. Kingston-upon-Hull; D.L. E. Riding, Yorks; retired Major 1st Vol. Batt. E. Yorks Regt.; Director London City and Midland Bank. Brough House, Brough, Yorks. *Reform, Rancragh, and Bath.*
- *Wortley, Right Hon. C. B. Stuart, Q.C. (C.), has sat for Sheffield, Hallam D., since '85; M.P. for Sheffield '80-85; *b.* '51; *E.* Rugby and Balliol Coll. Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '92; Parliamentary Under-Secretary Home Department '85-6 and '86-92; one of the Deputy-Chairmen of Committees of the House since '95, and one of the panel of Chairmen of Standing Committees since '94; Church Estates Commissioner '95; P.C. '96. 7, Cheyne Walk, S.W., and 1, King's Bench
- Walk, E.C. *Carlton, Marlborough, and Beefsteak.*
- *Wrightson, Sir Thomas, Bart. (C.), sat for St. Pancras, East D., since '99; was M.P. for Stockton '92-5; *b.* '39; civil engineer and director Head, Wrightson & Co., bridge builders, North-Eastern Steel Co., Middlesbrough, and Cramlington Coal Co., Northumberland. J.P., D.L. for co. Durham. Neasham Hall, Darlington.
- *Wylie, Alexander (C.), elected for Dumbartonshire '95; Director Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, etc.; C.C., J.P., and D.L. Dumbartonshire. Cordale, Renton, and 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. *Carlton.*
- *Wyndham, Right Hon. George (C.), has sat for Dover since '89; *b.* '63; *E.* Eton; Lieut. 1st Batt. Coldstream Guards '83-7; served in the Soudan '85; Lieut. Cheshire Yeomanry; J.P. Cheshire; Director L.C. & D. Railway; private sec. to Mr. A. J. Balfour when Chief Secretary for Ireland '87-92; Under-Sec. for War '98-1900; Chief Secretary for Ireland 1900-5; carried the Irish Land Act through the Commons with great ability and tact in 1903; resigned Mar. 1905. Hon. D.C.L. Oxon 1904. Saighton Grange, Chester; Chief Secretary's Lodge, Dublin; and 35, Park Lane, W. *Carlton.*
- *Wyndham-Quin, Lieut.-Colonel W. H., C.B. D.S.O. (C.), elected for Glamorganshire, South, '95; *b.* '57; served in the Boer war '81; Major '93; served in Boer war 1900-1, commanding Glamorgan Imperial Yeo. 5, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W. *Turf.*
- *Yerburgh, R. A. (C.), has sat for Chester since '86; *b.* '53; *E.* Harrow and Univ. Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '80; Northern Circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Lancs.; J.P. Kirkcudbrightshire; President Navy League and Agricultural Organisation Society; Chairman China League. Woodfold Park, Blackburn; Barwhillanty, Parton, N.B.; and 25, Kensington Gore, S.W. *Carlton, Travellers', and Wellington.*
- *Young, Samuel (N.), has sat for Cavan, East, since '92; *b.* '22; *E.* Old Presbyterian Coll., Belfast; senior partner Young, King, & Co., Ltd., whisky distillers Belfast and Limavady, Chairman Bernard Hughes, Ltd., millers and bakers; member Royal Commission on Liquor Licensing Laws. Avonmore, Derri-volgie, Belfast. *National Liberal, London.*
- *Younger, W. (C.), elected for Lincs. South, Kesteven or Stamford D., '95; *b.* '62; J.P. Dumfriesshire and Leicestershire; Major Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry. Auchen Castle, Moffat, Dumfriesshire. *Carlton, Naval and Military, Boodle's, etc.*
- *Yoxall, J. H. (L.), elected for Nottingham, West, 95; *b.* '57; *E.* Westminster Training College; head master of a Sheffield Board School till '92; President National Union of Teachers '91-2, and since '92 General Secretary; Royal Commissioner on Secondary Education '94; author of "Smalilou," "The Rommany Stone," and "Alain Tanger's Wife"; journalist; M.A. Camb. 20, Kew Gardens Road, Kew, and 67, Russell Square, W.C. *Reform, National Liberal, and Nottingham and County Liberal.*

2. REGISTERED ELECTORS AND POLLINGS, 1900-5.

The following table shows the total number of registered electors, with other details, in the United Kingdom in 1905:—

| | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Population 1901 | 32,527,843 | 4,472,103 | 4,458,775 |
| Inhabited Houses 1901 | 6,260,852 | 926,914 | 858,158 |
| County Electors: | | | |
| Owners | 503,237 | 58,585 | 8,546 |
| Occupiers | 2,734,137 | 341,649 | 566,162 |
| Lodgers | 52,100 | 10,632 | 4,106 |
| Total County | 3,289,474 | 410,866 | 578,814 |
| Borough Electors: | | | |
| Occupiers | 2,310,572 | 260,028 | 107,424 |
| Lodgers | 118,817 | 13,788 | 3,008 |
| Freemen, etc. | 24,981 | 29,864 | 2,994 |
| Total Borough | 2,454,370 | 303,680 | 113,425 |
| University Electors | 18,434 | 21,218 | 4,692 |
| Grand Total 1905 | 5,762,278 | 735,764 | 696,932 |
| Total for United Kingdom | | 7,194,974 | |

The following is an alphabetical list of the Parliamentary constituencies of the United Kingdom, with the names of the member or members returned by each, and, where there was a contest, the figures declared to have been polled by the candidates at the General Election of 1900, or at any bye-elections since that date up to Nov. 30th, 1905. The great majority of the old constituencies were by the last Redistribution Act split up into divisions each returning one member, and the names of these divisions are given in parentheses after the name of the county or borough; thus, the Luton or South Division of Bedfordshire appears as Beds (S. or Luton). Therefore, in seeking for the figures with regard to any special division of a county or borough, the county or borough should be turned to in its proper alphabetical place, and the local division will be readily found. The few places which, like the City of London, Leicester, etc., were not broken up into single-member divisions, and still return two members, are distinguished in the alphabetical list of constituencies by a figure thus (2). The figures in brackets, e.g. [5280], show the number of electors on the register revised according to the latest returns.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Aberdeen (N.) [10,621]. D. V. Pirie (L) - - - 4238 R. Williams (C) - - - 2251 | Argyllshire [10,992]. D. Ninian Nicol (C) - - 3834 J. S. Ainsworth (L) - - 3234 On the death of Mr. Nicol (polling Aug. 26th, '03): Mr. J. S. Ainsworth (L) 4326 Mr. C. Stewart (U) - - 2740 (L gain). | Ayrshire (S.) [17,191]. Sir W. Arrol (L U) - - 6615 A. Johnson Ferguson (L) - 5753 Banffshire [8234]. A. W. Black (L) - - - 2768 J. Watt (C) - - - 2470 |
| Aberdeen (S.) [12,822]. J. Bryce (L) - - - 4238 W. C. Smith (L U) - - 3830 | Aberdeenshire (E.) [12,296]. A. W. Maconochie (L U) - 4173 T. R. Buchanan (L) - - 4100 | Barrow-in-Furness [9057]. Sir C. W. Cayzer (C) unopp. |
| Aberdeenshire (W.) [10,622]. Dr. R. Farquharson (L) - 4352 Sir A. H. Grant, Bart. (C) 3213 | Armagh (Mid) [6897]. J. B. Lonsdale (U.) unopp. | Bath (2) [7807]. Col. C. W. Murray (C) - 3486 E. R. Wodehouse (L U) - 3439 D. Maclean (L) - - - 2605 A. C. Morton (L) - - - 2549 |
| Anglesey [10,077]. Ellis J. Griffith (L) unopp. | Armagh (N.) [7523]. Col. E. J. Sanderson (C) - 3579 J. Orr (Ind C) - - - 2468 | Battersea [14,931]. John Burns (Lab) - - - 5860 R. Garton (C) - - - 5606 |
| Antrim (E.) [8473]. Col. J. M'Calmont (C) - 3582 Dr. King Kerr (C & Presb.) 2653 | Ashton-under-Lyne [8151]. H. J. Whiteley (C) - - 3548 E. A. Parkyn (L) - - 2400 J. Johnston (Soc) - - - 737 | Bedford [5400]. C. G. Pym (C) - - - 2115 P. Barlow (L) - - - 1848 |
| Antrim (Mid) [7365]. Hon. R. T. O'Neill (C) unopp. | Aston Manor [12,149]. Evelyn Cecil (C) unopp. | Beds (N. or Biggleswade) [14,018]. Lord A. F. Compton (L U) unopp. |
| Antrim (N.) [7736]. W. Moore (C) unopp. | Ayr Burghs [7717]. C. L. Orr-Ewing (C) - - 3101 Col. E. C. Browne (L) - 2511 On the death of Mr. Orr-Ewing, Dec. 24th, '03 (polling Jan. 30th, '04): Joseph Dobbie (L) - - 3221 George Younger (U) - 3177 (L gain). | Beds (S. or Luton) [14,225]. T. G. Ashton (L) - - - 5474 G. E. Elliott (L U) - - 5371 |
| Antrim (S.) [9986]. W. E. Macartney (C) - - 3674 S. Lawther (Ind. C) - - 3081 | Ayrshire (N.) [15,320]. Hon. T. H. Cochrane (L U) 5985 A. Williamson (L) - - 4791 | Belfast (E.) [15,527]. G. W. Wolff (C) unopp. |
| Upon the appointment of Mr. Macartney as Deputy Master of the Mint (polling Feb. 6th, '03): Mr. C. C. Craig (C) - 4464 Dr. Keightley (Farmers and Labourers' Union Candidate - - - 3615 (No change). | | Belfast (N.) [10,762]. Sir J. H. Haslett (C) - - 4172 T. Harrison (Ind) - - - 1855 On the death of Sir J. Haslett (polling Sept. 14th, '05): Sir Daniel Dixon (U) - - 4440 W. Walker (Ind U and Lab) 3966 |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Belfast (S.) [9388]. W. Johnston (C) unopp. On the decease of Mr. Wm. Johnston (polling Aug. 18th '02): Thomas H. Sloan (Ind C) 3795 Chas. W. D. Buller (C) - 2959</p> | <p>Bradford (E.) [15,201]. Capt. the Hon. R. H. F. Greville (C) - - 6121 W. E. B. Priestley (L) - 5514</p> | <p>dell Maple (polling Dec. 15th, '03): Dr. Rutherford Harris (U) - - - 5819 Mr. C. F. G. Masterman (L) - - - 4382</p> |
| <p>Belfast (W.) [8792]. H. O. Arnold-Forster (L U) unopp. On his appointment as Secretary of State for War (polling Oct. 24th, '03): Rt. Hon. H. O. Arnold-Forster (U) - - 3912 Mr. Patrick Dempsey (N) 3671</p> | <p>Bradford (W.) [13,805]. E. Flower (C) - - 4990 F. W. Jowett (Lab) - - 4949</p> | <p>Camberwell (N.) [12,675]. Dr. T. J. Macnamara (L) - 4820 J. R. Diggie (C) - - 3485</p> |
| <p>Berkshire [11,994]. C. Morley (L) unopp. Brighton (2) [20,439]. G. W. E. Loder (C) - - 7858 B. C. V. Wentworth (C) - 6626 J. Kensit (C and Prot) - 4693 On the appointment of Mr. Loder as Junior Lord of the Treasury (polling April 5th, '05): E. A. Villiers (L) - - 8209 G. Loder (C) - - 7392 (L gain).</p> | <p>Brecknockshire [11,994]. C. Morley (L) unopp. Brighton (2) [20,439]. G. W. E. Loder (C) - - 7858 B. C. V. Wentworth (C) - 6626 J. Kensit (C and Prot) - 4693 On the appointment of Mr. Loder as Junior Lord of the Treasury (polling April 5th, '05): E. A. Villiers (L) - - 8209 G. Loder (C) - - 7392 (L gain).</p> | <p>Camberwell (Peckham) [12,457]. F. G. Banbury (C) - - 4453 F. Hemphill (L) - - 3061</p> |
| <p>Berks (N. or Abingdon) [8942]. A. K. Loyd (C) unopp. Berks (S. or Newbury) [11,404]. W. A. Mount (C) unopp.</p> | <p>Bristol (E.) [14,598]. C. E. Hobhouse (L) - - 4979 R. A. Sanders (C) - - 3848</p> | <p>Cambs. (W. or Chesterton) [10,352]. Capt. W. R. Greene (C) - 4190 H. E. Hoare (L) - - 3961</p> |
| <p>Berks (E. or Wokingham) [12,669]. Capt. O. Young (C) unopp. On the resignation of Capt. Young, Mr. Ernest Gardner (C) was (July 12th, 1901) returned unopposed.</p> | <p>Bristol (N.) [13,166]. Sir F. Wills (LU) - - 4936 Sir C. Smith (L) - - 4182</p> | <p>Cambs. (E. or Newmarket) [8865]. Col. H. L. B. M'Calmont (C) 4295 C. D. Rose (L) - - 3218 On the death of Col. M'Calmont (polling Jan. 3rd, '03): Mr. C. D. Rose (L) - 4414 Mr. L. Brassey (C) - 3907 (L gain).</p> |
| <p>Berwickshire [5452]. Harold John Tennant (L) 2518 Lord Dugglass (C) - - 1968</p> | <p>Bristol (S.) [14,497]. W. H. Long (C) - - 5470 W. H. Davies (L) - - 4859</p> | <p>Cambs. (N. or Wisbech) [10,859]. Hon. A. Brand (L) - - 4007 C. T. Giles (C) - - 3846</p> |
| <p>Bethnal Green (N.E.) [7874]. Sir M. Bhownaggee (C) - 2988 H. L. W. Lawson (L) - 2609</p> | <p>Bristol (W.) [9219]. Sir M. Hicks-Beach (C) unopp.</p> | <p>Cambridge Univ. (2) [6985]. Sir R. C. Jebb (C) unopp. Sir J. E. Gorst (C) unopp.</p> |
| <p>Bethnal Green (S.W.) [7545]. F. S. Ridley (C) - - 2862 E. H. Pickersgill (L) - 2514</p> | <p>Bucks (Mid. or Aylesbury) [11,556]. Hon. L. W. Rothschild (L U) unopp.</p> | <p>Canterbury [3929]. J. Henniker Heaton (C) unopp.</p> |
| <p>Birkenhead [16,588]. Sir Elliott Lees (C) unopp.</p> | <p>Bucks (N. or Buckingham) [12,286]. W. W. Carlile (C) - - 5101 H. Beaumont (L) - - 4684</p> | <p>Cardiff [26,475]. Sir E. J. Reed (L) - - 9342 J. Lawrence (C) - - 8541</p> |
| <p>Birmingham (Bordesley) [16,671]. J. Collings (L U) unopp.</p> | <p>Bucks (S. or Wycombe) [14,623]. W. H. Grenfell (C) - - 6111 J. Thomas (L) - - 3582</p> | <p>Cardiganshire [13,249]. M. Vaughan Davies (L) - 4568 J. Harford (C) - - 3787</p> |
| <p>Birmingham (Central) [11,005]. E. Parkes (L U) unopp.</p> | <p>Burnley [15,690]. W. Mitchell (C) - - 6773 Hon. P. J. Stanhope (L) - 6173</p> | <p>Carlisle [7344]. W. C. Gully (L) unopp. On the resignation of the Speaker (polling July 14th, '05): F. W. Chance (L) - - 3616 L. L. Sanderson (C) - 2586</p> |
| <p>Birmingham (E.) [14,239]. Sir J. B. Stone (C) - - 4989 J. V. Stevens (L) - - 2835</p> | <p>Bury (Lancs) [8966]. J. Kenyon (C) - - 4132 G. Toulmin (L) - - 3283 On the retirement of Mr. James Kenyon (polling May 10th, 1902): Mr. George Toulmin (L) 4213 Mr. Harry Lawson (U) - 3799 (L gain)</p> | <p>Carlisle [7344]. W. C. Gully (L) unopp. On the resignation of the Speaker (polling July 14th, '05): F. W. Chance (L) - - 3616 L. L. Sanderson (C) - 2586</p> |
| <p>Birmingham (Edgbaston) [12,876]. F. W. Lowe (C) unopp.</p> | <p>Bury St. Edmunds [2795]. Sir E. W. Greene (C) unopp.</p> | <p>Carlisle [7344]. W. C. Gully (L) unopp. On the resignation of the Speaker (polling July 14th, '05): F. W. Chance (L) - - 3616 L. L. Sanderson (C) - 2586</p> |
| <p>Birmingham (N.) [9238]. J. T. Middlemore (L U) unopp.</p> | <p>Buteshire [3578]. A. Graham Murray (C) - 1241 N. Lamont (L) - - 1046 On the appointment of Mr. Murray as Lord Justice Gen. (polling March 4th, '05): N. Lamont (L) - - 1460 E. T. Salvesen (C) - 1426 (L gain).</p> | <p>Carlisle [7344]. W. C. Gully (L) unopp. On the resignation of the Speaker (polling July 14th, '05): F. W. Chance (L) - - 3616 L. L. Sanderson (C) - 2586</p> |
| <p>Birmingham (S.) [11,898]. J. Powell Williams (L U) unopp. On the death of Mr. Powell Williams (polling Feb. 26th, '04): Lord Morpeth (L U) - 5299 J. Hirst Hollowell (L) - 2223 (No change).</p> | <p>Bury St. Edmunds [2795]. Sir E. W. Greene (C) unopp.</p> | <p>Carlisle [7344]. W. C. Gully (L) unopp. On the resignation of the Speaker (polling July 14th, '05): F. W. Chance (L) - - 3616 L. L. Sanderson (C) - 2586</p> |
| <p>Birmingham (W.) [12,395]. J. Chamberlain (L U) unopp.</p> | <p>Caithness-shire [4125]. R. L. Harmsworth (L) - 1180 D. Henderson (C) - - 1161 Dr. G. B. Clark (L) - - 673 F. C. Auld (L) - - 141</p> | <p>Carlisle [7344]. W. C. Gully (L) unopp. On the resignation of the Speaker (polling July 14th, '05): F. W. Chance (L) - - 3616 L. L. Sanderson (C) - 2586</p> |
| <p>Blackburn (2) [20,887]. Sir W. H. Hornby (C) - 11247 Sir W. Coddington (C) - 9415 P. Snowden (Soc) - - 7096</p> | <p>Camberwell (Dulwich) [14,869]. Sir J. B. Maple (C) unopp. On the death of Sir J. Blun-</p> | <p>Carlisle [7344]. W. C. Gully (L) unopp. On the resignation of the Speaker (polling July 14th, '05): F. W. Chance (L) - - 3616 L. L. Sanderson (C) - 2586</p> |
| <p>Bolton (2) [20,306]. H. Shepherd-Cross (C) unopp. G. Harwood (L) unopp.</p> | <p>Caithness-shire [4125]. R. L. Harmsworth (L) - 1180 D. Henderson (C) - - 1161 Dr. G. B. Clark (L) - - 673 F. C. Auld (L) - - 141</p> | <p>Carlisle [7344]. W. C. Gully (L) unopp. On the resignation of the Speaker (polling July 14th, '05): F. W. Chance (L) - - 3616 L. L. Sanderson (C) - 2586</p> |
| <p>Boston [3882]. W. Garfit (C) - - 1710 W. T. Simonds (L) - - 1155</p> | <p>Camberwell (Dulwich) [14,869]. Sir J. B. Maple (C) unopp. On the death of Sir J. Blun-</p> | <p>Carlisle [7344]. W. C. Gully (L) unopp. On the resignation of the Speaker (polling July 14th, '05): F. W. Chance (L) - - 3616 L. L. Sanderson (C) - 2586</p> |
| <p>Bradford (Cent.) [10,159]. J. L. Wanklyn (L U) - 4634 A. Anderton (L) - - 4007</p> | <p>Camberwell (Dulwich) [14,869]. Sir J. B. Maple (C) unopp. On the death of Sir J. Blun-</p> | <p>Carlisle [7344]. W. C. Gully (L) unopp. On the resignation of the Speaker (polling July 14th, '05): F. W. Chance (L) - - 3616 L. L. Sanderson (C) - 2586</p> |

Chelsea [11,862].
C. A. Whitmore (C) - - 4637
J. Jeffrey (L) - - 3306

Cheltenham [7975].
J. T. Agg-Gardner (C) unopp.

Cheshire (Altrincham) [15,877].
C. R. Disraeli (C) - - 5685
E. F. Alford (L) - - 4177

Cheshire (Crewe) [14,805].
J. Tomkinson (L) - - 6120
J. E. Reiss (C) - - 4921

Cheshire (Eddisbury) [10,885].
H. J. Tollemache (C) unopp.

Cheshire (Hyde) [11,079].
E. Chapman (C) - - 4774
J. F. Brunner (L) - - 4195

Cheshire (Knutsford) [10,887].
Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton (C) unopp.

Cheshire (Macclesfield) [8609].
W. Bromley-Davenport (C) unopp.

Cheshire (Northwich) [12,527].
Sir J. T. Brunner (L) - - 5377
C. L. Samson (C) - - 4678

Cheshire (Wirral) [18,423].
J. Houlst (C) - - 6084
W. H. Lever (L) - - 5079

Chester [7799].
R. A. Yerburch (C) - - 3303
H. Idris (L) - - 2574

Christchurch [9222].
Major K. R. Balfour (C) - 3411
Capt. the Hon. T. A. Brassey (L) - - 3408

Clackmannan and Kinross [7854].
Eugene Wason (L) - - 3284
G. Younger (L U) - - 2933

Clapham [18,896].
P. M. Thornton (C) - - 7504
F. D. Perrott (L) - - 3084

Clare (E.) [8633].
W. Redmond (N) unopp.

Clare (W.) [9022].
Major J. E. Jameson (N) unopp.

Colchester [6361].
Sir W. D. Pearson, Bart. (L) 2548
Col. T. J. Holland (LU) - 2274

Cork City (2) [13,935].
W. O'Brien (N) - - 5812
J. F. X. O'Brien (N) - - 5513
J. C. Blake (N) - - 2235
M. Healy (N) - - 1985

On the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds by Mr. W. O'Brien, Jan. 15th, '04, after a long interval Mr. W. O'Brien was (Aug. 19th) returned unopposed.

On the death of Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, Mr. Augustine Roche (N) was (June 14th, '05) returned unopposed.

Cork Co. (E.) [6262].
Capt. A. J. Donelan (N) unopp.

Cork Co. (Mid) [6924].
Dr. C. K. Tanner (N) unopp.

On the decease of Dr. Tanner, Mr. D. D. Sheehan (N) was (May 17th, 1901) returned unopposed.

Cork Co. (N.) [6604].
J. C. Flynn (N) unopp.

Cork Co. (N.E.) [6827].
W. Abraham (N) unopp.

Cork Co. (S.) [6360].
E. Barry (N) unopp.

Cork Co. (S.E.) [6882].
E. Crean (N) - - 2037
M. Hickey (Ind. N.) - - 1509

Cork Co. (W.) [6022].
J. Gilhooly (N) unopp.

Cornwall (S.E. or Bodmin) [10,539].
Sir L. W. Molesworth (L U) 4280
T. Snape (L) - - 3248

Cornwall (N.W. or Camborne) [8977].
W. S. Caine (L) - - 3101
A. Strauss (L U) - - 2093

On the decease of Mr. W. S. Caine (polling April 8th, '03):
Sir Wilfrid Lawson (L) - 3558
Mr. A. Strauss (L U) - 2869

(No change)

Cornwall (N.E. or Launceston) [9792].
J. F. Moulton (L) - - 3831
F. H. E. Cunliffe (L U) - 2737

Cornwall (Mid, or St. Austell) [10,156].
W. A. M'Arthur (L) unopp.

Cornwall (W. or St. Ives) [8888].
E. Hain (L U) unopp.

Cornwall (Truro) [9306].
Sir E. Durning-Lawrence (L U) - - 3869
C. W. Thornton (L) - - 3091

Coventry [13,477].
C. J. Murray (C) - - 5257
L. Cowen (L) - - 4187

Croydon [23,075].
C. T. Ritchie (C) unopp.

Cumberland (Cockermouth) [11,407].
J. S. Randles (C) - - 4276
Sir W. Lawson (L) - - 4067

Cumberland (W. or Egremont) [9443].
J. R. Bain (C) - - 3917
D. Ainsworth (L) - - 3377

Cumberland (N. or Eskdale) [10,661].
C. W. Lowther (C) - - 4052
R. A. Allison (L) - - 3349

Cumberland (Mid, or Penrith) [8866].
J. W. Lowther (C) unopp.

Darlington [8781].
H. Pike Pease (L U) unopp.

Denbigh (Dist.) [4603].
Hon. G. T. Kenyon (C) - 1862
C. Edwards (L) - - 1752

Denbighshire (E.) [10,023].
S. Moss (L) unopp.

Denbighshire (W.) [9848].
J. H. Roberts (L) unopp.

Depton [15,280].
A. H. A. Morton (C) - - 6236
B. Jones (Lab) - - 3806

Derby (2) [19,840].
Sir T. Roe (L) - - 7917
R. Bell (Lab) - - 7640
Sir H. H. Bemrose (C) - 7389
G. Drage (C) - - 6776

Derbyshire (Chesterfield) [14,369].
T. Bayley (L) - - 5418
Lieut. A. W. Byron (C) - 4729

Derbyshire (High Peak) [10,843].
O. Partington (L) - - 4591
S. Roberts (C) - - 4432

Derbyshire (Ilkeston) [16,656].
Sir W. Foster (L) - - 6633
F. Wright (C) - - 5698

Derbyshire (Mid) [12,503].
J. A. Jacoby (L) - - 5323
H. St. J. Raikes (C) - - 4094

Derbyshire (N.E.) [15,348].
T. D. Bolton (L) - - 5251
Dr. J. Court (L U) - - 4983

Derbyshire (S.) [16,084].
J. Grettton (C) - - 6073
H. H. Raphael (L) - - 5707

Derbyshire (W.) [11,267].
V. C. Cavendish (L U) unopp.

On the appointment of Mr. Victor Cavendish as Treasurer of the Household, he was (Dec. 11th, 1900) re-elected unopposed.

Devon (Mid, or Ashburton) [10,286].
C. Seale-Hayne (L) - - 4487
J. A. Nix (C) - - 3716

On the death of Mr. Seale Hayne (polling Jan. 7th, '04):
H. T. Eve, K.C. (L) - 5034
Sir R. Harrison (U) - 3558

(No change).

Devon (N.W. or Barnstaple) [12,710].
E. T. Soares (L) - - 5007
Sir W. C. Gull (L U) - - 4660

Devon (E. or Honiton) [9711].
Sir J. H. Kennaway (C) unopp.

Devon (N., or S. Molton) [9561].
G. Lambert (L) unopp.

Devon (N.E. or Tiverton) [9237].
Sir W. H. Walrond (C) unopp.

On the appointment of Sir W. Walrond to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster he was (Aug. 19th, '02) returned unopposed.

Devon (W. or Tavistock) [13,502].
J. W. Spear (L U) - - 4746
Hon. J. Wallop (L) - - 4731

Devon (Torquay) [10,179].
F. L. Barratt (L) - - 4020
C. R. Rankin (C) - - 3891

Devon (S. or Totnes) [9202].
F. B. Mildmay (L U) unopp.

Devonport (2) [14,994].
H. E. Kearley (L) - - 3626
E. J. C. Morton (L) - - 3538
J. Lockie (C) - - 3458
F. McC. Goodheart (C) - 3394

On the decease of Mr. E. J. C. Morton (polling Oct 22nd, '02):
J. Lockie (C) - - 3785
Hon. T. A. Brassey (L) - 3757

(C gain)

On the resignation of Mr. Lockie (polling June 20th, '04):
J. W. Benn (L) - - 6219
Sir J. Jackson (C) - - 5179

(L gain)

Dewsbury [13,786].
M. Oldroyd (L) - - - 6045
F. J. Morrow (C) - - - 3897
On the resignation of Mr. Mark Oldroyd (polling Jan. 28th, 1902):

W. Runciman (L) - - - 5660
J. Haley (U) - - - 4512
H. Quelch (Soc) - - - 1597

Donegal (E.) [6781].
E. McFadden (N) - - - 3113
J. Cook (C) - - - 2660

Donegal (N.) [6861].
W. O'Doherty (N) - - - 2562
A. O'Connor (Ind N) - - - 1613
On the death of Mr. O'Doherty, Mr. John Muldoon (N) was (June 15th, '05) returned unopposed.

Donegal (S.) [6277].
J. G. Swift MacNeill (N) unopp.

Donegal (W.) [7062].
J. Boyle (N) unopp.
On the resignation of Mr. James Boyle, Mr. Hugh A. Law (Nat) was (April 25th, '02) returned unopposed.

Dorset (E.) [13,332].
Hon. H. N. Sturt (C) - - - 4776
A. Allen (L) - - - 4680

On the accession of the Hon. H. N. Sturt to the Peerage (polling March 16th, '04):

Charles Lyell (U) - - - 5929
C. Van Raalte (U) - - - 5109 (L gain).

Dorset (N.) [8338].
J. K. Wingfield-Digby (C) - 3705
Hon. G. G. Gordon (L) - - - 3165

On the death of Mr. Wingfield-Digby (polling Jan. 26th, '05):

A. W. Wills (L) - - - 4239
Sir Randolph Baker (C) - 3330 (L gain).

Dorset (S.) [10,440].
W. E. Brymer (C) - - - 3884
Capt. A. L. Renton (L) - - - 3519

Dorset (W.) [7390].
Col. R. Williams (C) unopp.

Dover [6416].
G. Wyndham (C) unopp.
Upon the appointment of Mr. Wyndham to the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, he was (Dec. 8th, 1900) re-elected unopposed.

Down (E.) [8082].
J. A. Rentoul (C) unopp.
On the appointment of Mr. Rentoul to a judgeship of the City of London Court (polling Feb. 5th, '02):

James Wood - - - 3576
Colonel Wallace - - - 3429

Down (N.) [9726].
T. L. Corbett (C) - - - 4493
Col. Sharman Crawford (C) 3233

Down (S.) [8439].
M. McCartan (N) unopp.
On the resignation of Mr. McCartan, Mr. Jeremiah McVeigh (Nat) was (Feb. 19th, '02) returned unopposed.

Down (W.) [8254].
Capt. H. Hill (C) unopp.
On the resignation of Capt. Hill (polling July 10th, '05):

Mr. Liddell (Official U) - 4036
Mr. Beattie (Ind U) - - - 3015
Dublin (College Green) [9267].
J. P. Nannetti (N) - - - 2467
J. L. Carew (N) - - - 2173

Dublin (Harbour) [8560].
T. Harrington (N) unopp.

Dublin (St. Patrick's) [8553].
W. Field (N) unopp.

Dublin (St. Stephen's Green) [8882].

J. McCann (N) - - - 3429
James H. M. Campbell (C) - 2873
On the death of Mr. J. M. McCann (polling March 21st, 1904):
L. A. Waldron (I N) - - - 3457
C. L. Matheson, K.C. (U) - 2821

Dublin Co. (N.) [13,806].
J. J. Clancy (N) unopp.

Dublin Co. (S.) [10,570].
J. Mooney (N) - - - 3668
Hon. H. C. Plunkett (C) - 2854
E. Ball (C) - - - 1533

Dublin University (2) [4692].
Sir E. Carson (C) unopp.

W. E. H. Lecky (L U) unopp.

On resignation of Mr. Lecky (polling March 5th, '03):

Mr. J. H. Campbell (C) - 1492
Mr. Samuels (Ind. C) - - - 1421
(No change)

Dudley [17,218].
B. Robinson (C) - - - 6461
W. Belcher (Lab) - - - 5876

Dulwich: see Camberwell (Dulwich).

Dumbartonshire [15,415].
A. Wylie (C) - - - 6083
P. R. Buchanan (L) - - - 5393

Dumfries Burghs [3822].
Sir R. T. Reid (L) - - - 1847
W. Murray (L U) - - - 1300

Dumfriesshire [9339].
W. J. Maxwell (L U) - - - 4124
R. Souttar (L) - - - 3675

Dundee (2) [18,849].
E. Robertson (L) - - - 7777
Sir J. Leng (L) - - - 7650

A. W. Smith (C) - - - 5181
J. E. Graham (L U) - - - 5152

Durham (Barnard Castle) [11,715].
Sir J. W. Pease (L) - - - 5036
Hon. Maj. W. L. Vane (C) 3545

On the death of Sir Joseph Pease (L) (polling July 25th, '03):

Mr. A. Henderson (Lab.) 3370
Col. Vane (U) - - - 3323
Mr. Beaumont - - - 2809

Durham (Bishop Auckland) [12,468].
J. M. Paulton (L) - - - 4872
W. H. Hopkins (C) - - - 3641

Durham (Chester-le-Street) [20,121].
Sir J. Joicey (L) - - - 5830
Capt. Nicholson (C) - - - 5391

Durham (City) [2617].
Hon. A. R. D. Elliott (L U) 1250
Sir W. N. Geary (L) - - - 781

Durham (Houghton-le-Spring) [15,609].
R. Cameron (L) - - - 6865
R. W. Jackson (C) - - - 4917

Durham (Jarrow) [17,006].
Sir C. M. Palmer (L) unopp

Durham (Mid) [13,406].
J. Wilson (L) - - - 5565
C. E. Hunter (C) - - - 4105

Durham (N.W.) [15,879].
L. Atherley-Jones (L) - - - 5158
J. Joicey (C) - - - 5137

Durham (S.E.) [16,409].
Hon. F. W. Lambton (L U) 6193
Joseph Richardson (L) - 5524

Edinburgh (Cent.) [7062].
C. M. Brown (L) - - - 3028
A. Conan Doyle (L U) - - - 2459

Edinburgh (E.) [11,688].
G. McCrae (L) - - - 4461
R. S. Brown (C) - - - 3170

Edinburgh (S.) [16,499].
Sir A. N. Agnew (L U) - 5766
A. Dewar (L) - - - 5655

Edinburgh (W.) [8067].
Sir L. M'iver (L U) - - - 4180
E. Adam (L) - - - 2655

Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities [10,889].
Sir J. B. Tuke (C) unopp.

Elgin Burghs [4748].
Alexander Asher (L) - - - 1744
J. Moffatt (C) - - - 1187

On the death of Mr. Asher (polling Sept. 8th, '05):

J. E. Sutherland (L) - - - 2474
P. Rose Innes (U) - - - 1021

Elgin and Nairn [5784].
J. E. Gordon (C) - - - 2334
S. Williamson (L) - - - 2159

Essex (Mid. or Chelmsford) [11,500].
Major F. C. Rasch (C) - 4978
C. S. Henry (L) - - - 1849

Essex (W. or Epping) [11,058].
Lt.-Col. A. R. Lockwood (C) unopp.

Essex (N.E. or Harwich) [12,985].
J. Round (C) unopp.

Essex (E. or Malden) [10,432].
Hon. C. H. Strutt (C) - - - 4649
J. M. Henderson (L) - - - 3301

Essex (S. or Romford) [44,012].
L. Sinclair (C) - - - 10,450
Hon. L. R. Holland (L) - 7388

Essex (N. or Saffron Walden) [8680].
Hon. A. Wodehouse (L) - 3247
C. W. Gray (C) - - - 3137

On the decease of the Hon. Armine Wodehouse (polling May 31st, '01):

J. A. Pease (L) - - - 3994
C. W. Gray (C) - - - 3202

Essex (S.E.) [19,556].
Lieut.-Col. E. Tufnell (C) - 5815
R. Whitehead (L) - 4461

Essex (S.W. or Walthamstow)
[33,994].

D. J. Morgan (C) - 9307
Samuel Woods (L) - 7342

Exeter [9347].
Sir E. Vincent (C) - 4001
A. Bright (L) - 3388

Falkirk Group [12,023].
J. Wilson (L U) - 4222
J. Murray McDonald (L) - 4022

Falmouth and Penryn [2906].
F. J. Horniman (L) - 1184
M. L. Cohen (L U) - 1164

Fermanagh (N.) [5092].
E. M. Archdale (C) unopp.
On the retirement of Mr.
E. M. Archdale (polling March
20th, '03):

Mr. E. Mitchell (Com-
pulsory Purchase Can-
didate) - 2407
Capt. Craig (C) - 2255

Fermanagh (S.) [5440].
J. Jordan (N) - 2735
T. F. S. Battersby (C) - 1982

Fifeshire (E.) [9860].
H. H. Asquith (L) - 4141
A. H. B. Constable (C) - 2710

Fifeshire (W.) [14,197].
J. D. Hope (L) - 4352
G. W. Ralston (L U) - 2374

Finsbury (Cent.) [8553].
Hon. W. F. B. Massey-
Mainwaring (C) - 2872
J. Benson (L) - 2523

Finsbury (E.) [5302].
H. C. Richards (C) - 2174
J. A. Baker (L) - 1827
On the death of Mr. H. C.
Richards (polling June 29th, '03):
J. A. Baker (L) - 2320
N. L. Cohen (C) - 1552
(L gain).

Finsbury (Holborn) [9230].
J. F. Remnant (C) unopp.

Flint (Dist.) [3650].
J. H. Lewis (L) - 1760
J. L. Price (C) - 1413

Flintshire [11,713].
Samuel Smith (L) - 4528
Col. H. L. Howard (C) - 3922

Forfarshire [12,488].
Capt. J. Sinclair (L) - 4962
Hon. C. M. Ramsay (C) - 4714

Fulham [19,925].
W. H. Fisher (C) - 6541
E. A. Cornwall (L) - 4247

Galway (City) [2250].
Hon. Martin Morris (C) - 882
E. Leamy (N) - 765
On the succession to
the peerage of Hon. Martin Morris
(polling Nov. 21st, 1901):
A. Lynch (N) - 1247
H. Plunket (U) - 473
(Nat. gain)

On the conviction for treason
of Col. Lynch (March 9th, '03)
unopposed:

Mr. Devlin (N).

Galway (Connemara) [6770].
W. O'Malley (N) unopp.

Galway Co. (E.) [7230].
J. Roche (N) unopp.

Galway Co. (N.) [7732].
Col. J. Nolan (N) unopp.

Galway Co. (S.) [6385].
P. M. Duffy (N) unopp.

Gateshead [17,927].
W. Allan (L) - 6657
J. Sherburn (L U) - 5711

On the death of Sir W. Allan,
Dec. 28th, 1903 (polling Jan.
20th, '04):

J. Johnson (L) - 8220
Viscount Morpeth (U) - 7015

Glamorganshire (E.) [19,697].
A. Thomas (L) - 6994
Major Lindsay (C) - 4080

Glamorganshire (Mid) [15,511].
S. T. Evans (L) - 7027
H. Phillips (C) - 2244

Glamorganshire (W. or Gower)
[13,212].

J. A. Thomas (L) - 4276
J. Hodge (Lab) - 3853

Glamorganshire (Rhondda)
[14,726].

W. Abraham (L) - 8383
R. Hughes (C) - 1874

Glamorganshire (S.) [20,296].
Major W. H. Wyndham-
Quin (C) - 6841

W. Morgan (L) - 6322

Glasgow (Blackfriars) [9719].
A. B. Law (C) - 4140
A. D. Provand (L) - 3140

Glasgow (Bridgeton) [11,637].
C. S. Dickson (C) - 5032
A. F. Murison (L) - 4041

Glasgow (Camlachie) [10,233].
A. Cross (L U) - 4345
A. E. Fletcher (Lab) - 3107

Glasgow (Cent.) [15,180].
J. G. A. Baird (C) unopp.

Glasgow (College) [15,664].
Sir J. Stirling Maxwell (C) 6629
R. Paterson (L) - 5160

Glasgow (St. Rollox) [19,118].
J. Wilson (L U) - 6232
T. M. Wood (L) - 6049

Glasgow (Tradeston) [10,085].
A. C. Corbett (L U) - 4389
W. Maxwell (L) - 2785

Glasgow and Aberdeen Univer-
sities [10,329].

J. A. Campbell (C) unopp.

Gloucester City [7912].
R. Rea (L) - 3267
P. Ralli (L U) - 3044

Gloucester (E. or Cirencester)
[9652].

Hon. A. B. Bathurst (C) unopp.

Gloucester (Forest of Dean)
[10,393].

Sir C. Dilke (L) - 4972
H. Terrell (C) - 2520

Gloucester (Mid, or Stroud)
[10,598].

C. P. Allen (L) - 4692
C. A. Cripps (C) - 4379

Gloucester (N. or Tewkesbury)
[12,955].

Sir J. E. Dorington (C) unopp.

Gloucester (S. or Thornbury)
[13,869].

C. E. Colston (C) unopp.

Grantham [3345].

A. Priestley (L) - 1347
H. Y. B. Lopes (C) - 1309

Gravesend [6559].
G. Parker (C) - 2542
H. Harmsworth (L) - 1804

Great Yarmouth [3969].
Sir J. C. Colomb (C) unopp.

Greenock [7668].
J. Reid (C) - 3165
L. Maconie (L) - 2886

Greenwich [12,636].
Lord H. Cecil (C) - 5454
R. S. Jackson (L) - 3484

Grimsby [15,271].
G. Doughty (L U) unopp.

Hackney (Cent.) [8982].
A. H. Allhusen (C) - 3747
Sir I. Hart (L) - 2423

Hackney (N.) [11,482].
W. R. Bousfield (C) - 5005
W. H. Wilberforce (L) - 2437

Hackney (S.) [13,630].
T. H. Robertson (C) - 4714
H. Bottomley (L) - 4376

Haddingtonshire [7073].
R. B. Haldane (L) - 2668
J. Kerr (L U) - 2290

Halifax (2) [22,665].

Sir S. B. Crossley (L U) - 5931
J. H. Whiteley (L) - 5543

A. Billson (L) - 5325
J. Parker (Lab) - 3276

Hammersmith [14,024].
W. J. Bull (C) - 5458
M. E. Lange (L) - 2166

Hampstead [11,301].

E. Brodie Hoare (C) unopp.

On the resignation of Mr.
Brodie Hoare (polling Jan. 24th,
1902):

J. Milvain (C) - 3843
G. F. Rowe (L) - 2118

On the appointment of Mr.
Milvain as Judge-Advocate-
General (polling Oct. 26th, '05):

J. S. Fletcher (U) - 4225
G. F. Rowe (L) - 3803

Hants (W. or Andover) [10,245].
W. W. B. Beach (C) unopp.

On the decease of Mr. W. W.
Beach (polling Aug. 26th, 1901):

E. Beckett Faber (C) - 3696
George Judd (L) - 3473

Hants (N. or Basingstoke) [11,834].
A. F. Jeffreys (C) unopp.

Hants (S. or Fareham) [17,120].
Lt.-Col. A. H. Lee (C) - 7375
R. T. Smith (L) - 3828
On his appointment as Civil Lord of the Admiralty Mr. A. H. Lee was (Oct. 28th, '03) returned unopposed.

Hants (Isle of Wight) [15,048].
Capt. J. E. B. Seely (C) unopp
On his resignation Major Seely was (April 6th, 1904) returned unopposed.

Hants (New Forest) [10,818].
Hon. J. W. Scott-Montagu (C) unopp.
On the accession of Mr. Scott-Montagu to the Peerage (vacant Nov. 30th, 1905).

Hants (E. or Petersfield) [9710].
W. G. Nicholson (C) unopp.

Hanley [16,188].
A. H. Heath (C) - 6586
E. Edwards (L) - 5944

Hartlepool [14,038].
Sir C. Furness (L) - 6491
Sir T. Richardson (L U) - 4612

Hastings [8438].
F. Thomas (L) - 3399
E. Boyle (C) - 3191

Hawick Burghs [5990].
T. L. Shaw (L) - 2611
J. Sanderson (L U) - 2386

Hereford (City) [3782].
J. S. Arkwright (C) unopp.
Herefordshire (N. or Leominster) [9158].

Sir J. Rankin (C) unopp.
Herefordshire (S. or Ross) [10,182].

P. Clive (L U) unopp.
Herts (E. or Hertford) [11,091].
A. H. Smith (C) unopp.

Herts (N. or Hitchin) [9726].
G. B. Hudson (C) unopp.

Herts (Mid. or St. Albans) [12,184].
Hon. Vicary Gibbs (C) unopp '95 and 1900.

On the resignation of the Hon. Vicary Gibbs (polling Feb. 13th, 1904):

J. Bamford Slack (L) - 4757
Hon. Vicary Gibbs (C) - 4625 (L gain).

Herts (W. or Watford) [16,014].
T. F. Halsey (C) unopp.

Huddersfield [17,342].
Sir J. T. Woodhouse (L) - 7806
Col. Carlile (C) - 6831

Hull (Cent.) [9163].
Sir H. S. King (C) - 5257
G. G. Greenwood (L) - 2405

Hull (E.) [12,828].
J. T. Firbank (C) - 5264
T. P. Ferens (L) - 4428

Hull (W.) [19,841].
C. H. Wilson (L) - 6364
J. B. Willows (C) - 4419

Hunts (S. or Huntingdon) [5268].
G. Montagu (C) - 2118
C. R. V. Adeane (L) - 1838

Hunts (N. or Ramsey) [6823].
Hon. A. E. Fellowes (C) - 2893
G. F. Phillips (L) - 1742

Hythe [6430].
Sir E. A. Sassoon (C) unopp.

Inverness Burghs [4463].
Sir R. B. Finlay (L U) - 1829
J. B. Duncan (L) - 1469

Inverness-shire [9837].
J. H. Dewar (L) - 3168
The Macintosh of Macintosh (C) - 2867

Ipswich (2) [11,995].
D. F. Goddard (L) - 4557
Sir C. Dalrymple (C) - 4527

N. E. Buxton (L) - 4283
J. F. P. Rawlinson (C) - 4207

Islington (E.) [10,700].
B. L. Cohen (C) - 4205
A. M. Torrance (L) - 2586

Islington (N.) [12,089].
G. C. T. Bartley (C) - 4881
E. C. Rawlings (L) - 2567

Islington (S.) [8590].
Sir A. K. Rollit (C) - 3881
J. A. Strahan (L) - 1665

Islington (W.) [9392].
T. Lough (L) - 3178
F. H. Medhurst (L U) - 3159

Kensington (N.) [10,314].
W. E. T. Sharpe (C) - 3257
R. Isaacs (L) - 2527

Kensington (S.) [9208].
Earl Percy (C) unopp.

Kent (S. or Ashford) [13,552].
L. Hardy (C) - 5898
B. Nicholson (Prot) - 2343

Kent (N.W. or Dartford) [19,091].
Sir W. Hart Dyke (C) unopp.

Kent (N.E. or Faversham) [14,578].
Capt. J. Howard (C) unopp.

Kent (Mid. or Medway) [14,425].
Lt.-Col. C. R. Warde (C) unopp.

Kent (E. or St. Augustine's) [15,632].
A. Akers-Douglas (C) unopp.

Kent (W. or Sevenoaks) [16,907].
H. W. Forster (C) - 6604
M. Richardson (L) - 1792

On the appointment of Mr. H. W. Forster to be Lord Commissioner of the Treasury (polling August 21st, 1902):

H. W. Forster (C) - 5333
Beaumont Morice (L) - 4442

Kent (Isle of Thanet) [11,173].
J. Lowther (C) unopp.
(polling Oct. 8th, 1904):

Mr. H. Marks (C) - 4048
Mr. King (L) - 3666
(No change).

Kent (S.W. or Tonbridge) [15,057].
A. S. Griffith-Boscawen (C) 5579
C. Cory (L) - 3494

Kerry (E.) [5574].
G. Murphy (N) unopp.
Kerry (N.) [5724].
M. J. Flavin (N) unopp.

Kerry (S.) [5948].
J. P. Boland (N) unopp.

Kerry (W.) [5955].
J. O'Donnell (N) - 2464
J. Julian (Ind N) - 1065

Kidderminster [4672].
Sir A. F. Godson (C) - 1950
E. B. Barnard (L) - 1804

Kildare (N.) [4797].
E. Leamy (Ind N) - 1461
C. J. Englewood (N) - 1233

On the death of Mr. Leamy Mr. John O'Connor (N) was (Feb. 14th, '05) returned unopposed.

Kildare (S.) [5110].
M. J. Minch (N) unopp.
On the resignation of Mr. Joseph Matthew Minch, Mr. Denis Kilbride (Nat.) was (May 22nd, '03) returned unopposed.

Kilkenny City [1527].
P. O'Brien (N) unopp.

Kilkenny (N.) [5219].
P. McDermott (N) unopp.

On the retirement of Mr. Patrick McDermott, Mr. Devlin (N) was (Feb. 13th, '02) returned unopposed.

Kilkenny (S.) [5135].
J. O'Mara (N) unopp.

Kilmarnock Group [15,343].
J. M. Denny (C) - 6076
A. R. Rainy (L) - 5692

Kincardineshire [6952].
J. W. Crombie (L) - 3092
J. Mowat (C) - 1536

King's Co. (Birr) [4534].
M. Reddy (N) - 2636
B. C. Molloy (N) - 1181

King's Co. (Tullamore) [4685].
H. Burke (N) unopp.

King's Lynn [3612].
T. Gibson Bowles (C) - 1499
F. H. Booth (L) - 1332

Kirkcaldy Group [8017].
J. H. Dalziel (L) - 3354
M. R. Nairn (C) - 2013

Kirkcudbrightshire [5820].
Sir M. J. Stewart (C) - 2784
R. J. Cox (L) - 2181

Lambeth (Brixton) [10,724].
Sir R. G. Mowbray (C) unopp.

Lambeth (Kennington) [10,273].
F. L. Cook (C) - 4195
R. W. Essex (L) - 2309

Lambeth (N.) [6903].
F. Horner (C) - 2677
Lt.-Col. C. Ford (L) - 1795

Lambeth (Norwood) [12,869].
C. E. Tritton (C) unopp.

LANARKSHIRE (Govan) [17,238].
R. H. Craig (L) - 5744
R. Duncan (L U) - 5580

LANARKSHIRE (Mid) [15,208].
J. Caldwell (L) - 5267
C. K. Mackenzie (C) - 5075

LANARKSHIRE (N.E.) [19,328].
J. Colville (L) - 7120
Sir W. H. Rattigan (L U) - 5567

On the decease of Mr. Colville (polling Sept. 26th, 1901):
 Sir Wm. Rattigan (U) - 5673
 Cecil Harmsworth (L) - 4769
 Robert Smillie (Lab.) - 2900
 (L U gain.)
 On the decease of Sir Wm. Rattigan (polling Aug. 10th, '04):
 Provost Findlay (L) - 5619
 G. R. Touch (U) - 4677
 J. Robertson (Lab.) - 3984
 (L gain.)

Lanarkshire (N.W.) [16,138].
 C. M. Douglas (L) - 5505
 L. Edmunds (L U) - 5214

Lanarkshire (Partick) [19,893].
 J. Parker Smith (L U) - 6950
 R. Lambie (L) - 4717

Lanarkshire (S.) [9829].
 J. H. C. Hozier (C) - 3968
 W. Menzies (L) - 3516

Lancs. N. (Blackpool) [19,845].
 Sir M. White Ridley (C) unopp.
 Upon the resignation of Sir Matthew White Ridley (polling Dec. 21st, 1900):
 H. W. Worsley Taylor (C) 7059
 Alderman J. Heap (L) - 5589

Lancs. N. (Chorley) [13,012].
 Lord Balcarres (C) unopp.
 On his appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury (polling Nov. 4th, '03):
 Lord Balcarres (C) - 6226
 Mr. J. Lawrence (L) - 4798
 (No change.)

Lancs. N. (Lancaster) [13,948].
 N. W. Helme (L) - 5113
 Col. W. H. Foster (C) - 5069
Lancs. N. (N. Lonsdale) [9780].
 R. F. Cavendish (L U) unopp.

Lancs. N.E. (Accrington) [15,161].
 Sir J. F. Leese (L) - 6585
 E. Micholls (C) - 5993
 J. Hempsall (Soc.) - 433

Lancs. N.E. (Clitheroe) [20,306].
 Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth (L) unopp.

On the elevation of Sir Ugh-tred Kay-Shuttleworth to the peerage, Mr. D. J. Shackleton was (Aug. 1st, '02) returned unopposed.

Lancs. N.E. (Darwen) [16,366].
 J. Rutherford (C) - 7228
 C. P. Huntingford (L) - 6758

Lancs. N.E. (Rossendale) [12,732].
 W. Mather (L) unopp.
 On the resignation of Sir W. Mather, Mr. L. V. Harcourt was (Mar. 15th, '04) returned unopp.

Lancs. S.E. (Eccles) [16,613].
 O. L. Clare (C) - 6153
 J. P. Fry (L) - 5934

Lancs. S.E. (Gorton) [16,121].
 E. F. G. Hatch (C) - 5761
 W. Ward (Lab.) - 5241

Lancs. S.E. (Heywood) [10,460].
 Capt. G. Kemp (L U) - 4657
 E. Holden (L) - 4431

Lancs. S.E. (Middleton) [14,186].
 E. B. Fielden (C) - 6147
 J. Duckworth (L) - 6011

Lancs. S.E. (Prestwich) [18,796].
 F. Cawley (L) - 7127
 Capt. H. H. Houlds-worth (C) - 6406

Lancs. S.E. (Radcliffe) [12,987].
 T. C. Taylor (L) - 5497
 J. C. Cross (C) - 5437

Lancs. S.E. (Stretford) [23,404].
 Sir J. W. Maclure (C) - 7591
 H. Nuttall (L) - 4938
 On the death of Sir J. W. Maclure (polling Feb. 26th, 1901):
 C. A. Cripps (C) - 7088
 F. Thomasson (L) - 5791

Lancs. S.E. (W. Houghton) [17,699].
 Lord Stanley (C) - 7989
 F. Thomasson (L) - 4929
 On his appointment as Post-master-General Lord Stanley was (Oct. 24th, '03) returned unopposed.

Lancs. S.W. (Bootle) [20,036].
 Lt.-Col. T. M. Sandys (C) unopp.

Lancs. S.W. (Ince) [12,828].
 Col. H. C. Blundell (C) unopp.

Lancs. S.W. (Leigh) [13,262].
 C. P. Scott (L) - 5239
 W. W. A. Fitzgerald (C) - 5119

Lancs. S.W. (Newton) [13,632].
 Lt.-Col. R. Pilkington (C) unopp.

Lancs. S.W. (Ormskirk) [12,427].
 Hon. A. Stanley (C) unopp.

Lancs. S.W. (Southport) [14,557].
 E. Marshall Hall (C) - 5522
 Sir G. A. Pilkington (L) - 5313

Lancs. S.W. (Widnes) [10,553].
 Col. W. H. Walker (C) - 4716
 M. C. McInerney (L) - 2062

Leeds (Cent.) [8945].
 G. W. Balfour (C) - 4144
 Sir S. Montagu (L) - 3042

Leeds (E.) [9563].
 H. S. Cautley (C) - 3453
 J. R. Maguire (L) - 1586
 W. P. Byles (H R & Lab) - 1266

Leeds (N.) [20,847].
 W. L. Jackson (C) - 7512
 J. C. Hamilton (L) - 4995

On the elevation of Mr. W. L. Jackson to the peerage (polling July 29th, 1902):
 Rowland Barran (L) - 7539
 Sir Arthur Lawson (C) - 6781

Leeds (S.) [15,009].
 J. L. Walton (L) - 4952
 R. J. N. Neville (C) - 4718

Leeds (W.) [18,510].
 H. J. Gladstone (L) - 7043
 T. W. Harding (L U) - 6522

Leicester (2) [25,358].
 H. Broadhurst (L) - 10,385
 Sir J. Rolleston (C) - 9066
 W. Hazell (L) - 8538
 J. R. Macdonald (Lab) - 4164

Leicestershire (W. or Bosworth) [12,949].
 C. B. M'Laren (L) unopp.

Leicestershire (S. or Harborough) [17,151].
 J. W. Logan (L) - 7269
 C. H. Dixon (C) - 5946

On the retirement of Mr. Logan (polling June 17th, '04):
 Hon. Philip J. Stanhope (L) 7843
 C. Harvey Dixon (C) - 6110

Leicestershire (Mid. or Loughboro') [12,876].
 M. Levy (L) - 4897
 H. Packe (L U) - 4830

Leicestershire (E. or Melton) [15,719].
 Lord Cecil Manners (C) - 5585
 A. Wakerley (L) - 5193

Leith Group [16,643].
 R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L) - 6043
 E. T. Salvesson (L U) - 5226

Leitrim (N.) [6487].
 P. A. McHugh (N) - 4025
 C. J. Singleton (C) - 383
 On the vacancy caused by Mr. McHugh's bankruptcy Mr. McHugh was (Oct. 3rd, '03) returned unopposed.

Leitrim (S.) [6092].
 J. Tully (N) unopp.

Lewisham [21,424].
 J. Penn (C) unopp.
 On the death of Mr. J. Penn (polling Dec. 15th, '03):
 Major E. F. Coates (U) - 7709
 Mr. J. W. Cleland (L) - 5697

Limerick City [4878].
 M. Joyce (N) - 2521
 F. E. Kearney (U) - 474

Limerick Co. (E.) [7845].
 W. Landon (N) unopp.

Limerick Co. (W.) [7850].
 P. J. O'Shaughnessy (N) unopp.

Lincoln [10,190].
 C. H. Seely (L U) - 4002
 C. Roberts (L) - 3935

Lincolnshire (Holland or Spalding) [14,533].

H. Mansfield (L) - 4352
 E. M. Pollock (L U) - 4295

Lincolnshire (N. Kesteven or Sleaford) [9972].

H. Chaplin (C) - 4228
 Dr. C. Reinhardt (L) - 2785

Lincolnshire (S. Kesteven or Stamford) [9675].

W. Younger (C) - 4292
 L. Haslam (L) - 3395

Lincolnshire (E. Lindsey or Louth) [9926].

R. W. Perks (L) - 4188
 Major E. Coote (C) - 3286

Lincolnshire (N. Lindsey or Brigg) [11,557].

H. J. Reckitt (L) - 4899
 H. Peake (C) - 4077

Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Horn-castle) [9594].
 Lord Willoughby-de-Eresby (C) - 4302
 T. Wallis (L) - 2962

Lincolnshire (W. Lindsey or Gainsboro') [13,011].
 Hon. S. Ormsby-Gore (C) - 4661
 E. Bainbridge (L) - 4624

Linlithgowshire [10,031].
 A. Ure (L) - 3827
 D. Dundas (C) - 3034

Liverpool (Abercromby) [75,11].
 W. F. Lawrence (C) unopp.

Liverpool (W. Derby) [11,821].
 S. W. Higginbottom (C) unopp.
 On the decease of Mr. Higginbottom (polling Jan. 21st, '03):
 Mr. W. W. Rutherford (C) 5455
 Mr. R. D. Holt (L) - 3251
 (No change).

Liverpool (Everton) [10,056].
 Sir J. A. Willox (C) unopp.
 On his retirement (polling Feb. 22nd, '05):
 J. S. Harmood-Banner (C) - 3854
 W. Hanbury-Aggs (L) - 2543

Liverpool (Exchange) [56,69].
 C. McArthur (L U) - 2811
 F. Verney (L) - 1514

Liverpool (Kirkdale) [10,542].
 D. MacIver (C) - 4333
 R. Cherry (L) - 1736

Liverpool (Scotland) [59,22].
 T. P. O'Connor (N) - 2044
 W. W. Rutherford (C) - 1484

Liverpool (E. Toxteth) [98,45].
 A. F. Warr (C) unopp.
 On the resignation of Mr. Warr (polling Nov. 6th, 1902):
 Austin Taylor (U) - 3610
 Herbert R. Rathbone (L) 3233

Liverpool (W. Toxteth) [85,27].
 R. P. Houston (C) unopp.

Liverpool (Walton) [14,561].
 J. H. Stock (C) unopp.

London City (2) [32,647].
 Hon. A. G. H. Gibbs (C) unopp.
 On his resignation again returned unopposed Feb. 9th, '04.
 Sir J. C. Dimsdale (C) unopp.

London University [49,94].
 Sir M. Foster (L U) unopp.

Londonderry (City) [58,95].
 Marquis of Hamilton (C) - 2361
 Count Moore (N) - 2294
 On his appointment as Treasurer of the Household the Marquis of Hamilton was (Oct. 28th, '03) returned unopposed.

Londonderry (N.) [96,44].
 J. Atkinson (C) unopp.

Londonderry (S.) [83,62].
 J. Gordon (L U) unopp.

Longford Co. (N.) [38,38].
 J. P. Farrell (N) unopp.

Longford Co. (S.) [38,20].
 E. Blake (N) unopp.

Louth Co. (N.) [58,00].
 T. M. Healy (N) - 1604
 H. Burke (N) - 1285

Louth Co. (S.) [50,10].
 J. Nolan (N) - 1233
 R. McGhee (N) - 934

Maidstone [57,29].
 John Barker (L) - 2201
 F. S. W. Cornwallis (C) - 2163
 To fill a vacancy caused by the unseating of Mr. John Barker (polling March 1st, 1901):
 Sir Francis Evans (L) - 2375
 T. Milvain (C) - 2182

Manchester (E.) [12,831].
 A. J. Balfour (C) - 5803
 A. H. Scott (L) - 3350

Manchester (N.) [10,828].
 C. E. Schwann (L) - 4258
 J. Hicks (C) - 4232

Manchester (N.E.) [97,01].
 Sir J. Fergusson (C) - 4316
 A. Birrell (L) - 3610

Manchester (N.W.) [11,414].
 Sir W. H. Houldsworth (C) unopp.

Manchester (S.) [13,853].
 Hon. W. R. W. Peel (L U) 5122
 E. Holt (L) - 3850

Manchester (S.W.) [87,21].
 W. J. Galloway (C) - 4017
 F. Brocklehurst (Lab) - 2398

Marylebone (E.) [65,98].
 E. Boulnois (C) - 3106
 J. P. R. Lyell (L) - 1126

Marylebone (W.) [84,47].
 Sir S. E. Scott (C) - 3487
 W. H. Sands (L) - 1532

Mayo Co. (E.) [80,65].
 J. Dillon (N) unopp.

Mayo Co. (N.) [72,63].
 C. O'Kelly (N) - 2504
 W. Murphy (N) - 1116

Mayo Co. (S.) [82,16].
 J. O'Donnell (N) unopp.

Mayo Co. (W.) [90,78].
 Dr. R. Ambrose (N) unopp.

Meath Co. (N.) [57,13].
 P. White (N) - 1453
 J. Gibney (N) - 1316

Meath Co. (S.) [58,21].
 J. L. Carew (N) unopp.
 On the death of Mr. Carew (polling Oct. 10th, '03):
 Mr. D. Sheehy (United Irish League) - 2245
 Mr. J. H. Parnell (Ind.) 1031

Merionethshire [98,01].
 A. O. Williams (L) unopp.

Merthyr Tydvil (2) [20,669].
 D. A. Thomas (L) - 8598
 J. Keir Hardie (Lab) - 5745
 W. Pritchard Morgan (L) - 4004

Middlesbrough [19,898].
 Col. S. A. Sadler (C) - 6760
 J. H. Wilson (L) - 6705

Middlesex (Brentford) [16,253].
 James Bigwood (C) unopp.

Middlesex (Ealing) [19,276].
 Lord George Hamilton unopp.

Middlesex (Enfield) [22,168].
 Col. H. F. Bowles (C) - 6923
 C. S. Crole (L) - 3655

Middlesex (Harrow) [27,368].
 I. E. B. Cox (C) unopp.

Middlesex (Hornsey) [19,642].
 Capt. C. B. Balfour (C) unopp.

Middlesex (Tottenham) [23,262].
 J. Howard (C) - 6721
 J. H. Morgan (L) - 4009

Middlesex (Uxbridge) [15,620].
 Sir F. Dixon-Hartland (C) unopp.

Middlethian [15,352].
 Hon. A. O. Murray (L) - 5804
 Col. the Hon. Dalrymple-Hamilton (C) - 5490

Monaghan Co. (N.) [65,23].
 D. MacAleese (N) unopp.
 On the decease of Mr. MacAleese, Dr. Thompson (N) was (Dec. 21st, 1900) returned unopposed.

Monaghan Co. (S.) [66,64].
 J. Daly (N) unopp.
 On the retirement of Mr. James Daly, Mr. McKean (N) was (March 4th) returned unopposed.

Monmouth (Dist.) [10,938].
 Dr. Rutherford Harris (C) 4415
 A. Spicer (L) - 3727
 To fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of Dr. Rutherford Harris (polling May 7th, 1901):
 J. Lawrence (C) - 4604
 A. Spicer (L) - 4261

Monmouthshire (N.) [12,995].
 R. McKenna (L) - 5139
 F. de Pennefather (C) - 3740

Monmouthshire (S.) [15,375].
 Hon. F. C. Morgan (C) unopp.

Monmouthshire (W.) [16,144].
 Sir W. V. Harcourt (L) - 5975
 Ilyd Gardner (C) - 2401
 On the death of Sir W. Harcourt (polling Nov. 3, 1904):
 T. Richards (L & Lab) - 7905
 Sir John Cockburn (Tariff Reform) - 3360
 (No change.)

Montgomery (Dist.) [330,4].
 Lieut. Col. E. Pryce-Jones (C) - 1478
 J. A. Bright (L) - 1309

Montgomeryshire [78,17].
 A. C. Humphreys-Owen (L) - 3482
 Capt. R. W. Wynn (C) - 3218

Montrose Group [84,09].
 J. Morley (L) - 3960
 J. B. Don (L U) - 2390

Morpeth [92,45].
 F. Burt (L) - 3117
 M. Maltman Barrie (C) - 2702

Newcastle-on-Tyne (2) [35,931].
W. R. Plummer (C) - 15,097
G. Renwick (C) - 14,752
S. Storey (L) - 10,488
Capt. Hon. H. Lambton
(L) - 10,453

Newcastle-under-Lyme [9881].
Sir A. S. Haslam (L U) - 3750
W. Allen (L) - 3568

Newington (Waltham) [7366].
J. Bailey (C) - 3098
R. Spokes (L) - 2233

Newington (W.) [8974].
Capt. C. W. Norton (L) - 3559
F. R. Seaver (C) - 2403

Newry [1810].
P. Carvill (N) unopp.

Norfolk (E.) [11,059].
R. J. Price (L) - 4563
Capt. W. Prioleau (C) - 3733

Norfolk (Mid) [9440].
F. W. Wilson (L) - 3936
W. L. Boyle (C) - 3422

Norfolk (N.) [10,704].
Sir W. B. Gurdon (L) - 4490
Major Follett (C) - 3493

Norfolk (N.W.) [10,966].
G. White (L) - 4287
Sir W. H. Ffolkes (L U) - 3811

Norfolk (S.) [9629].
Arthur W. Soames (L) - 3986
E. N. Mann (C) - 3566

Norfolk (S.W.) [8974].
T. L. Hare (C) - 3702
R. Winfrey (L) - 3636

Northampton (2) [12,229].
J. G. Shipman (L) - 5437
H. Labouchere (L) - 5281
R. R. B. Orlebar (C) - 4481
H. E. Randall (C) - 4211

Northamptonshire (E.) [16,813].
F. A. Channing (L) - 7003
J. C. D. Parker (C) - 5563

Northamptonshire (Mid) [13,312].
Hon. C. R. Spencer (L) - 5399
Sir J. Pender (C) - 4609

Northamptonshire (N.) [10,690].
S. G. Stopford-Sackville (C) 4559
F. Barlow (L) - 3393

Northamptonshire (S.) [8984].
Hon. E. A. Fitzroy (C) - 4174
T. N. A. Grove (L) - 3166

Northumberland (Berwick) [9227].
Sir E. Grey (L) unopp.

Northumberland (Hexham)
[10,769].
W. C. B. Beaumont (L) - 4197
Viscount Morpeth (L U) - 4011

Northumberland (Tyneside)
[22,392].
H. C. Smith (L U) - 7093
J. A. Pease (L) - 6730

Northumberland (Wansbeck)
[16,857].
Charles Fenwick (L) - 5474
J. S. Appleby (C) - 4283

Norwich (2) [20,109].
Sir S. Hoare (C) unopp.
Sir H. Bullard (C) unopp.
On the death of Sir H. Bullard, Dec. 26th, '03 (polling Jan. 15th, '04):

L. Tillet (L) - 8576
E. E. Wild (C) - 6756
G. H. Roberts (Lab.) - 2444
(L gain)

Nottingham (E.) [12,419].
E. Bond (C) - 4927
E. H. Fraser (L) - 4148

Nottingham (S.) [13,533].
Lord H. C. Bentinck (C) - 5298
H. Y. Stanger (L) - 3914

Nottingham (W.) [16,524].
J. H. Yoxall (L) - 6023
Sir L. H. Griffin (L U) - 5639

Nottinghamshire (Bassetlaw)
[11,193].
Sir F. G. Milner (C) unopp.

Nottinghamshire (Mansfield)
[17,170].
A. B. Markham (L) - 6496
Col. H. Eyre (C) - 4127

Nottinghamshire (Newark)
[10,784].
Sir C. G. Welby (C) unopp.

Nottinghamshire (Rushcliffe)
[17,495].
J. E. Ellis (L) - 6359
J. Robinson (C) - 5913

Oldham (2) [32,439].
A. Emmott (L) - 12,947
S. Winston Churchill (C) 12,931
W. Runcimann (L) - 12,709
C. B. Crisp (C) - 12,522

Orkney and Shetland [7598].
J. C. Wason (L U) - 2057
Sir Leonard Lyell (L) - 2017

On the resignation of Mr. Cathcart Wason, to test the opinion of his constituents (polling Nov. 18 and 19, 1902):
Cathcart Wason (L) - 2412
McKinnon Wood (L) - 2001
Angier (C) - 740
(L gain).

Oxford [8535].
Viscount Valentia (C) unopp.

Oxford University (2) [6455].
Right Hon. J. G. Talbot (C) unopp.

Sir W. R. Anson (L U) unopp.

Oxfordshire (Banbury) [7768].
A. Brassey (C) - 3632
Hon. E. Fiennes (L) - 2821

Oxfordshire (Henley) [9664].
R. T. Hermon-Hodge (C) - 3622
H. Samuel (L) - 3450

Oxfordshire (Woodstock) [9938].
G. H. Morrell (C) unopp.

Paddington (N.) [9442].
J. Aird (C) - 3364
E. W. Fordham (L) - 1518

Paddington (S.) [6369].
Sir G. Fardell (C) unopp.

Paisley [12,015].
Sir W. Dunn (L) - 4532
Capt. G. C. Swinton (C) - 3474

Peebles and Selkirk [3712].
Sir W. Thorburn (L U) - 1598
E. P. Tennant (L) - 1387

Pembroke (Dist.) [6949].
Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Laurie (C) - 2679
T. Terrell (L) - 2667

Pembrokeshire [10,896].
J. Wynford Philipps (L) unopp.

Perth [5306].
R. Wallace (L) - 2171
W. Whitelaw (C) - 1827

Perthshire (E.) [7805].
Sir J. G. Kinloch (L) - 3185
J. G. Stewart (C) - 2143

On the resignation of Sir J. G. Smyth-Kinloch there was returned unopposed (Feb. 26th, '03)

Mr. T. R. Buchanan (L).

Perthshire (W.) [8378].
J. Stroyan (L U) - 3598
C. S. Parker (L) - 2913

Peterborough [5938].
R. Purvis (L) - 2315
H. Stewart (L) - 2155

Plymouth (2) [18,273].
H. E. Duke (C) - 6009
Hon. Ivor Guest (C) - 6005
S. F. Mendl (L) - 5400
H. de R. Walker (L) - 5264

Pontefract [3271].
T. W. Nussey (L) - 1385
Sir F. Ripley (C) - 1269

Portsmouth (2) [30,120].
J. H. A. Majendie (C) - 10,818
R. Lucas (C) - 10,383
Sir J. Baker (L) - 10,214
T. A. Bramsen (L) - 10,031

Preston (2) [18,456].
R. W. Hanbury (C) - 8944
W. E. Tomlinson (C) - 8067
J. Keir Hardie (Lab.) - 4834

Upon the appointment of Mr. Hanbury as President of the Board of Agriculture, he was (Dec. 8th, 1900) re-elected unopposed.

On the decease of Mr. Hanbury (C) (polling May 14th, '03):
Mr. J. Kerr (U) - 8039
Mr. J. Hodge (Lab.) - 6490
(No change).

Queen's Co. (Leix) [4956].
Dr. M. A. M'Donnell (N) unopp.

Queen's Co. (Ossory) [4387].
W. P. Delany (N) unopp.

Radnorshire [5436].
F. Edwards (L) - 2081
C. Llewellyn (C) - 1915

Reading [11,036].
G. W. Palmer (L) - 4592
C. E. Keyser (C) - 4353

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| On the retirement of Mr. G. W. Palmer (polling Aug. 6th, '04): | |
| Rufus D. Isaacs (L) | - 4770 |
| C. E. Keyser (C) | - 4540 |
| (No change). | |
| Renfrewshire (E.) [15,332]. | |
| M. H. Shaw-Stewart (C) unopp. | |
| Renfrewshire (W.) [11,679]. | |
| C. B. Renshaw (C) | - 4323 |
| T. G. Coats (L) | - 4053 |
| Rochdale [13,753]. | |
| C. M. Roysds (C) | - 5204 |
| G. Harvey (L) | - 5185 |
| A. Clarke (Soc) | - 901 |
| Rochester [5731]. | |
| Viscount Cranborne (C) unopp. | |
| On the succession of Viscount Cranborne as Marquis of Salisbury (polling Sept. 23rd, '03): | |
| Mr. Tuff (C) | - 2504 |
| Sir H. Johnston (L) | - 1983 |
| (No change). | |
| Roscommon (N.) [8717]. | |
| J. O'Kelly (N) unopp. | |
| Roscommon (S.) [8899]. | |
| J. P. Hayden (N) unopp. | |
| Ross and Cromarty [8174]. | |
| J. G. Weir (L) | - 3554 |
| J. W. Fletcher (L U) | - 1651 |
| Roxburghshire [5866]. | |
| Earl of Dalkeith (C) | - 2682 |
| Sir J. Jardine (L) | - 2323 |
| Rutlandshire [4025]. | |
| G. H. Finch (C) unopp. | |
| St. Andrews (Dist.) [3280]. | |
| H. T. Anstruther (L U) | - 1148 |
| J. Annand (L) | - 1094 |
| On the retirement of Mr. Anstruther (polling Sept. 17th, '03): | |
| Cap. Ellice (L) | - 1324 |
| Maj. Anstruther-Thompson (C) | - 1288 |
| (L gain). | |
| St. George (Hanover Square) [9328]. | |
| Col. the Hon E. H. Legge (C) | - 3852 |
| W. Everitt (L) | - 1278 |
| St. Helens [11,921]. | |
| H. Seton-Karr (C) | - 5300 |
| C. A. V. Conybeare (L) | - 3402 |
| St. Pancras (E.) [7752]. | |
| Sir T. Wrightson (C) | - 3016 |
| J. M. Astbury (L) | - 2106 |
| St. Pancras (N.) [7988]. | |
| E. R. P. Moon (C) | - 3056 |
| W. H. Dickinson (L) | - 2345 |
| St. Pancras (S.) [5548]. | |
| Capt. H. M. Jessel (L U) | - 2273 |
| N. P. Hamilton (L) | - 1113 |
| St. Pancras (W.) [7358]. | |
| H. R. Graham (C) | - 3220 |
| G. R. Benson (L) | - 1553 |
| Salford (N.) [9664]. | |
| F. Platt-Higgins (C) | - 4370 |
| J. E. Lawton (L) | - 3497 |

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| Salford (S.) [8715]. | |
| J. G. Groves (C) | - 4207 |
| A. Mond (L) | - 2980 |
| Salford (W.) [13,801]. | |
| Lees Knowles (C) | - 5503 |
| C. E. Mallet (L) | - 4341 |
| Salisbury [3285]. | |
| W. Palmer (C) | - 1399 |
| F. Low (L) | - 1160 |
| Scarboro' [6243]. | |
| J. C. Rickett (L) | - 2548 |
| Sir G. R. Sitwell (C) | - 2441 |
| Sheffield (Attercliffe) [15,282]. | |
| B. Langley (L) unopp. | |
| Sheffield (Brightside) [12,021]. | |
| J. F. Hope (C) | - 4992 |
| F. Maddison (L) | - 4028 |
| Sheffield (Cent.) [9344]. | |
| Sir H. Vincent (C) unopp. | |
| Sheffield (Ecclesall) [12,863]. | |
| Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett (C) | 5059 |
| R. Vaile (L) | - 3230 |
| On the decease of Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett (polling Feb. 3rd, 1902): | |
| S. Roberts (C) | - 5231 |
| R. Vaile (L) | - 4119 |
| Sheffield (Hallam) [12,841]. | |
| C. B. Stuart-Wortley (C) unopp. | |
| Shoreditch (Haggerston) [6459]. | |
| W. R. Cremer (L) | - 2290 |
| J. Lowles (C) | - 2266 |
| Shoreditch (Hoxton) [7838]. | |
| Hon. C. G. Hay (C) | - 2866 |
| J. Stuart (L) | - 2595 |
| Shrewsbury [4695]. | |
| H. D. Greene (C) unopp. | |
| Shropshire (Ludlow) [10,523]. | |
| R. J. More (L U) unopp. | |
| On the death of Mr. More (polling Dec. 22nd, '03): | |
| Mr. Rowland Hunt (U) | - 4393 |
| Mr. F. Horne (L) | - 3423 |
| Shropshire (Newport) [10,706]. | |
| Col. W. Kenyon-Slaney (C) unopp. | |
| Shropshire (Oswestry) [10,404]. | |
| S. Leighton (C) unopp. | |
| On the decease of Mr. Stanley Leighton (polling May 24th, 1901): | |
| Hon. G. Ormsby Gore (C) | 4518 |
| Allan Bright (L) | - 3430 |
| On the succession of the Hon. G. Ormsby Gore to the peerage (polling July 26th, '04): | |
| Allan Bright (L) | - 4542 |
| C. Bridgman (C) | - 4157 |
| (L gain). | |
| Shropshire (Wellington) [8973]. | |
| A. H. Brown (L U) | - 3480 |
| R. Varty (L) | - 2318 |
| Sligo Co. (N.) [8272]. | |
| W. McKillop (N) unopp. | |
| Sligo Co. (S.) [7316]. | |
| J. O Dowd (N) unopp. | |
| Somerset (Bridgwater) [9997]. | |
| E. J. Stanley (C) unopp. | |

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|---|--------|
| Somerset (E.) [9632]. | |
| H. Hobhouse (L U) unopp. | |
| Somerset (Frome) [12,366]. | |
| J. E. Barlow (L) | - 5066 |
| J. W. Hume Williams (C) | 4708 |
| Somerset (N.) [11,915]. | |
| Col. E. H. Llewellyn (C) | - 4530 |
| W. H. Bateman Hope (L) | - 4014 |
| Somerset (S.) [9704]. | |
| E. Strachey (L) | - 4319 |
| W. J. Peake Mason (C) | - 3071 |
| Somerset (Wellington) [9821]. | |
| Capt. Sir A. F. Acland-Hood (C) unopp. | |
| Upon the appointment of Sir A. Acland-Hood as Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, he was (Dec. 10th, 1900) re-elected unopposed. | |
| Somerset (Wells) [11,624]. | |
| R. E. Dickinson (C) unopp. | |
| Southampton [2] [17,636]. | |
| T. Chamberlayne (C) | - 6888 |
| Sir J. S. B. Simeon (L U) | - 6253 |
| Sir F. H. Evans (L) | - 5575 |
| C. G. Hyde (L) | - 4651 |
| South Shields [17,711]. | |
| W. S. Robson (L) | - 7417 |
| — Redhead (C) | - 4119 |
| Southwark (Bermondsey) [10,733]. | |
| H. J. C. Cust (C) | - 4017 |
| J. W. Benn (L) | - 3717 |
| Southwark (Rotherhithe) [8921]. | |
| J. C. Macdona (C) | - 3939 |
| T. H. Davies (L) | - 2356 |
| Southwark (W.) [7319]. | |
| R. K. Causton (L) | - 2893 |
| Sir A. J. Newton (L U) | - 2763 |
| Stafford [3683]. | |
| C. E. Shaw (L) | - 1633 |
| G. Gawston (C) | - 1528 |
| Staffordshire (Burton) [11,363]. | |
| R. F. Ratcliff (L U) | - 5592 |
| J. E. Johnson-Ferguson (L) | 3421 |
| Staffordshire (Handsworth) [24,666]. | |
| Sir H. Meysey-Thompson (L U) unopp. | |
| Staffordshire (Kingswinford) [13,301]. | |
| Col. W. G. Webb (C) unopp. | |
| On his retirement (polling July 3rd, '05): | |
| H. Staveley Hill (C) | - 5490 |
| Major Dunne (L) | - 4887 |
| Staffordshire (Leek) [11,511]. | |
| C. Bill (C) | - 4800 |
| R. Pearce (L) | - 4041 |
| Staffordshire (Lichfield) [9990]. | |
| T. C. Warner (L) | - 4300 |
| W. B. Harrison (L U) | - 3485 |
| Staffordshire (N.W.) [15,502]. | |
| J. Heath (C) | - 6205 |
| J. Lovatt (L) | - 4994 |
| Staffordshire (W.) [11,334]. | |
| A. Henderson (L U) unopp. | |

Stalybridge [7601].
M. White Ridley (C) - 3321
J. F. Cheetham (L) - 3241
On the succession of the Hon.
M. White Ridley to the peerage
(polling Jan. 7th, 1905):
J. F. Cheetham (L) - 4029
J. Travis-Clegg (C) - 3078
(L gain).

Stirling Group [7230].
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L) - 2715
Col. O. T. Duke (L U) - 2085

Stirlingshire [18,543].
J. McKillop (C) - 6325
Sir G. Robertson (L) - 6023

Stockport (2) [12,547].
Sir J. Leigh (L) - 5666
B. V. Melville (C) - 5377
G. Green (L) - 5200
A. Hillier (C) - 5098

Stockton [12,194].
Col. R. Ropner (C) - 5272
J. Samuel (L) - 4873

Stoke-upon-Trent [14,123].
D. H. Coghill (C) - 4932
G. Baring (L) - 4732

Strand [8352].
Hon. W. F. D. Smith (C) unopp.

Suffolk (Eye) [10,227].
F. S. Stevenson (L) - 4664
H. D. Harben (C) - 2947

Suffolk (Lowestoft) [13,752].
Col. F. Lucas (C) - 5077
Ald. Adams (L) - 3348

Suffolk (Stowmarket) [10,795].
J. Malcolm (C) - 4431
F. C. Horobin (L) - 3068

Suffolk (Sudbury) [10,264].
Sir W. C. Quilter (L U) unopp.

Suffolk (Woodbridge) [12,396].
Capt. E. G. Pretyma (C) 5089
F. F. Cobbold (L) - 4437
Upon the appointment of Mr.
Pretyma as Civil Lord of the
Admiralty, he was (Dec. 10th,
1900) re-elected unopposed.

Sunderland (2) [27,347].
Sir W. T. Doxford (C) - 9617
J. Pemberton (C) - 9566
G. B. Hunter (L) - 9370
A. Wilkie (L and Lab) - 8842

Surrey (Chertsey) [14,964].
H. C. Leigh-Bennett (C) - 5637
H. S. Longman (L) - 3080
On the death of Mr. Leigh
Bennett (polling March 26th,
'03):

Mr. J. A. Fyler (C) - 5700
Mr. H. H. Longman (L) - 4529
On the resignation of Mr.
Fyler (polling July 6th, '04):
Lord Bingham (C) - 5425
Mr. T. Sadler (L) - 4376

Surrey (Epsom) [14,680].
W. Keswick (C) unopp.

Surrey (Guildford) [13,901].
Hon. W. St. John Brodrick
(C) - 5816
A. W. Chapman (L) - 3509

Upon the appointment of Mr.
Brodrick as Secretary for War
he was (Dec. 10th, 1900) re-
elected unopposed.

Surrey (Kingston) [17,001].
T. Skewes-Cox (C) unopp.

Surrey (Reigate) [13,395].
Hon. H. Cubitt (C) unopp.

Surrey (Wimbledon) [21,481].
E. Hambro (C) unopp.

Sussex (Chichester) [10,734].
Lord E. B. Talbot (C) unopp.
On his appointment as Junior
Lord of the Treasury (polling
June 2nd, '05):

Lord E. Talbot (C) - 4174
J. E. Allen (L) - 3762

Sussex (Eastbourne) [12,621].
L. Hogg (C) - 4948
Rear-Adm. Hon. T. S.
Brand (L) - 4245

Sussex (E. Grinstead) [10,425].
G. J. Goschen, jun. (C) - 3890
C. H. Corbett (L) - 3003

Sussex (Horsham) [10,193].
J. H. Johnstone (C) unopp.
On death of Mr. Johnstone
(polling Nov. 11th, 1924):
Lord Turnour (C) - 4388
Mr. Erskine (L) - 3604
No change.

Sussex (Lewes) [15,143].
Sir H. Fletcher (C) unopp.

Sussex (Rye) [12,761].
A. M. Brookfield (C) - 5376
C. F. Hutchinson (L) - 2837
On the appointment of Col.
Brookfield as Consul at Monte-
video (polling March 17th, '03):
Dr. C. F. Hutchinson (L) 4910
Mr. Edward Boyle,
K. C. (C) - 4376
(L gain).

Sutherlandshire [2821].
F. S. Leveson-Gower (L U) 1224
J. G. Macleod (L) - 752

Swansea (Dist.) [11,869].
D. Brynmor Jones (L) unopp.

Swansea (Town) [11,038].
Sir G. Newnes (L) - 4318
Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn (C) - 3203

Taunton [3506].
Lt.-Col. A. C. E. Welby (C) 1387
W. King (L) - 1024

Tipperary (E.) [5454].
J. T. Condon (N) unopp.

Tipperary (Mid) [6085].
K. O'Brien (N) - 2316
F. O'Driscoll (N) - 587

Tipperary (N.) [5711].
P. J. O'Brien (N) unopp.

Tipperary (S.) [6235].
J. Cullinan (N) unopp.

Tower Hamlets (Bow and Bromley)
[11,106].

W. M. Guthrie (C) - 4403
G. Lansbury (Soc) - 2558

Tower Hamlets (Limehouse)
[6392].

H. S. Samuel (C) - 2608
W. Pearce (L) - 2070

Tower Hamlets (Mile End) [5380].
S. Charrington (C) - 2440
G. Clark (L) - 1280

On the death of Mr. Charring-
ton (polling Jan. 12, '05):
H. Lawson (C) - 2138
B. S. Straus (L) - 2060

Tower Hamlets (Poplar) [9562].
S. C. Buxton (L) - 3992
W. P. Bullivant (C) - 2840

**Tower Hamlets (St. George-in-
the-East)** [3363].

T. R. Dewar (C) - 1437
B. S. Strauss (L) - 1141

Tower Hamlets (Stepney) [5273].
Major W. E. Gordon (C) - 2783
W. C. Steadman (L) - 1718

Tower Hamlets (Whitechapel)
[4421].

S. M. Samuel (L) - 1679
F. H. Kyd (C) - 1608

Tynemouth [8992].
L. Harris (C) - 3501
F. D. Blake (L) - 3094

Tyrone (E.) [6308].
P. C. Duggan (N) - 3126
Col. J. L. Sandwith (C) - 3050

Tyrone (Mid) [7062].
G. Murnaghan (N) unopp.

Tyrone (N.) [6165].
C. H. Hemphill (L) - 2869
D. J. Wilson (C) - 2814

Tyrone (S.) [5950].
F. W. Russell (L U) - 2499
— Thompson (N) - 2409
Major R. D. Howard (Ind) 303

Wakefield [6575].
Viscount Milton (L U) unopp.

On Viscount Milton's suc-
cession to the peerage (polling
March 25th, 1902):
Mr. Edw. Allen Brotherton
(C) - 2960
Mr. Philip Snowden (L) - 1979

Walsall [14,324].
Sir A. Hayter (L) - 5610
S. Gedge (C) - 5285

Wandsworth [29,846].
H. Kimber (C) unopp.

Warrington [10,322].
R. Pierpoint (C) - 4468
A. H. Crossfield (L) - 3303

Warwick and Leamington [6229].
Hon. A. Lyttelton (L U) - 2785
H. J. Mackinder (L) - 1954

On the appointment of Mr.
Lyttelton as Colonial Secretary
(polling Oct. 23rd, '03):
Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton (U) 2689
Mr. J. H. D. Berridge (L) 2499

Warwickshire (Nuneaton)
[14,450].

F. A. Newdigate (C) - 5736
W. Johnson (L) - 4432

Warwickshire (Rugby) [11,353].
J. C. Grant (L) - 4349
F. E. Muntz (C) - 4130

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| Warwickshire (Stratford-on-Avon) [10,057]. Col. V. Milward (C) unopp. On the decease of Col. Victor Milward (polling June 25th, 1901): P. S. Foster (C) - - - 4755 Bolton King (L) - - - 2977 | Wigtownshire [5512]. Sir H. E. Maxwell (C) unopp. Wiltshire (Chippenham) [8719]. Sir J. Dickson-Poynder (C) 3263 J. Thornton (L) - - - 3272 Wiltshire (Cricklade) [13,583]. Lord E. G. Fitzmaurice (L) 3754 Major Pemberton (C) - - - 4920 | Yorks, E. Riding (Buckrose) [10,139]. L. White (L) - - - 4083 E. C. Meysey-Thompson (L U) - - - 3992 Yorks, E. Riding (Holderness) [10,994]. A. S. Wilson (C) - - - 4597 A. J. Lawrie (L) - - - 2810 |
| Warwickshire (Tamworth) [14,974]. P. A. Muntz (C) unopp. Waterford (City) [3401]. J. Redmond (N) unopp. Waterford Co. (E.) [4372]. P. J. Power (N) unopp. Waterford Co. (W.) [4471]. J. J. Shee (N) unopp. | Wiltshire (Devizes) [2954]. F. A. Goulding (C) - - - 3732 F. E. N. Rogers (L) - - - 3111 Wiltshire (Westbury) [10,057]. J. M. F. Fuller (L) - - - 4520 Col. R. G. Chaloner (C) - - - 3961 Wiltshire (Wilton) [8421]. J. A. Morrison (C) - - - 3733 J. N. White (L) - - - 2892 | Yorks, E. Riding (Howdenshire) [9751]. Capt. W. H. Wilson-Todd (C) unopp. Yorks, N. Riding (Cleveland) [13,050]. A. E. Pease (L) unopp. On the resignation of Mr. A. E. Pease (polling Nov. 6th, 1902): Mr. Herbert Samuel (L) - 5834 Mr. Geoffrey Drage (U) - 3793 |
| Wendesbury [14,272]. W. D. Green (C) - - - 4733 E. Horton (L) - - - 4582 West Bromwich [10,624]. J. E. Spencer (C) unopp. | Winchester [2930]. W. Myers (C) - - - 1342 E. G. Hemmerde (L) - - - 846 Windsor [3201]. Sir F. T. Barry (C) unopp. | Yorks, N. Riding (Richmond) [10,251]. J. Hutton (C) - - - 4573 Hon. G. Howard (L) - - - 3117 |
| West Ham (N.) [15,225]. E. Gray (C) - - - 6613 J. H. Bethell (L) - - - 4133 West Ham (S.) [23,091]. Major G. E. Banes (C) - 5615 W. Thorne (Lab.) - - - 4419 | Wolverhampton (E.) [9640]. Sir H. H. Fowler (L) unopp. Wolverhampton (S.) [9920]. H. Norman (L) - - - 3701 W. Oulton (L U) - - - 3532 Wolverhampton (W.) [12,566]. Sir A. Hickman (C) unopp. | Yorks, N. Riding (Thirak and Malton) [12,944]. J. G. Lawson (C) unopp. Yorks, N. Riding (Whitby) [10,257]. E. W. Beckett (C) unopp. |
| Westmeath (N.) [5140]. P. J. Kennedy (N) - - - 1763 L. Ginnell (N) - - - 1418 Westmeath (S.) [5266]. D. Sullivan (N) unopp. | Woolwich [17,375]. Col. E. Hughes (C) unopp. On the retirement of Col. Hughes, Lord Charles Beresford (C) was (April 25th, '02) returned unopposed. | On his succession to the Peerage as Lord Grimthorpe (polling June 2nd, '05): Noel Buxton (L) - - - 4547 Gervase Beckett (C) - - - 4102 (L gain). |
| Westminster [7473]. W. Burdett-Coutts (C) - - 2715 H. H. Montague-Smith (Ind C) - - - 439 Westmorland (Appleby) [6670]. R. Rigg (L) - - - 2335 Sir J. Savory (C) - - - 2256 | On the appointment of Lord Charles Beresford to the command of the Channel Squadron (polling March 11th, '03): Mr. W. Crooks (Lab.) - 2227 Mr. G. Drage (U) - - - 5452 (L gain). | Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Barkston Ash) [10,212]. Col. R. Gunter (C) unopp. On the death of Col. Gunter (polling Oct. 14th, '05): J. O. Andrews (L) - - - 4376 G. R. Lane-Fox - - - 4142 (L gain). |
| On Mr. Rigg's resignation (polling March 2nd, '05): Leif Jones (L) - - - 2922 Major G. T. N. Noble (C) - 2702 Westmorland (Kendal) [6369]. Major J. F. Bagot (C) unopp. | Worcester [2298]. Hon. G. H. Allsopp (C) unopp. Worcestershire (W. or Bewdley) [10,142]. A. Baldwin (C) unopp. | Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Osgoldcross) [10,567]. Sir J. Austin (L) - - - 5609 V. Rutherford (L) - - - 3025 |
| Wexford (N.) [5002]. Sir T. G. Esmonde (N) - - - 2223 T. J. Healy (N) - - - 1153 Wexford (S.) [8656]. P. Ffrench (N) unopp. | Worcestershire (Mid. or Droitwich) [11,101]. R. B. Martin (L U) - - - 4020 C. Harmsworth (L) - - - 3752 Worcestershire (E.) [13,112]. J. A. Chamberlain (L U) unopp. | Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Otley) [12,606]. J. H. Duncan (L) - - - 5327 M. D. Wyvill (C) - - - 4747 |
| On the appointment of Mr. Austen Chamberlain to be Postmaster-General, he was (Aug. 19th, '02) returned unopposed. Worcestershire (S. or Evesham) [9632]. Lieut.-Col. C. W. Long (C) unopp. | Worcestershire (N. or Oldbury) [15,265]. J. W. Wilson (L U) unopp. York City (2) [13,924]. J. G. Butcher (C) unopp. G. D. Faber (C) unopp. | Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Pudsey) [15,040]. G. Whiteley (L) - - - 5973 E. B. Faber (C) - - - 5424 Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Ripon) [12,321]. J. L. Wharton (C) unopp. |
| Whitehaven [3031]. A. Helder (C) - - - 1553 W. McGowan (L) - - - 876 Wick (Group) [2262]. A. Bignold (L U) - - - 1154 T. C. Hedderwick (L) - - - 1041 Wicklow (E.) [4230]. D. J. Cogan (N) unopp. | Worcestershire (N. or Oldbury) [15,265]. J. W. Wilson (L U) unopp. York City (2) [13,924]. J. G. Butcher (C) unopp. G. D. Faber (C) unopp. | Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Spenn Valley) [11,212]. T. P. Whittaker (L) - - - 5068 W. Glossop (C) - - - 3553 Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Elland) [13,630]. C. P. Trevelyan (L) - - - 6154 Major Coates (C) - - - 4512 |

| | | |
|--|---|------|
| Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Keighley) [13,138]. | | |
| J. Brigg (L) - | - | 5432 |
| W. Bairstow (C) - | - | 4792 |
| Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Shipley) [16,285]. | | |
| Sir J. Fortescue Flannery (L U) - | - | 6284 |
| P. Illingworth (L) - | - | 6223 |
| Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Skipton) [12,512]. | | |
| F. W. Thomson (L) - | - | 5139 |
| W. Morrison (L U) - | - | 5007 |
| Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Sowerby) [12,479]. | | |
| J. W. Mellor (L) - | - | 5528 |
| J. C. Bailey (C) - | - | 4067 |
| On the retirement of Mr. Mellor (polling July 2nd, '04): | | |
| J. S. Higham (L) - | - | 6049 |
| W. A. S. Hinchcliffe (C) - | - | 3877 |

| | | |
|--|---|------|
| Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Barnsley) [18,808]. | | |
| J. Walton (L) - | - | 7549 |
| A. W. Groser (C) - | - | 4356 |
| Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Colne Valley) [11,425]. | | |
| Sir J. B. Kitson (L) - | - | 4699 |
| W. G. Bagnall (C) - | - | 4176 |
| Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Doncaster) [18,320]. | | |
| F. W. Fison (C) - | - | 6512 |
| C. W. Black (L) - | - | 6147 |
| Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Hallamshire) [18,056]. | | |
| Sir F. T. Mappin (L) - | - | 6688 |
| S. S. Hatchard (C) - | - | 4938 |
| Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Holmfirth) [12,293]. | | |
| H. J. Wilson (L) - | - | 4505 |
| Major E. M. Stuart Wortley (C) - | - | 3738 |

| | | |
|---|---|------|
| Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Morley) [15,030]. | | |
| A. E. Hutton (L) - | - | 6428 |
| W. B. Boyd Carpenter (C) - | - | 3888 |
| Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Normanton) [15,288]. | | |
| B. Pickard (L) - | - | 5025 |
| C. L. Kaye (C) - | - | 3606 |
| On the death of Mr. Pickard (polling March 1st '04): | | |
| W. Parrott (L. and Lab.) - | - | 6855 |
| M. Dorman (C) - | - | 2909 |
| On the death of Mr. Parrott Mr. Fred Hall (L. and Lab.) was returned unopposed (Nov. 27th, 1905). | | |
| Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Rotherham) [17,980]. | | |
| W. H. Holland (L) - | - | 6926 |
| R. H. V. Wragge (C) - | - | 5021 |

3. REDISTRIBUTION PROPOSAL, 1905.

The King's Speech at the opening of Parliament, 1905, announced that proposals would be made for "diminishing the anomalies in the present arrangement of electoral areas which are largely due to the growth and movement of population in recent years." Mr. Balfour decided to proceed by declaratory resolution, and on July 10th a notice was placed upon the paper in the following terms:—

(1) That it is expedient, by reason of the present disparity in the population of Parliamentary constituencies, to revise the existing distribution of seats in accordance with the following principles:—

(a) The number of members of the House of Commons shall not be materially altered.

(b) New members shall be given as follows:—

(i) A municipal borough or urban district with a population exceeding 65,000 shall become a separate constituency [see table A];

(ii) A county or borough with a population exceeding 65,000 multiplied by the number of its members shall have an additional member for every complete 65,000 of the excess [see table B].

(c) Members shall be taken as follows:—

(i) A borough with a population of less than 18,500 shall cease to exist as a separate constituency; and a county or borough with two members and a population of less than 75,000 shall (except in the case of the City of London) lose one member [see table C and D]; and

(ii) A county or borough with more than two members and a population of less than 65,000 multiplied by the number of its members shall have one less member for every complete 65,000 of the deficiency [see table B].

(d) The county and the borough shall, as far as practicable, be made co-extensive with the administrative county and the municipal borough respectively, but the boundaries of the borough shall not be curtailed except when the population affected is inconsiderable.

(e) In London each metropolitan borough shall be treated as if it were a borough returning the number of members returned by the present boroughs or divisions to which it most nearly corresponds [see table B].

(2) That Commissioners be appointed to report what changes of boundaries are necessary or

advisable for the purpose of giving effect to these principles, and whether any division or re-division of any county or borough is necessary or advisable for that purpose, or for the purpose of remedying any disparity in the population of the divisions of that county or borough.

On the following day a Memorandum by the President of the Local Government Board was issued, which set forth that there would be a net gain of 17 seats to England, 1 to Wales, and 4 to Scotland, while Ireland would suffer a net loss of 22.

69 Electoral Areas Affected.

The electoral areas whose representation would be affected by the scheme number 69, and are situated as follows:—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| England, Counties | 13 |
| „ Boroughs, London | 4 |
| „ Boroughs outside London | 17 |
| „ New Boroughs | 6 |
| Wales, Boroughs | 2 |
| „ New Borough | 1 |
| Scotland, County | 1 |
| „ Boroughs | 2 |
| Ireland, Counties | 19 |
| „ Boroughs | 4 |
| | 69 |

Gains and Losses.

The next table shows the gains and losses the scheme would involve, and the several places at which they would arise. The small letters in a parenthesis after the name of each constituency [a] (b), etc., indicates in which of the classified tables given below the constituency is to be looked for.

| Gains. | Losses. |
|--|-----------------------------|
| England (Counties): | England (Counties): |
| Durham (b) 1 | Cornwall (b) 1 |
| Kent (b) 2 | Devon (b) 1 |
| Lancaster, North-east (b) 1 | Huntingdon (d) 1 |
| Surrey (b) 1 | Lincoln (b) 1 |
| York, West Riding, South (b) 1 | Norfolk (b) 1 |
| | Somerset (b) 1 |
| | Westmorland (d) 1 |
| | — 6 Wilts (b) 1 |
| | — 8 |

| Gains. | Losses. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| England (Boroughs, London): | |
| Wandsworth (b) . . 2 | |
| Fulham (b) . . . 1 | |
| Hackney (b) . . . 1 | |
| Islington (b) . . . 1 | |
| — 5 | |
| England (Boroughs, outside London): | England (Boroughs, outside London): |
| Birmingham (b) . 1 | Bath (d) 1 |
| Bradford (b) . . . 1 | Bury St. Edmunds (c) 1 |
| Bristol (b) 1 | Durham (c) 1 |
| Croydon (b) 1 | Grantham (c) . . . 1 |
| Leeds (b) 1 | Ipswich (d) 1 |
| Leicester (b) . . . 1 | Penryn and Falmouth (c) 1 |
| Liverpool (b) . . . 1 | — 6 |
| Manchester (b) . . 3 | |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne (b) 1 | |
| Sheffield (b) . . . 1 | |
| West Ham (b) . . . 2 | |
| — 14 | |
| England (New Boroughs): | |
| East Ham (a) . . . 1 | |
| Leyton (a) 1 | |
| Walthamstow (a) . 1 | |
| Hornsey (a) 1 | |
| Tottenham (a) . . . 1 | |
| Willesden (a) . . . 1 | |
| — 6 | |
| Wales (Boroughs): | Wales (Boroughs): |
| Cardiff District (b) 1 | Montgomery District (c) 1 |
| Rhondda (new Borough) (a) . . . 1 | |
| — 2 | |
| Scotland (Counties): | Scotland (Boroughs): |
| Lanark (b) 1 | Wick District (c) . . 1 |
| Scotland (Boroughs): | Ireland (Counties): |
| Glasgow (b) 4 | Armagh (b) 1 |
| | Cork (b) 2 |
| | Donegal (b) 1 |
| | Fermanagh (b) . . . 1 |
| | Galway (b) 1 |
| | Kerry (b) 1 |
| | Kildare (d) 1 |
| | King's County (d) . 1 |
| | Leitrim (d) 1 |
| | Longford (d) 1 |
| | Louth (d) 1 |
| | Meath (d) 1 |
| | Monaghan (d) . . . 1 |
| | Queen's County (d) 1 |
| | Tipperary (b) . . . 1 |
| | Tyrone (b) 1 |
| | Waterford (d) . . . 1 |
| | Westmeath (d) . . . 1 |
| | Wicklow (d) 1 |
| | — 20 |
| Ireland (Boroughs): | Ireland (Boroughs): |
| Belfast (b) 1 | Galway (c) 1 |
| | Kilkenny (c) 1 |
| | Newry (c) 1 |
| | — 3 |
| — | — |
| 30 | 39 |
| — | — |

Table A.—New Electoral Areas.

Under the provision (paragraph 1 (b) (i) of Resolution) that a municipal borough or urban district with a population exceeding 65,000, not at present separately represented, shall

become a separate constituency, new members would be given as follows:—

Seats Gained.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| England: | |
| East Ham, Municipal Borough . . 1 | |
| Leyton, Urban District 1 | |
| Walthamstow, Urban District . . 1 | |
| Hornsey, Municipal Borough . . . 1 | |
| Tottenham, Urban District . . . 1 | |
| Willesden, " " 1 | |
| — 6 | |

Wales:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Glamorgan, Rhondda, Urban District 1 | |
| — | |

Total gain 7

Table B.—County and Borough Gains and Losses.

The following would be affected by the proposals (paragraphs 1 (b) (ii), (c) (ii), and (e) of Resolution), that a county or borough with a population exceeding 65,000 should have an additional member for every complete 65,000 of the excess; that a county or borough with more than two members and a population of less than 65,000 multiplied by the number of its members, should have one less member for every complete 65,000 of the deficiency; and that in London the metropolitan boroughs would in effect be parliamentary boroughs also, each with its appropriate number of representatives computed as though it were a pre-existing constituency.

Seats Gained.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| England (Counties): | |
| Durham 1 | |
| Kent (including Penge) 2 | |
| Lancaster, North-east 1 | |
| Surrey 1 | |
| York, West Riding, South 1 | |
| — 6 | |

Seats Lost.

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| England (Counties): | |
| Cornwall 1 | |
| Devon 1 | |
| Lincoln 1 | |
| Norfolk 1 | |
| Somerset 1 | |
| Wilts 1 | |
| — 6 | |

England (Boroughs, London):

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Wandsworth 2 | |
| Fulham 1 | |
| Hackney 1 | |
| Islington 1 | |
| — 5 | |

England (Boroughs, outside London):

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Birmingham . . . 1 | |
| Bradford* 1 | |
| Bristol* 1 | |
| Croydon 1 | |
| Leeds 1 | |
| Leicester* 1 | |
| Liverpool* 1 | |
| Manchester* 3 | |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne* 1 | |
| Sheffield* 1 | |
| West Ham 2 | |
| — 14 | |

Wales (Boroughs):

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Cardiff District . . 1 | |
| Scotland (Counties): | |
| Lanark 1 | |
| Scotland (Boroughs): | |
| Glasgow* 4 | |
| — 5 | |

* Extended.

| Seats Gained. | | Seats Lost. | |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----|
| Ireland (Boroughs): | | Ireland (Counties): | |
| Belfast 1 | | Armagh 1 | |
| | | Cork 2 | |
| | | Donegal 1 | |
| | | Galway 1 | |
| | | Kerry 1 | |
| | | Tipperary 1 | |
| | | Tyrone 1 | |
| | | | — 8 |
| Total gain 32 | | Total loss 14 | |

* Extended.

Table C.—Small Boroughs—Seats Lost.

The following boroughs, having a population of less than 18,500, would cease to exist as separate constituencies (paragraph 1 (c) (i) of Resolution:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| England (Boroughs): | |
| Bury St. Edmunds 1 | |
| Durham 1 | |
| Grantham 1 | |
| Penryn and Falmouth 1 | |
| | — 4 |
| Wales (Boroughs): | |
| Montgomery District 1 | |
| Scotland (Boroughs): | |
| Wick District 1 | |
| Ireland (Boroughs): | |
| Galway 1 | |
| Kilkenny 1 | |
| Newry 1 | |
| | — 3 |
| Total loss 9 | |

Table D.—Counties and Boroughs Losing one Member (d).

Under the proposal (paragraph 1 (c) (i) of Resolution) that a county or borough with two members and a population of less than 75,000 shall (except in the case of the City of London) lose one member, the representation of each of the following constituencies would be lessened to that extent:—

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| England (Counties): | |
| Huntingdon 1 | |
| Westmorland 1 | |
| | — 2 |
| England (Boroughs): | |
| Bath 1 | |
| Ipswich 1 | |
| | — 2 |
| Ireland (Counties): | |
| Fermanagh 1 | |
| Kildare 1 | |
| King's County 1 | |
| Leitrim 1 | |
| Longford 1 | |
| Louth 1 | |
| Meath 1 | |
| Monaghan 1 | |
| Queen's County 1 | |
| Waterford 1 | |
| Westmeath 1 | |
| Wicklow 1 | |
| | — 12 |
| Total loss 16 | |

| Summary of Losses and Gains. | | | |
|---|--|--------|---------|
| England: | | Gains. | Losses. |
| Counties | | 6 | 8 |
| Boroughs, London | | 5 | — |
| „ outside London and new Boroughs | | 20 | 6 |
| | | 31 | 14 |
| Wales, net gain | | 17 | 1 |
| Scotland „ | | 4 | — |
| Total gains | | 22 | — |
| Ireland: | | | |
| Counties, loss | | 20 | — |
| Boroughs, net loss | | 2 | — |
| Net loss | | 22 | — |

Population and Representation.
Exclusive of Universities (9 Seats).

| | Present Constituencies. | | Proposed Constituencies. | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | No. of Members. | Average pop. per Member. | No. of Members. | Average pop. per Member. |
| England: | | | | |
| Counties | 234 | 67,124 | 232 | 62,588 |
| Boroughs, London | 59 | 77,007 | 64 | 70,881 |
| Boroughs outside London | 167 | 63,221 | 181 | 64,445 |
| Counties and Boroughs | 460 | 66,975 | 477 | 64,600 |
| Wales: | | | | |
| Counties | 19 | 59,408 | 19 | 53,823 |
| Boroughs | 11 | 53,686 | 12 | 57,571 |
| Counties and Boroughs | 30 | 57,310 | 31 | 55,274 |
| Scotland: | | | | |
| Counties | 39 | 62,213 | 40 | 56,509 |
| Boroughs | 31 | 65,992 | 34 | 65,050 |
| Counties and Boroughs | 70 | 63,887 | 74 | 60,433 |
| Ireland: | | | | |
| Counties | 85 | 41,956 | 65 | 55,466 |
| Boroughs | 16 | 55,773 | 14 | 60,962 |
| Counties and Boroughs | 101 | 44,146 | 79 | 56,440 |
| United Kingdom: | | | | |
| Counties | 377 | 60,553 | 356 | 60,397 |
| Boroughs, London | 59 | 77,007 | 64 | 70,881 |
| Boroughs outside London | 225 | 62,607 | 241 | 63,985 |
| Counties and Boroughs | 661 | 62,721 | 661 | 62,721 |

“The scheme,” said Mr. G. W. Balfour, in his statement of the case for it, “keeps two principles in view. It seeks to lay down numerically definite rules for adjusting representation to population, which can be uniformly applied to counties and boroughs alike throughout the United Kingdom, and at the

same time to leave sufficient room for other considerations connected with history and prescription and the character of the communities represented, which have always powerfully influenced our constitutional system. It is evident that within limits numerical inequalities are a necessary incident of any scheme of local representation in which these two principles are recognised."

As between the different parts of the United Kingdom, if representation were in strict proportion to population, England and Wales would return 518 members, Scotland 71, and Ireland 71, exclusive in each case of the universities; in other words, England and Wales would gain 28 seats and Scotland 1 seat, while Ireland would lose 30 seats.

There was practically no discussion in Parliament on the actual merits of the Ministerial proposals, what happened in the House itself turning rather on the procedure to be pursued regarding them. Nevertheless the feeling of parties became pretty well known. On the Ministerial side the scheme was understood to receive general support, as one hon. gentleman put it, as an honest attempt to solve a complicated problem; though members of the body known as the Parliamentary Redistribution Committee have expressed disappointment that so many disparities were left, and that more of the small boroughs were not to be knocked out. This, too, was the view among the Liberal Opposition, and it was urged that redistribution should be accompanied with some proposals in regard to plural voting. The Irish Parliamentary party strongly objected to the reduction of Ireland's representation, not only in itself, but because of the violation of the arrangement under which 100 members in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom were assigned to Ireland at the Union. Mr. Balfour stated, as regards this point, that he saw no reason why the Act of Union should form a bar to his proposals; and, on the question of plural voting, that it was not proposed to combine a Reform Bill with a Redistribution Bill. He, however, undertook that a suggestion of Sir H. Kimber that the actual population of 1906 should be taken as the basis of the scheme should receive attention.

Before the day arrived for the discussion of the resolution the opinion of the Chair was invited as to whether it was to be debated simply as a whole, or whether, seeing that it dealt with a number of separate and distinct matters, it should not, after a general preliminary debate, be divided into as many separate and distinct resolutions. The latter arrangement, though permitting a much fuller and more detailed examination of the scheme than the former, would have absorbed very much more of the time of the House. Mr. Speaker Lowther, after considering the precedents, ruled (July 17th) that the resolution ought to be divided into eight or nine separate parts, and that these should be discussed one after another in committee of the whole House. Mr. Balfour announced, in consequence, that he should withdraw the resolution and proceed by bill. This measure, it was understood, would be brought in early in the 1906 session. Meanwhile a Committee or Commission was to be appointed to consider and report upon the proposals of the Government. This body was to start with a general knowledge of the views upon which the Government based the

resolution they had submitted to the House, and was to advise the Government (Aug. 7th).

In Sept. 1905 Mr. Gerald Balfour appointed Colonel Duncan Alexander Johnston, C.B., R.E., Mr. Alexander Glen, K.C., and Mr. Howel Thomas as a Committee to obtain information for the guidance of the Government in framing a scheme for the redistribution of seats at Parliamentary elections. Secretary, Mr. C. Knight; Office, 50, Parliament St. S.W.

4. POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1868 TO 1905.

In the first years of the Parliament of 1868 only two parties were known to the House of Commons—(1) Conservatives, and (2) Liberals, the latter being subdivided into Whigs and Radicals. Irish members who were not Conservative were classed as Liberal, though they occasionally asserted their independence. The Home Rule movement was started in Dublin by the late Mr. Butt in '70, and soon gained considerable support. At the general election of '74, 56 Home Rulers were returned by Irish constituencies, and in '80 the number rose to 63. After the general election of '85 Mr. Parnell led a party numbering in all 86. In the spring of '86 Mr. Gladstone declared himself in favour of Irish Home Rule, and united his forces, or so many of them as he could carry with him in his new departure, with those of the Irish Nationalists led by Mr. Parnell. A considerable minority of Liberals, resenting Mr. Gladstone's action, declined to continue their support, and combined with the Conservatives to form that Unionist majority which succeeded in defeating the Home Rule Bill. An appeal to the country followed, and in Aug. '86 a new Parliament met, consisting of 85 (afterwards 86) Nationalists or Parnellites, 192 Gladstonians, 77 Liberal Unionists, and 316 Conservatives. The Conservatives then carried on the government of the country for six years. The Liberal Unionists, although cordially working with and supporting the Conservative Government, retained their independence, and formed themselves, indeed, into a separate party, with a separate organisation, separate leaders, and separate whips. The only Unionist to take office was Mr. Goschen, who, at the greatest crisis in the history of Lord Salisbury's Government, accepted the post (which Lord R. Churchill had resigned) of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Attempts were made to compose the difference between the Gladstonians and Unionists, notably at the famous Round Table Conference, but all failed. In opposition the relations between Mr. Gladstone and the Nationalists were, after he had accepted Home Rule, most cordial. The even course of events was, however, naturally disturbed by the decree made in the Divorce Court proceedings instituted against Mr. Parnell. The result of the memorable discussions in "No. 15" was that 54 Nationalists revolted against his leadership, and 30 remained faithful to him as the exponent of a Home Rule scheme more advanced or complete than, according to his declarations, Mr. Gladstone was prepared to propose. Mr. Parnell died in '91, and Mr. John Redmond became the exponent of his policy and the leader of his following.

1892 to 1895.

The General Election in '92 resulted in the return of 72 Nationalists, 9 Parnellites, 275 Glad-

stonian Liberals, 46 Liberal Unionists, and 268 Conservatives. From the point of view of party combination the Ministerialists found upon the whole little to complain of during the famous and protracted Home Rule Bill session of '93. Contrary to the expectation of some members of the Opposition, the Liberal and Nationalist alliance held together wonderfully well. In '94 Mr. Gladstone resigned, and Lord Rosebery succeeded to the Premiership. Mr. Labouchere, however, and a number of Radicals acting with him, strongly objected to the appointment of a peer as Premier, and urged the claims of Sir William Harcourt to the position. The effect of their opposition, though not noticeable at the time, was seen later. On June 21st the Government were defeated on the ammunition question in committee on Army Estimates; and on the 22nd Lord Rosebery resigned, and Lord Salisbury formed an administration. His Cabinet, as ultimately constituted, consisted of no less than nineteen members, of whom fifteen were Conservative, including Mr. Goschen (who in '93 was announced to be a member of the Carlton) and four Unionists. The latter wing of the Coalition Party also received such a share of the minor appointments as caused no little heart-burning in many Conservative breasts. The dissolution of '95 which followed was notable for one thing, in that it marked the disappearance of Mr. Gladstone from Parliamentary life.

1895 to 1899.

The General Election of '95 resulted in giving the Unionist coalition a majority of 152, the biggest majority of modern times, instead of a minority of 28. There were 340 Conservatives, 71 Liberal Unionists, 177 Liberals, 70 Nationalists and 12 Parnellites returned. The reverses of the general election left Lord Rosebery leader of the Liberal party, and leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, Sir William Harcourt being leader of the Opposition in the Commons; and these positions they respectively continued to fill during the session of '95. Very little of note occurred in the House of Lords, but Sir William Harcourt led the Liberal Opposition in the Commons with especial brilliancy and success in the debates on the Education Bill and the Agricultural Rates Act. On Oct. 6th, '96, in the midst of the agitation arising out of the Armenian atrocities, Lord Rosebery resigned the leadership of the party. Political antagonism was allowed to fall into abeyance during the outburst of patriotic feeling evoked by the Diamond Jubilee in '97; and in '98 the criticism of the Government, which is supposed to be the prerogative, if not the duty, of the Opposition, was performed very largely by the Government's own supporters, notably in the press. The course of affairs, in China in particular, provoked the disapprobation of many Conservatives. Later in the year, however, the Government were somewhat rehabilitated by the firm stand which they made on the Fashoda question. In Dec. '98 Sir William Harcourt resigned the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, and Mr. Morley associated himself with him. Eventually Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was chosen to succeed him, and led the party throughout the '99 session. Lord Kimberley led the Liberals in the House of Lords. Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley both took an active part in the work of the

session; but in regard to foreign and imperial policy a distinct difference was to be noted between their attitude and that of the official Liberal party.

The General Election of 1900.

When the Boer War commenced in '99, the attitude of the main body of the Liberal Opposition was one of criticism of the method of the negotiations of the Government with the Transvaal, but of hearty support of the measures deemed necessary by the Government for an effective and rapid prosecution of the war. There was always a section of the party, however, conspicuous amongst which were Mr. Labouchere, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and Mr. Lloyd-George, which denounced the war "as a crime and a blunder committed at the instigation of irresponsible capitalists," protested against a constantly increasing expenditure on armaments, which made political reform and social improvement impossible, and recognised the supreme importance of a policy of peace. The views of this section were represented by the League of Liberals against Aggression and Militarism. In March 1900 the Imperial Liberal Council was formed "as an association of Liberals who are desirous of promoting the large and efficient development of the British Commonwealth on Liberal lines, both within and outside these Islands, and who accordingly, while adhering to the traditional principles of their party, and being in full sympathy with an advanced policy of social reform on broad and generous lines, are impressed with the duty of maintaining our free, unaggressive and tolerant Empire abroad." The General Election of Oct. 1900 was hailed with delight by the Ministerialists, but the Opposition generally complained strongly of the course taken by the Government, urging that the election was forced on an exhausted register solely in order to exploit the patriotic fervour which then animated the whole nation. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, in their addresses to the electors, made the issue turn solely on the question of war, whether it had been just and inevitable or the reverse, and whether the Government's policy as to the settlement should be upheld. The result of the election was that in the English constituencies party losses and gains balanced each other; the Opposition gained 4 seats in Wales, and the Government won 7 seats in Scotland. The Government therefore made a net gain of 3 seats, the Ministerialists returned numbering 402, Liberals 186, and Nationalists 82, giving the Government a majority of 134, as against their majority of 152 in '95.

The Irish Party.

The long-divided Irish Parliamentary Party was reunited at a meeting held in Committee Room No. 16, on Jan. 30th, 1900, when a resolution declaring at an end the divisions in the party, and constituting the members one united party in accordance with the principles and under the constitution of the Irish Parliamentary Party from '85 to '90, was carried. Mr. John Redmond was afterwards elected Chairman, and in a manifesto to the Irish people declared that while Home Rule still stood first, the land question, the taxation of Ireland, and the University education question, pressed for settlement. During the year the growing power of the United Irish League, formed by

Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. Davitt, was made increasingly manifest, and at the General Election its organisation came into sharp conflict with the Healyite members of the party. The League candidates furnished an overwhelming majority of the members elected. The party as a whole were bitterly opposed to the Boer War, and took every opportunity of attacking the Government's policy with regard to it.

Events of 1901 and 1902.

During 1901 the differences between the Liberal Imperialists and other Liberals became acute at times, though a general meeting of the party on July 9th, 1901, expressed confidence in Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. The Imperial Liberal Council became the Liberal Imperialist League, and Lord Rosebery made his great *Chesterfield Speech* on Dec. 16th, 1901, outlining a policy of efficiency in regard to the Parliamentary and military machines, advocating legislation in regard to Education, the Housing Question, and Temperance Reform, and, with reference to the war, pronouncing for a receptive attitude as to overtures of peace, and as large and liberal an amnesty as possible when the Boers accepted the arbitration of the sword and acknowledged that their independence was gone for ever. He said the Liberal party was now free from the Irish alliance, and must "clean its slate." The speech was received with very general approval, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said, at St. James's Hall (Jan. 12th, 1902), that he could find no substantial difference between his own views and those expressed by Lord Rosebery, though he criticised the policy of the "clean slate." Lord Rosebery spoke again, at Liverpool (Feb. 14th), and referred to the "clean slate." He said he was not prepared at any time or under any circumstances to grant an independent Parliament in Dublin, but looked for the solution of the Irish question through "some scheme of Imperial federation which should allow of local subordinate legislatures." Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Leicester (Feb. 19th), referred to the advice Lord Rosebery had offered the Liberal party, and said he did not know whether Lord Rosebery spoke "from the interior of our political tabernacle or from some vantage-ground outside." He added that he did not think it was quite fair to him for that question not to be answered. He (Sir Henry) was no believer in the doctrine of the "clean slate," and he reaffirmed his belief in *Home Rule*. Lord Rosebery's reply to this was a letter to the *Times* (Feb. 21st), in which he said: "Speaking pontifically within his tabernacle, he (Sir Henry) anathematised my declarations on the 'clean slate' and Home Rule. It is obvious that our views on the war and its methods are not less discordant. I remain, therefore, outside his tabernacle, but not, I think, in solitude." The Liberal League was then formed (Feb. 26th) to promote the policy of the Chesterfield speech, and the Liberal Imperialist League thereupon dissolved, many of the members joining the Liberal League.

The chief event of 1902, so far as the Unionist party were concerned, was the resignation of Lord Salisbury on July 11th, after nearly 14 years' tenure of office as Premier, and the acceptance of the post of Prime Minister by Mr. A. J. Balfour on July 12th, after consultation with Mr. Chamberlain, who assured Mr. Balfour of his entire and cordial support. The bye-elections of the year

showed some remarkable reductions in the Unionist vote—as, for instance, at North Leeds and Sevenoaks—and this was generally attributed to hostility to the Education Act. The Irish party showed signs of dissension during the year, and some of the members grouped themselves round Mr. Healy; while the Education Bill also led to differences of opinion.

Events of 1903-5.

The year 1903 (and, though not to the same extent, the year 1904) was completely overshadowed by the Fiscal issue, first publicly raised by Mr. Chamberlain in May 1903. Under the heading *FISCAL QUESTION* (pp. 166-79) the attitude of the various political parties to the question up to Nov. 1905 is discussed at some length, and a list of the associations formed to promote or combat the proposals is given on p. 179. The Education and Licensing questions are dealt with in the articles on those subjects on pp. 129-30, and 279-81.

One of the most notable events in 1904 was the announcement of the retirement of Sir W. Harcourt, followed later in the year by his death.

The changes in the balance of parties since the General Election are as follow: The Unionists won Liberal seats at Devonport and N.E. Lanark in 1901, but both were recaptured by the Liberals in 1904. The Liberals gained seats at Bury, N. Leeds, Orkney and Shetland, Cambs. (Newmarket), Woolwich, Sussex (Rye), Argyllshire, St. Andrews Burghs, Ayr Burghs, Norwich, East Dorset, Mid-Herts, Shropshire (Oswestry), Stalybridge, N. Dorset, Buteshire, Brighton, Whitby, Finsbury, and Barkston Ash. The Nationalists won a seat at Galway City, and one Nationalist became a Government supporter. Eleven former Government supporters were counted as Liberals in 1904.

At the beginning of the 1905 Session, as a result of the long series of Liberal victories at the bye-elections, the Ministerial majority, which was 152 in '95 and 134 in 1900, was reduced to 81. The figures are as follows:—

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| Conservatives | 317 | } | 375 |
| Liberal Unionists | 58 | | |
| Liberals | 212 | } | 294 |
| Nationalists | 82 | | |
| Speaker | 1 | | |

Total 670
Government majority 81

At the end of Nov. 1905 the loss of 5 more seats to the Government and the election of a new Speaker left the state of parties thus:—

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| Conservatives | 311 | } | 369 |
| Liberal Unionists | 58 | | |
| Liberals | 218 | } | 300 |
| Nationalists | 82 | | |
| Speaker | 1 | | |

Total 670
Government majority 69

The MacDonnell incident in the early part of the 1905 Session, and the defeat of the Government on the Irish Estimates are referred to under *SESSION*, sect. 8.

Towards the end of Nov. 1905 a great change came over the political situation. Speaking at the Newcastle meeting of the National Union of Conservative Associations on Nov. 14th, Mr. Balfour had appealed to his supporters to give him unanimous support and to sink their differ-

ences in regard to the Fiscal Question in order to follow the practical policy which he outlined (see p. 172). Mr. Chamberlain followed with a speech at Bristol on Nov. 21st, on the occasion of a demonstration under the auspices of the Liberal Unionist Council, in which he said: "If you want to win now or later, . . . and if your policy is to bring with it the full application of the principles which you have desired to establish, believe me you must have a forward policy. You must not suffer it to be whittled down by the timid or the half-hearted minority of your party. You must not ask the majority, be it nine-tenths, or, as I think, ninety-nine-hundredths, to sacrifice their convictions to the prejudices of the minority." He claimed that the Unionist party was substantially agreed on the two main objects of the future constructive policy, Retaliation and Preference, and went on: "I will add to that, because I am determined to withhold nothing in my appeal to the country, you cannot have Retaliation . . . without a general tariff."

Following on this speech there came almost at once rumours of the resignation of the Government, and a Cabinet meeting was held on Nov. 24th.

The Question of Home Rule.

Much attention was also directed in Nov. 1905 to the speeches of Lord Rosebery in Cornwall. His lordship had been actively supporting the Liberal party during the year, and referring in the most cordial terms to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. On Nov. 23rd Sir Henry made a speech at Stirling, in which he said with reference to Ireland: "The only way of healing the evils of Ireland, of solving the difficulties of her administration, and of giving content and prosperity to her people, and of making her a strength instead of a weakness to the Empire, was that the Irish people should have the management of their own domestic affairs. And so far from his opinion fading and dwindling as the years passed on, it had become stronger, and, what was more, he had more confidence in its realisation." He cited what the Unionist Government had done towards Ireland by means of a Local Government Act and Land Act, and went on: "If an instalment of representative control were offered to Ireland, or any administrative improvement, he would advise the Nationalists thankfully to accept it, provided it was consistent and led up to their larger policy. Whatever might be the result of the general election, the time of Parliament would be occupied by certain great social questions. At the same time, he trusted that the opportunity of making a great advance with Irish government would not be long delayed."

Lord Rosebery referred to this speech at Bodmin on Nov. 25th as follows: "The responsible leader of the Liberal party, if I have not misread his utterance—and I do not conceive it possible to have misread his utterance, because it is so careful, so strenuous, and so reiterated—has hoisted once more, in its most pronounced form, the flag of Irish Home Rule. I am not going even now to utter one jarring note which can conflict with the unity of the Free Trade party. To maintain that unity, even at the cost of personal effacement, must be the duty of every man who believes Free Trade to be the greatest practical issue before the country at this moment. But I object to the

raising of the banner of Home Rule, not merely because of high constitutional objections founded on the experience, the recent experience, of foreign European countries, but also because of my belief as to what will really conduce to the welfare of the Irish people itself. But I object to it mainly on this occasion for this reason—that it impairs the unity of the Free Trade party, and that it indefinitely postpones discussion on social and educational reform on which the country has set its heart. I, then, will add no more on this subject, except to say emphatically and explicitly, and once for all, that I cannot serve under that banner."

Chief Liberal Organisations.

The chief Liberal organisations are:—

Eighty Club, 3, Hare Court, Temple, London, E.C. Formed in 1880 to promote Liberal Education and stimulate Liberal organisation. The members lecture on political subjects and address Liberal Associations and meetings throughout the country. No fees are charged. Secretary, R. C. Hawkin.

League of Young Liberals. President, Lewis Harcourt, M.P.; Hon. Secretary, Aubrey Rees, New Reform Club, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Liberal Central Association, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster.

Liberal League, The, formed in 1902 to promote the policy of Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech, acting on the lines of that policy, but co-operating cordially with the rest of the Liberal Opposition. President, Lord Rosebery; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Asquith, Sir Henry Fowler, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. R. B. Haldane; Secretary, Mr. W. Allard. Editor of Literature Department, Mr. Percy L. Parker. Office, 34, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Liberal Publication Department, The, has offices at 42, Parliament Street, S.W., and its organ is the *Liberal Magazine*, issued monthly. The *Liberal Year Book* is published annually on Dec. 1st, and pamphlets and leaflets on current politics are issued at frequent intervals. Chairman, Mr. Augustine Birrell, K.C.; Secretary, Mr. Charles Geake.

London Liberal Federation, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster. Chairman, W. H. Dickinson, L.C.C.; Hon. Secretary, H. W. Carr-Gomm.

National Liberal Federation (Home Counties Division), 42, Parliament Street, Westminster. Hon. Secretary, Mr. Noel E. Buxton, M.P.; Secretary, W. M. Crook.

National Liberal Federation, The (for history see ed. '83). It consists of a union for national purposes of all the Liberal Associations throughout England and Wales. The Liberal Central Association is charged with the official care of the Parliamentary interests of the party, while the Federation chiefly represents and gives effect to the ascertained opinions of the rank and file of the party in the constituencies. The headquarters of the Federation are at 42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W. President, Mr. Augustine Birrell, K.C.; Chairman of Committee, Mr. Edward Evans; Secretary, Mr. Robert A. Hudson; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Frank Barter.

National Reform Union, The, was formed in 1864 by members of the Committee of the Anti-Corn-Law League, who took up the question of Parliamentary Reform after the defeat of Protection. Its first Chairman was George Wilson, who had been Chairman of the League. Its declared objects are: (1) The dissemination of

political knowledge and the furtherance of Liberal organisation, especially in the county constituencies; (2) The promotion and agitation of any leading question which an important section of the Liberal party may from time to time place before the nation, and in regard to which it may be thought desirable to move and instruct public opinion. It has over 400 affiliated and subscribing branches, and sends out lecturers all over the country. The officers are: President, Hon. P. Stanhope, M.P.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. J. Ogden; Treasurer, Mr. George Rhodes; Chairman of Executive, Mr. R. Barlow; Secretary, Mr. Arthur G. Symonds, M.A.; and the offices are at 50, Haworth's Buildings, 5, Cross Street, Manchester, and at 50, Parliament Street, Westminster.

Scottish Liberal Association. President, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B., M.P.; Hon. Treasurer, Captain Sinclair, M.P. Eastern Section: Secretary, A. D. Wood, 95, Princes Street, Edinburgh. Western Section: Secretary, William Webster, 7, West George Street, Glasgow.

Scottish Women's Liberal Federation, 7, West George Street, Glasgow. Secretary, Miss Alice Younger.

Women's Liberal Federation, 124, Victoria Street, S.W. Affiliated branches, 537; approximate aggregate membership, 75,200. President, The Countess of Aberdeen; Hon. Secretaries, Mrs. Broadley Reid and Lady Trevelyan; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Eva McLaren; Secretary, Miss Margaret Bunney.

Women's National Liberal Association, 138, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. Chairman of Executive, Mrs. Bryce; Secretary, Miss G. Leake Griffin.

Chief Unionist Organisations.

The chief Conservative organisations are:— Association of Conservative Clubs, St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W. Secretary, Hugh Bryan.

Conservative Central Office, St. Stephen's Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W. Telephone 3163 Gerrard. Telegrams, "Conservative, London." Principal Agent, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Haig; Secretary, C. G. Hennings.

National Conservative League. Grand Secretary, F. H. Relton, 9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, England, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. President, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu; Chairman of Council, Sir Walter R. Plummer, M.P.; Secretary, A. E. Southall.

National Union of Conservative Associations, Scotland, 119A, George Street, Edinburgh. President, Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P.; Secretary, George Brown, Advocate.

Primrose League. A league founded in 1833, which supports three principles—the maintenance of Religion, the Estates of the Realm and the Imperial Ascendency of the British Empire. On the anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death every member wears a bunch of primroses. The members, who include both sexes, are styled Knights, Dames, and Associates, and the branches are called "Habitations." The League is governed by a Grand Council which consists of 45 members besides the Grand Master four Trustees and the Treasurer. Grand Master, The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; Chancellor and Chairman of Grand Council, The Duke of Norfolk, E.M.K.G. President Ladies' Grand Council, Miss

Balfour. Members enrolled up to Oct. 1905 number, including Scotland, 1,722,825, divided among 2467 Habitations. Vice-Chancellor, George Lane-Fox; Registrar, F. Willis. Head Offices: 64, Victoria Street, S.W. Official Organ, *The Primrose League Gazette* (monthly), 3d.

The Liberal Unionists have a separate organisation called the

Liberal Unionist Council, formerly the Liberal Unionist Association, was formed to resist the Home Rule policy adopted by Mr. Gladstone in 1886, and reorganised in 1904 upon a fully representative basis. The Council consists of all Liberal Unionist Members of both Houses of Parliament, subscribing members, and representatives of branch associations in the proportion of one representative for every 1000 or portion of 1000 electors in the area covered by the Association. At the second annual meeting of the reconstituted Council, held at Bristol on Nov. 21st, 1905, 334 branch associations and constituencies were represented. President, The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P. Chairman of Committees, The Right Hon. Sir Savile B. Crossley, Bart., M.V.O., M.P. Secretary, John Boraston, Esq. Offices, 6, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

PARAGUAY.

The Republic of Paraguay is one of the most promising states of South America, situated between the rivers Parana and Paraguay. It is governed, under a Constitution proclaimed in Nov. 1870, by a President elected for four years, a Congress consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, both elected by universal suffrage, and five Ministers of State chosen by the President. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free and nominally compulsory. The army numbers about 1500 men, but every citizen between 20 and 35 is liable to military service. A railway of about 160 miles runs from Asuncion to Pirapo. There are vast supplies of timber in the forests, but the chief products are Yerba maté, or Paraguay tea, tobacco, hides, and timber. Cotton is now being cultivated also. A large number of cattle are reared, and minerals are to be found, but are not worked. There is an English settlement near Villa Rica, worked on a communistic, co-operative basis, called the Cosme Colony, and another Australian colony, both of which are succeeding. Capital, Asuncion, pop. 60,000.

Area about 150,000 sq. m.; pop., 1902, 650,000, including about 80,000 Indians. Revenue, 1900, £616,820; expenditure, £725,181; Foreign Debt of 1886-96—amount outstanding July 30th, 1905, £881,550; guarantee debt due to the Paraguay Central Railway April 30th, 1905, £1,442,509; imports, 1902, £466,459; 1903, £710,365; exports, 1902, £778,132; 1903, £850,730. Great Britain sent 32 per cent. of the imports in 1903, and Germany 14 per cent. Most of the exports go to the Argentine.

President (provisional), Don Juan Bautista Gaona.—President of the Senate, Don José Dacoud.—Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Cecilio Baez.

Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Eusebio Machain, 62, Rue Pierre Charron, Paris. Consul-General in London, Alfred James, 18,

Eldon Street, E.C.; *Consul*, Alexander Baillie; in *Liverpool*, William Nelson.

British Minister in Asuncion, W. H. D. Haggard, Esq. (resident in Buenos Ayres); *British Consul at Asuncion*, C. W. G. Gosling.

Pastel Society, The. This Society was founded in 1898 to revive public interest in the art of pastel painting, and includes among its members most of the well-known English and foreign pastellists. The annual exhibition, which is limited to the works of members, is held at the Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly. *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Marion Gemmell; *Acting Secretary*, Mr. Edgar Blackmore.

Patent Agents, Chartered Institute of, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C. *Sec. and Registrar*, H. Howgrave Graham.

PATENTS AND THE PATENT OFFICE.

Patents for the United Kingdom are issued by the *Comptroller-General of Patents* at the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.

The law relating to patents is embodied in the *Patents Acts* of 1883, 1885, 1886, 1888, 1901, and 1902. The procedure to be observed in applying for a patent is regulated by the *Patents Rules*. The Acts, Rules, and other official publications are on sale at the Patent Office, and can be obtained through the post. A circular containing a large amount of useful information can also be obtained free on application at the Patent Office. The *Official Journal*, published weekly, and containing illustrated abridgments of recently patented inventions, can be consulted at many public libraries. The *Library of the Patent Office*, which is free to all comers, and provides excellent facilities for readers, contains all the official publications, the specifications of all patents granted in the United Kingdom, and in the United States, France, Germany, and other foreign states, and an extensive collection of technological journals and textbooks, both British and foreign.

Patents are usually, though not necessarily, taken out through professional patent agents. A list of Registered Patent Agents may be obtained from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, or through any bookseller.

The official fees to be paid, before a patent is sealed, amount to £5, of which £1 is paid on application, £3 on the filing of a complete specification, and £1 on sealing. A patent is granted for a term of fourteen years from the date of application, subject to the payment, before the end of the fourth and each succeeding year, of the prescribed renewal fees, all or any of which may be paid in advance. The renewal fees are £5 in respect of the fifth year, £6 in respect of the sixth year, and so on to £14 in respect of the fourteenth year, the total fees amounting to £100 for the fourteen years. Under exceptional circumstances the patent may be prolonged for a further period not exceeding fourteen years.

An application for a patent must be accompanied by either a provisional specification or a complete specification. If a provisional specification is filed in the first instance, a complete specification must be filed within a period of six months (formerly nine months) from the date of application. Patents may be obtained for inventions communicated from abroad. Inventions which have already been patented in certain foreign and colonial states,

may be patented in the United Kingdom as of the date of the first foreign application, provided that the British application is made in company with a complete specification within twelve months from the date of the first foreign application. The complete specification, in this case, whether accepted or not, becomes open to public inspection on the expiry of the twelve months. By an *International Convention* similar rights are accorded in the same foreign and colonial states to British patentees. During 1903 Germany and Mexico acceded to this Convention.

Applications for patents and the accompanying specifications are examined in the Patent Office, to see that they comply with the *Patents Acts*. Amendment may be required. After acceptance, and before the patent is sealed, there is an interval, during which the patent is liable to outside opposition, on the ground that the invention has already been patented or on certain other grounds.

The *Patents Act, 1902*, amended the law relating to the examination of applications for patents, and also that relating to compulsory licences. *Section 1*, which by an order of the *Board of Trade* takes effect from Jan. 1st, 1905, provides for an official investigation in respect of each application for a patent, in connection with which a complete specification has been filed, as to whether the invention claimed has been wholly or in part claimed or described in any complete specification published before the date of the application, the investigation being limited to the specifications of British patents dating back not more than fifty years from the date of the application. The applicant is to be informed of the result of the investigation, and an opportunity given to him to amend his specification if necessary. Failing satisfactory amendment, the *Comptroller-General* may amend the specification by inserting references to prior specifications by way of notice to the public. This new procedure, though intended to secure to the applicant a valid patent and to prevent the re-patenting of old inventions, is not to be held in any way to guarantee the validity of any patent.

Section 2 provides that a patent granted under *section 1* shall not be held to be invalidated by reason only of the publication of the invention in a specification deposited pursuant to an application made more than fifty years before the date of the patent. *Section 3*, which has been in force since the passing of the Act, enables any person to petition the *Board of Trade*, alleging that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to a patented invention have not been satisfied, and praying for the grant of a compulsory licence, or, in the alternative, for the revocation of the patent. If the parties do not come to an arrangement, the *Board of Trade*, if satisfied that a *prima-facie* case has been made out, are to refer the petition to the *Judicial Committee of the Privy Council*, which may either order the patentee to grant licences or revoke the patent, though no order of revocation is to be made before the expiration of three years from the date of the patent, or if the patentee gives satisfactory reasons for his default.

Supplementary Patents Rules have been in force since Jan. 1st, 1905. They include new rules as regards claims and as to what will be regarded as one invention, rules regulating the procedure under *section 1* of the *Patents Act*

of 1902, a rule prescribing an additional fee of £1 on the sealing of a patent, and some slightly modified rules as regards the preparation of specifications and drawings. An applicant is to be allowed two months to amend his specification, after being informed that his invention has been wholly or in part claimed in a previous specification; and, in the event of his failing to amend within that period, he may obtain a hearing before the Comptroller.

In the year 1904 there were 29,678 applications for patents; 22,442 provisional specifications, and 15,920 complete specifications, were filed; 15,089 patents were sealed.

Patti, Madame Adelina Giovanna Maria, was b. at Madrid in 1843. Was trained professionally under Ettore Barili, her step-brother, and made her first appearance on the stage at New York in '59. She first appeared in London in '61, as Amina in "La Sonnambula" at Covent Garden, and at once became the favourite *prima donna* of the day. She married in '68 Henri, Marquis de Caux, equerry to Napoleon III., from whom she was divorced in '83; Signor Nicolini, who died in '98; and Baron Olaf Rudolph Cederström in Jan. '99. Madame Patti in '95 reappeared at Covent Garden after a ten-years' absence. She now confines herself to concerts.

PERSIA.

An independent Asiatic state lying between Turkey and Afghanistan, three times as large as France. The Shah of Persia is Muzaffer-ed-Din, K.G., Hon. G.C.M.G., a son of Nasr-ed-Din, the late Shah, and was b. March 25th, 1853. He was nominated by his father for the succession in spite of his being the second, and not the eldest son, the Shah having the power always to appoint his successor. He held the post of Governor-General of the Azerbaijan province, his elder brother, Zil-es-Sultan, being Governor of Ispahan. On the death of his father by an assassin's hand, Muzaffer-ed-Din quietly succeeded to the throne (May 1st, '96), and was enthroned at Teheran (June 8th). He visited Germany and England in 1902, and afterwards went on to France and Russia; and paid another visit to the Czar at St. Petersburg in September 1905. The heir apparent is his son Mohammed Ali Mirza, b. in '72. The Shah, officially called the "Shah-inshah" or king of kings, is the autocrat of the realm, subject only to the precepts of the Mahometan religion, and carries on his government through a cabinet of responsible ministers.

An imperial decree was published on March 21st, 1905, ordering the reorganisation of the army. Under the new scheme there will be 12 divisions, composed of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Details of the composition of the first division showed that it will consist of nine battalions of infantry, in all 7700 strong, artillery 500 strong, and 2900 cavalry.

The country is divided into 33 provinces under governors-general, generally called Hakim, who, with the Sheikhs-el-Islam, or chief judges of the cities, administer justice and superintend the collection of the revenue. The provinces are subdivided into districts, which are placed under lieut.-governors, and every town and village has its administrative officer. The chiefs of the nomad tribes exercise authority over them and collect the revenues from them. The nomads consist chiefly of

Arabs, Turks, Kurds and Leks, and altogether number nearly 2,000,000. The priests have great power in the country. Many colleges exist for instruction in religion, which is of the Shia sect, and in Persian literature. The chief cities are Teheran (pop. 250,000), Tabriz (180,000), Ispahan (80,000), Meshed, and Shiraz.

The Persian Gulf.

The principal ports are Bunder Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, and Enzeli, Meshed-i-Sar, and Bender-i-Gez on the Caspian. Belgian officials administer the Customs Department. The trade and shipping of the Persian Gulf ports are very largely in British hands. The chief products of the country are silk, cotton, fruits, gums, opium, carpets, and tobacco. Dried fruits are exported in large quantities as food for the Russian peasants, and Russian money is being used to stimulate the culture of cotton. Wool is exported to Bombay and Baghdad. There are considerable mineral deposits, but they are very little worked. Imports, 1904: Bushire, £889,825 (£389,323 from United Kingdom, £204,009 from India); Lingah, £307,690 (£193,473 from India); Bunder Abbas, £317,808 (£150,580 from India, £99,134 from United Kingdom); exports, 1904, Bushire, £454,981 (£72,527 to United Kingdom, £122,911 to India, £184,760 to China); Lingah, £248,956; Bunder Abbas, £122,165 (£91,820 to India).

Khorasan and Seistan.

The Persian provinces of Khorasan and Seistan lie on the western border of Afghanistan, and of late years Russian influence has been actively at work in them, mainly through commercial agents. A branch of the Transcaspian Railway is proposed, to run from Ashkhabad to Meshed. A direct trade route from Quetta to Seistan has been opened up by the Indian Government, running along the Baluch side of the Afghan border, but the experiment has not been attended with any considerable success. The river Halmand forms part of the boundary between Seistan and Afghanistan, or rather between Persian Seistan and Afghan Seistan; and as the river is constantly shifting its bed, disputes have arisen, and in 1902 a British Commission was appointed to investigate the matter. The work was commenced under Col. McMahon in 1903, and completed in 1905, the Mission leaving Nasratabad on May 15th and arriving at Quetta on June 17th. The work of the Mission was greatly delayed by intrigues which appeared to be Russian in their origin. The demarcation of the boundary was agreed to in September 1904, and pillars were erected for a distance of 200 miles, settling the frontier, which follows the old bed of the Halmand, and is fixed irrespective of future changes in the course of the river. The Mission also made an award as to the distribution of the Halmand water.

Statistics, Finance, and Trade.

Area, 628,000 sq. m.; pop. about 9,000,000. Revenue, 1900, about £1,500,000; 1904, £1,327,000. The Government obtained from the (British) Imperial Bank of Persia in '92 a loan of £300,000, repayable in eighty half-yearly instalments, but arrangements were made in 1900 to repay this in favour of a Russian loan. The Persian Loan Bank, most of the shares of which are held by the Russian State Bank, by Imperial command, undertook to advance

a 5-per-cent. loan of 22,500,000 roubles guaranteed by all the Customs duties of Persia except those of Farsistan and the ports of the Persian Gulf. It was stipulated that Persia should pay off all other and previous pecuniary obligations, that is, the £500,000 7-per-cent. Anglo-Persian loan of '92, and this was shortly afterwards done. In April 1902 another 4 per cent. gold loan of 10,000,000 roubles, to be redeemed within a period of 75 years, was advanced, with the approval of the Russian Government, by the Discount and Loan Bank of Persia, which received from the Persian Government a concession for the construction and control of a road from the Caucasian frontier to Kazvin, *viâ* Tabriz. Besides her financial and commercial holds upon the country, Russia has a commanding influence through her advantageous position along the northern boundary of the country, her control of the Persian troops, who are mainly under Russian officers, and her political agents throughout the country. See RUSSIA, p. 524.

Imports, 1900-1, £4,256,000; 1901-2, £5,584,000; 1902-3, £4,970,635; 1903-4, £7,000,657; exports, 1901-2, £2,800,000; 1902-3, £3,387,686; 1903-4, £4,632,264. Of the total trade in 1903-4, viz., £11,632,921, the trade with Russia amounted to £6,186,000, imports being £3,358,770 and exports £2,827,497. British trade amounted to £2,718,381, imports £2,334,529 and exports £383,852. The trade with other countries was: Turkey, £840,000; France, £746,000; Austria-Hungary, £220,000; Afghanistan, £186,000; Italy, £146,000; United States, £128,000; Germany, £111,000; other countries, £352,000.

In Feb. 1903 a Commercial Agreement with Russia was concluded, and although the most-favoured-nation treatment was expressly reserved for those countries then enjoying it, as Great Britain was under the '57 Commercial Treaty, there were strong complaints that Russian trade was given substantial advantages by the new tariff set up, and British trade penalised. A Commercial Convention with Great Britain was ratified in May 1903, continuing the most-favoured-nation treatment, and setting out a new tariff in detail. A British Indian Commercial Mission visited the country in the winter of 1904-5.

Diplomatic.

Ministry: *Prime Minister*, H.R.H. Ain-ed-Dowleh; *Foreign Affairs*, H.E. Mushir-ed-Dowleh; *Interior*, H.I.H. Ain-ed-Dowleh; *Finance*, Nasr-ed-Dowleh; *Mines*, H.E. Mohandes-ul-Mamalik; *Instruction and Telegraphs*, H.E. Moukher-al-Dowleh; *Postal*, H.E. Monsieur Naus, who is also Director of Customs; *Minister of Press*, H.E. Nadim-es-Sultan.

Persian Legation in London, Cornwall House, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.—*Envoy in London*, H.H. Prince Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan, Ala-es-Sultana, hon. G.C.V.O.

British Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General at Teheran, Sir Arthur H. Hardinge, K.C.M.G., K.C.B. Secretary, E. M. Grant Duff.

Political Resident for the Persian Gulf, Major P. Z. Cox, C.I.E. (acting), Bushire.

British Consuls:—*Consuls-General*: Major P. Z. Cox, C.I.E. (Bushire); J. R. Preece, C.M.G. (Isfahan); Major P. M. Sykes (acting), C.M.G. (Meshed); A. C. Wratistlaw, C.M.G. (Tabriz). *Consuls*: Capt. Haworth (Kerman); Capt. MacPherson (Seistan); T. G. Grahame (Shiraz); Capt. Watson (Turbat-i-Haidari); Lieut. W.

H. Shakespear (Bunder Abbas); Capt. H. A. K. Gough (Kermanshah).

PERU.

A republic on the W. coast of S. America. The disastrous war with Chile, which broke out in 1875, and resulted in the cession to Chile of Tarapaca (absolutely) and of Arica and Tacna (provisionally), completely shattered the power of Peru. It was agreed that Arica and Tacna should be subject to Chile for ten years from '84, and that a plebiscite should then decide whether or no they should revert to Peru; but that plebiscite has never taken place, partly because of revolutionary outbreaks in Peru; and now Chile has consolidated her position in the two provinces there. An arbitration treaty as to the Bolivian boundary was signed (Jan. 2nd, 1903), appointing the Argentine Government as arbitrator. A dispute with Brazil arose respecting the Acre territory in 1904, and the situation looked threatening for a time, but eventually it was agreed to settle the matter by amicable negotiation or arbitration.

The Constitution of '56, revised in '60, is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a House of Representatives (108) elected by the provinces, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants, and a Senate (48) elected by the 18 departments and the province of Callao. One-third of the members of both Houses retire every two years. Congress meets annually on July 28th. Executive in the hands of a President elected for four years.

Absolute political but not religious freedom allowed, the constitution prohibiting the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion, although some degree of toleration exists. Education is nominally compulsory and free in the elementary schools, but is badly neglected. More than half the population are Indians, the rest including those of Spanish descent and mixed races. Army about 3000 strong in time of peace, and a small navy of 4 vessels. There are vast stretches of rich agricultural and pastoral lands, besides profitable mining fields and immense forests. The climate is very good, and the country is admirably suited for European immigrants. There are about 1050 miles of railways belonging to the State, but ceded to the bondholders in '90 for a term of 66 years. Several new lines are now being constructed. Chief products are silver, copper, gold, sugar, wool, cotton, coffee and guano. In the comparative freedom from internal dissensions since '99 a decided improvement in commercial, mining, and railway development has been noticeable. The mineral output in 1901 was valued at £4,472,000, of which nearly half was copper. The chief cities are the capital, Lima (pop. 100,000), Arequipa (35,000), Cuzco (20,000), and Callao (16,000).

Area, 713,674 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 3,500,000. **Revenue** (mainly derived from customs), 1904, £2,107,894; **expenditure**, £2,191,703. **Imports**, 1902, £3,428,283; 1903, £3,783,380; 1904, £4,298,003; **exports**, 1902, £3,793,971; 1903, £3,857,753; 1904, £4,056,639. The United Kingdom sent £1,732,645 of the imports and took £2,099,460 of the exports in 1904. **Internal debt**, £3,500,000.

President, Señor Don José Pardo (assumed office Sept. 24th, 1904).

Vice-President, Señor José S. Caveno.

Ministry: *Premier and Minister for Finance*, Señor Augusto B. Leguía.—*Foreign Affairs*, Señor Javier Prado y Ugarteche.—*Interior*, Señor Eulogio Romero.—*War and Marine*, Colonel Pedro E. Muñiz.—*Public Works*, Señor José Balta.—*Justice*, Señor J. Polar.

Minister in London, Señor Don Carlos G. Cardamo, 104, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Charge d'Affaires*, Señor Don Eduardo Lembcke.—*Secretary*, Señor Don Ricardo E. Lembcke.—*Attaché*, Señor Don P. E. Caballero.

British Minister in Lima, Mr. W. N. Beauclerk.

British Consul-General in Callao, Mr. Alfred St. John, C.M.G.; **Consul at Iquitos**, D. Cazes.

Pharmaceutical Society, 17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. **President**, R. A. Robinson, J.P.; **Sec. and Registrar**, Richard Bremridge.

Philharmonic Society, Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W. **Hon. Sec.**, Francesco Berger, Esq.

Phillips, Stephen, is a son of the Rev. Stephen Phillips, D.D., Precentor of Peterborough Cathedral, and was b. near Oxford, ed. at Stratford and Peterborough Grammar Schools, and afterwards went on the stage, playing in Benson's company. He then became an Army tutor, and after a time devoted himself to literature. His publications include "Christ in Hades," "Poems" (crowned by the *Academy*), "The Sin of David," "Paolo and Francesca," "Herod," "Ulysses," and "Aylmer's Secret," the last four of which have been produced upon the stage. Address: Woodthorpe Road, Ashford, Middlesex.

Photographic Society, Royal, 66, Russell Square, W.C. **President**, Major-Gen. J. Waterhouse, I.A.; **Sec.**, J. McIntosh.

PHOTOGRAPHY, 1905.

The scientific and technical side of photography has been the object of so much strenuous effort on the part of a vast army of amateur and expert investigators that it is not to be expected that after half a century a single year should be distinguished by any epoch-making discovery as that which brought about the almost universal use of dry plates in the place of wet collodion. On the artistic or pictorial side of photography the advance which has recently been made, and any progress that may yet come, must be not so much from photography itself as from entirely outside influences; for whilst the pictorial worker may be ready enough to seize upon and avail himself of any mechanical or chemical improvement placed at his disposal by his technical co-worker, the process as we have it to-day is all-sufficient for his needs. In an address at the Royal Photographic Society which the President, General Waterhouse, delivered in Oct. 1905, reviewing what had been done in photography during the past 50 years, he expressed the opinion that it was a matter of regret that so little was now left for the photographer to do in the way of preparing his own plates and papers, because of the valuable educational feature it had removed from the photographer's work; while he admitted that the facilities offered by the ready-made dry plates and papers had been the cause of the enormous development both in pictorial aspects and in scientific investigation. In the old days there was far more interchange of information than now, when most of the processes of manufacture are trade secrets.

In the 1905 annual Traill Taylor lecture, de-

livered by Mr. Chapman Jones, the lecturer, pointed out that the matters of primary importance are truth of outline, extent of image, fineness and depth of definition, and the absence of false images and lights. The elimination of distortion even now, and in the best instruments, is only comparatively successful. With regard to depth of definition, it has been repeatedly asserted that this depended absolutely on focal length and aperture—a notion which seems to be in error, inasmuch as it is an attempt to force into practical effect theoretical conditions that could never be fully realised. It is the recognition of the necessity of a lens having power to define over a large field that has brought about improvement. Advance of a like kind does not seem to have been made in camera construction. The increased use of a small folding front, the telescopic baseboard, and general reduction in size and stability, all indicate an almost reckless competition amongst makers to secure the suffrages of the public. Elegance of appearance, greater compactness, and the addition of movements not essential in practice, have not conduced to the production of really better apparatus.

The endeavour to increase the sensitiveness of dry plates still continues; though the refinements in this direction are apt to be misleading, inasmuch as the practical gain of greater light sensitiveness involves definite conditions. Similarly the orthochromatic plate is being more generally used, and the necessity of using a screen of appropriate colour through which to filter the rays of light is also being more recognised.

No new printing process made its appearance during 1905, but several varieties of printing papers, on the lines of a partially soluble pigment held in some such medium as gum arabic or gelatine, were brought forward with more or less success. The oil printing method, much spoken of a year or so ago, has not found many devotees, and its natural deficiencies need to be eliminated before it can possibly be popular. Colour photography for all practical purposes remains where it was. The superposition of three transparent films, each of one of the complementary colours, is sometimes varied by the successive absorption of the three colours by a prepared gelatine surface. The multiplication of developing reagents, which was such a marked feature a few years ago, seems for the time to have ceased. Chemists and dealers in photographic materials have of late devoted themselves more particularly to putting up the necessary salts for developing, fixing, toning, etc., in concentrated form.

The exhibitions of photographs which stood out with particular prominence were as follows:—The Scottish Salon, the second of its kind, was held early in the year in the Royal Institute of Fine Arts at Glasgow, and resulted in a remarkably good collection of work. Apart from the general Scottish exhibit, there were invited collections by Mr. Alex. Keighley and Herr Alfred Enke, of Stuttgart. The third of the series of Northern Exhibitions, held in Manchester. Liverpool, and Leeds in rotation, was held at Leeds in July. A large quantity of work of high average merit was brought together in the competitive classes, and two large galleries contained the whole of the pictorial photography exhibit of the British section of the St. Louis International Exhibi-

tion. At the close of the Leeds Exhibition the St. Louis Collection was transferred to the art galleries at Rochdale, and subsequently to the Municipal Art Museum at Bolton, in Lancashire, and the Whitechapel Art Gallery, London, before its formal disposal.

In both the London exhibitions a notable departure was made. The exhibition of The Royal Photographic Society was held, as of late years, in the New Gallery, Regent Street, London; but the competitive element in the pictorial section was abolished, and no medals were given, except in the scientific section. The thirteenth Photographic Salon, owing to the demolition of the Dudley Gallery, was held in the Gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Watercolours. Those members of the Society who live abroad were invited to form in several foreign countries independent selection committees, and all works up to a specified number sent by them were accepted and hung without being submitted to the home committee. Thus France, America, and Austro-Germany were better and more characteristically represented than on previous occasions. At both the London exhibitions the receipts for admissions and sales of catalogues were far in advance of of previous years, thus indicating increased public interest in the purely pictorial or artistic side of photography.

The Camera Club of London was voluntarily wound up in September, some 270 of its members being transferred by arrangement to the Blenheim Club in St. James's Square.

Amongst the publications of 1905 are "The Book of Photography," by Paul Hasluck, and new editions of "Science and Practice of Photography" (Chapman Jones); "The Studio and what to do in it" (H. P. Robinson); whilst the devotion of the summer number of the *Studio* to pictorial photography under the title "Art in Photography" may be taken as giving something like authoritative recognition to the art claims of photography.

Phrenological Society, British, founded 1836, incorporated '99, has for its objects the scientific study of phrenology, and the practical application of phrenology to the analysis of the mind and the delineation of individual character. It holds examinations and grants certificates. **Hon. Sec., Mr. F. R. Warren.** Office, 63, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Finero, Arthur Wing, dramatic author, was b. in London in 1855. Commencing a legal career, he afterwards became connected with the stage, and acted at the Lyceum and Haymarket Theatres. Devoting himself to play-writing he produced his first piece, which was entitled "Two can Play at that Game," at the Lyceum. Other plays from his pen include "£200 a Year" ('77), "The Money Spinner" ('80), "The Squire" ('81), "Lords and Commons," "The Rocket" ('83), "The Magistrate" ('85), "Sweet Lavender," "The Profligate," "In Chancery," "Lady Bountiful," "The Times," "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" ('93), "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" and "The Benefit of the Doubt" ('95), "The Princess and the Butterfly" ('97), "Ireland of the Wells" ('98), "The Gay Lord Quex" ('99), "Iris" (1901), "Letty" (1903), and "A Wife without a Smile" (1904). He also collaborated with Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Comyns Carr in "The Beauty Stone," a romantic musical drama produced in May '98. Address: Stillands, North Chapel, Sussex.

Pius X. His Holiness **Pius X.**, the 258th Roman Pontiff, succeeded to the Pontificate on Aug. 4th, 1903. His name is Giuseppe (*Anglicè* Joseph) Sarto, and he was born June 2nd, 1835, at Riese, in the diocese of Treviso, his father being a minor municipal official. His relatives are still shopkeepers and people of humble position. He was educated at Castelfranco and the diocesan seminary of Padua, and ordained priest Sept. 18th, 1858. He officiated nine years as curate at Tombolo, nine years as parish priest of Salzano; and in recognition of his services was made Canon and Chancellor of the diocese of Treviso in '75, the Bishop also appointing him spiritual director and religious instructor in the diocesan seminary. In '84 he was appointed Bishop of Mantua, and his conspicuous ability attracted the attention of Leo XIII., who made him a Cardinal and Patriarch of Venice in 1893. His charity and tact in the discharge of the duties of his high position brought him unbounded popularity, and he was more than once instrumental in settling serious strikes and labour disputes. When the foundation stone of the new Campanile was laid in April 1903 he performed the ceremony of benediction, and made special reference in his speech on the occasion to the historic glories of the House of Savoy. He also came into direct personal contact with the King and Queen of Italy while he was Cardinal, but he is credited with an inflexible resolve to maintain the rights and liberty of the Church. On the death of Leo XIII., July 20th, 1903, the Conclave met July 31st, and on Aug. 4th, at the seventh scrutiny, after a session of less than three days, elected Cardinal Sarto as Pope, and he chose to be known as Pope Pius X. His career, it will be seen, has been spent in the pastoral and episcopal service of the Church rather than in the paths of diplomatic and official service. He is described as possessing a fine physique, and being a man of personal fascination and splendid presence. He has always shown deep interest in social questions and the betterment of the life of the poor. His charity at Venice was proverbial, and "more than once," according to the *Dublin Review*, "the episcopal ring of the chief pastor of Venice was in pawn, in order that the cry of the indigent poor should not be left unheeded." It is said that the average annual expenses of the Vatican are about £286,400. Of this sum £20,000 are at the Pope's disposal, £28,000 go to the cardinals, £18,400 to poor bishops, £72,000 for administration of apostolic palaces, £40,000 for diplomatic expenses, £60,000 for employes, £48,000 for schools and charities.

Plumer, Major-Gen. H. C. O., C.B., Third Military Member of the Army Council and Quartermaster-General to the Forces, entered the York and Lancaster Regiment '76, and attained his majority '93. He served in the Soudan in '84 and in South Africa '96, when he raised and commanded a force of mounted rifles in the Matabele rebellion. In '99 he went to Rhodesia to organise a force to protect the southern frontier, and after the relief of Mafeking he commanded a column, and took part in the operations against De Wet. For his services he was promoted Major-General, and in 1903 was appointed to the command of the 10th Division and 19th Brigade, Fourth Army Corps. He was given his present appointment on Feb. 12th, 1904.

Pobiedonostzeff, Constantine, was b. at Moscow, 1827. He was Professor of Civil Law at Moscow, '59 to '65, and tutor to the Czar Alexander III. In '68 he was created a senator, in '72 elected a member of the Imperial Council, and after the accession of Alexander III., in '81, he was appointed Procurator of the Holy Synod, but he ceased to hold that office in 1905. His influence with his Imperial master then increased, and he endeavoured to strengthen the influence of Greek orthodoxy on the Russian policy. In '68 he published "Cours de Droit Civile," and a manual of Civil Procedure. He has also translated "De Imitatione Christi" from the Latin of Thomas à Kempis. A volume of essays from his pen, translated into French, German, and English, and entitled "Reflections of a Russian Statesman," was published in England in '98. The general thesis of these essays is that autocracy is the only really suitable form of government. Among the most fallacious of political principles is, he holds, that of the sovereignty of the people, out of it springing Parliamentary government, which he contends is the highest expression of egoism. See RUSSIA.

Poet Laureate. An office in the household of the sovereigns of Great Britain, the appellation having its origin in a custom of the English Universities, which continued to 1512, of presenting a laurel leaf to graduates in rhetoric and versification, the king's "laureate" being a graduated rhetorician in the service of the king. The first appointment of a poet laureate dates from the reign of Edward IV., the first patent being granted in 1630. It was formerly the duty of the poet laureate to write an ode on the birthday of the monarch, but this custom has been discontinued since the reign of George III. Amongst those who have held this office may be mentioned Dryden, Southey, Wordsworth, and Tennyson. Mr. Alfred Austin (*q.v.*) is the present holder of the office.

Political Parties. The article on Parties in the United Kingdom will be found under PARLIAMENT, p. 455. In the case of the chief foreign countries, particulars of the leading political parties will be found in the articles on those countries given under their proper alphabetical headings.

Polytechnic, Regent Street. With the view of further developing the movement on behalf of young men to whom the late Mr. Quintin Hogg had shown such generosity, he purchased in '80 the old Polytechnic, in Regent Street, for £50,000, and converted it into a great technical and recreative school. The curriculum embraces over 500 classes weekly in upwards of 80 different subjects, including carpentering, plumbing, metal work, engineering, pottery work, photography, furniture, decorative art, electricity, etc. A Young Women's Institute has also been founded in premises adjoining the Polytechnic, and promises to be as successful as the latter. The Marlborough Rooms, acquired in '92, have been converted into one of the most commodious schools of art in London. Mr. J. E. K. Studd is Vice-President, Mr. R. Mitchell Director of Education, and the Secretary is Mr. Leonard H. Harris. Continental tours are also a feature of the Institute, over 6000 persons making use of them every year. They include cruises to Norway, visits to the Polytechnic chalets in Switzerland, where a considerable freehold has been purchased, and trips all over the Continent, Baltic, Madeira, etc.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal is a kingdom in the Peninsula in S.W. Europe, under Carlos I. of the House of Braganza. Area (including the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the kingdom), 35,490 sq. m.; pop. about 5,423,132.

The Azores, a group of islands in the North Atlantic; area, 922 sq. m.; pop. 256,291. Capital, Ponta Delgada, on San Miguel Island; but the Governor usually resides at Angra, in the island of Terceira. They are governed as a province of Portugal.

The Madeira Islands lie off the N.W. African coast. Area, 314 sq. m.; pop. 150,574. Capital and port, Funchal, a fine town of 20,000 inhabitants.

The Constitution of 1826 (amended in '52, '85, and '95) gives a special moderating power to the king. There are two legislative chambers, the Peers and the Deputies, collectively called the Cortes. In case of a disagreement between the two legislative chambers, a committee of both decides, and if the committee disagree, the king decides. The Chamber of Peers consists of 90 members nominated for life, in addition to the princes of the blood and the twelve bishops of the continental dioceses. The nominated peers may be selected without limitation as to class, but certain restrictions and disqualifications are imposed. The second Chamber is composed of members elected under a system of universal suffrage every four years, to the number of 155, of whom 7 are elected by Portuguese colonies. The king has no veto on a law twice passed by both houses.

The army was reorganised on Oct. 1st, '99. The peace footing is 62,427, including 33,420 militia. The infantry of the line are 18,000, the cavalry 3032, the dragoons 1804, the light troops 1212, the field artillery 3375, and the horse artillery 479. The total number of guns is 448. The war footing is 100,264, including 52,675 militia. By a law introduced in Sept. '95, the service is 3 years with the colours, 5 with the first reserve and 4 with the second. There is in addition a colonial army of 9000. The rules of exemption are most liberal, a sum of money paid to the Government being accepted as an equivalent. There are 4 military districts—Lisbon, Vizeu, Oporto, and Evora, with garrisons at the Azores and Madeira. The forces are disposed thus: 4 divisions of the active army; cavalry, artillery, and engineers, independent of the divisions, the garrison of Madeira and the Azores, and the troops of the reserve.

The number of men in the navy is about 5000, and, in addition, there are 2 vice-admirals, 5 rear-admirals, 16 captains, 25 commanders, 25 lieutenant-commanders, 80 lieutenants, 110 sub-lieutenants, 37 midshipmen, and 96 cadets. The age for retirement of a vice-admiral is 70 years, rear-admiral 66 years, and other officers 64 years. The strength in ships built and building on Nov. 30th was:—

| | Built. | Projected. |
|---------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Battleship | 1 | — |
| Coast defence vessels | 2 | — |
| Unprotected cruisers | 7 | — |
| Torpedo vessels | 16 | — |
| Torpedo-boats | 11 | — |

The two coast defence vessels vessels are to

be of 2500 tons displacement, and will steam 15 knots. There are four small docks at Lisbon.

For the administration of justice there are courts of first instance in all the chief towns, appeal courts at Lisbon, Oporto, and Ponta Delgada in the Azores, and a Supreme Court at Lisbon. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education, though nominally compulsory, is in a very backward state. The capital, Lisbon, has a pop. of 357,000; and Oporto has a pop. of 172,421. Three-fifths of the people are engaged in agriculture, and about one-fifth in industrial occupations. Chief exports: wine, cork, cattle, sardines, fruit, and copper. There are valuable minerals, but they are very little worked. There are 1477 miles of railway, of which 531 belong to the State.

Revenue (estimated), 1902-3, £12,203,000; expenditure, £12,415,000; imports, 1902, £12,019,532; exports, £7,359,936. Public debt, 1901, £171,723,502.

Ministry: *Premier*, Senhor Luciano Castro. — *Interior*, Senhor E. Y. Coelho. — *Finance*, Senhor Espregueira. — *Foreign Affairs*, Senhor Villaca. — *Justice*, Senhor A. Montenegro. — *Marine*, Senhor Moreira, jun. — *War*, General Sebastiao Telles. — *Public Works*, Senhor Eduardo Coelho.

British Minister: at Lisbon, The Hon. Francis Villiers, C.B.—*First Secretary*, Arthur R. Peel. — *Military Attaché*, Col. Hon. Stuart Wortley. — *Commercial Attaché*, Herbert B. Harrison.

British Consuls: F. H. Cowper, I. S. O. (Lisbon), E. R. E. Vicars (Madeira), R. A. Becker (Marmagao), H. Grant (Oporto), W. Read (St. Michael's).

Minister in London, Marquis de Soveral, 12, Gloucester Place, W.

Sovereign.

Carlos I., King of Portugal, is the son of King Louis I., and was b. Sept. 28th, 1863. Prior to his accession to the throne he was known as the Duke of Braganza. In May '86 he married Marie Amélie, daughter of the Comte de Paris. He succeeded his father as King of Portugal Oct. 10th, '89. The heir to the throne is Luiz Philippe, Duke of Braganza, born March 21st, '87, who was in 1902 made a Knight of the Garter by King Edward VII. During the financial difficulties of '92 the King and the royal family renounced 20 per cent. of the endowments paid them by the nation, a sacrifice of £23,000 a year. His Majesty visited King Edward VII. at Windsor in 1902 and 1904; received President Loubet at Lisbon Oct. 27th, 1905, and returned the visit at Paris on Nov. 22nd, 1905.

Colonies.

Angola is the name given to Portuguese South-West Africa, or Lower Guinea. It is bounded on the north and east by the Congo State and Rhodesia, on the south by German South-West Africa, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The King of Italy's award as to the boundary between Angola and the Barotse region of Rhodesia was published in July 1905. (See Rhodesia, p. 63.) Estimated area, 517,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated officially at 19,400,000, but probably not more than 5,000,000. Capital, St. Paul de Loanda. Divided into six districts: Congo, Loanda, Benguela, Lunda, Huila, and Mossamedes. The greater part of the country is in the hands of the native owners under their

tribal chiefs, the Bantus numbering several millions. There are 244 miles of railway in operation, the line running from the coast to Luculla. A line from Benguela to the interior has been begun. It will connect Katanga and the Tanganyika Co.'s concessions on the west coast. A line from Mossamedes to the tableland of Chella was authorised in June 1905. The chief products are coffee, rubber, sugar, oils, and ivory, and the trade is chiefly carried on by bartering with the natives, but there are great agricultural and mining possibilities. A company working in Mossamedes has a concession for mining, cattle-rearing, and fish-curing; and minerals, including gold, are known to exist in paying quantities. There are several other companies at work in the colony. Imports, 1903, £962,218; exports, £890,951 (milreis at 3s. 6d.).

British Consul, A. Nightingale (Loanda).

Cape Verde Islands lie 350 miles from Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa. Belong to Portugal. Capital, Praia. Coaling station, St. Vincent. Area, 1480 sq. m.; pop. 147,424. Chief products coffee, tamarinds and millet. The people are Portuguese and Negro.

British Consul, W. Rice (St. Vincent).

Portuguese East Africa comprises the two districts of Lorenzo Marques and Mozambique, which are separated from one another by the Zambesi, and the other smaller districts of Zambesia, Inhambane, Gaza, and Tete. Its coast-line extends southwards from Cape Delgado, the southern extremity of the coast-line of German East Africa, to Kosi Bay, just below Delagoa Bay, at a point separating British from Portuguese territory, as fixed by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of '91. The colony is administered by a Royal Commissioner appointed for three years. There is a military force of about 5000 men. The Manica and Sofala region, where gold exists, is placed under the Mozambique Company, which has a royal charter. The Nyasa Company, which also has a royal charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio. Other companies are working in Zambesia and other parts of the country. The two principal railways of this region are the Delagoa Bay, which has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and the Beira Railway, which runs from the river Pungué on the east coast, a point 12 miles from the mouth of the river, to New Umtali on the frontier, a distance of 203 miles, and is then continued by the Mashonaland Railway to Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, about 170 miles farther on. The Times announced (Sept. 30th, 1905), that the Portuguese Government had decided to proceed with the Quilimane Railway without waiting for the sanction of the Cortes. The railway will run from the port of Quilimane to Port Herald, almost parallel to the Zambesi, with a total length of 153 miles. The chief ports are Mozambique, Quilimane, Beira, Chinde (pop. 3139), and Lorenzo Marques (pop. 9849). The principal exports are ores, sugar, rubber, ivory, and wax. Area, about 200,000 sq. m.; pop. about 3,000,000. Imports, 1904: Chinde, £72,707; Lorenzo Marques, £1,169,730; Beira, £262,925; Mozambique, £114,272; Quilimane, £59,756. Exports, 1904: Chinde, £61,867; Lorenzo Marques, £117,673; Beira, £87,744; Mozambique, £64,384; Quilimane, £29,471.

British Consul-General, Major J. Grey Baldwin (at Lorenzo Marques).

British Consul, R. C. F. Maugham (Beira).

Guinea, lies on the west coast of Africa, and is surrounded on the land side by French possessions. It includes the Bissagos Islands, off the coast opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the island of Bolama. Area, 4400 sq. m.; pop. 820,000. Capital, Bolama. Chief port, Bissao. Principal products, rubber, wax, and ivory.

British Consul, Captain C. F. Cromie, C.M.G. (resides at Dakar, Senegal).

St. Thomé and Príncipe Islands, in the Gulf of Guinea, are ruled by a Governor. They are very fertile, and yield cocoa, coffee, and cinchona. Area, 454 sq. m.; pop. 42,103. Imports, 1900, £356,641; exports, 1901, £764,830.

Goa is a port-town and territory between the boundaries of Madras and Bombay, India. Once the seat of great trade, now decayed and ruinous. Belongs to Portugal, with Damão, on the coast 100 miles north of Bombay, and Diu, a small island 140 miles off Damão. The capital is Panjim, in Goa. There are a number of salt works in Goa. Area of Portuguese India, 1,638 sq. m.; pop. 531,800.

Macao is an island at the mouth of the Canton River, in China, forming with small islands adjacent a Portuguese dependency. Area, 5 sq. m.; pop. 80,000.

Timor is an island in the Malay Archipelago. The eastern portion of it, with the island of Pulo Cambing, is Portuguese. Chief products, coffee and wax. Area, 7,790 sq. m.; pop. 300,000.

POST OFFICE REPORT AND STATISTICS, 1905.

The number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31st, 1905, was estimated as follows:—

| | Number. | Increase per cent. | Average Number to each Person. |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Letters | 2,624,600,000 | 1'0 | 61'2 |
| Post-cards . . . | 734,500,000 | 19'7 | 17'1 |
| Halfpenny packets | 843,700,000 | 2'8 | 19'7 |
| Newspapers . . . | 179,400,000 | 2'6 | 4'2 |
| Parcels (actual number) | 97,200,000 | 3'0 | 2'3 |
| Total | 4,479,400,000 | 4'0 | 104'4 |

The use of pictorial postcards accounted both for the slight increase in the number of letters and the enormous increase in the number of postcards.

The number of letters registered in the United Kingdom was 18,504,600, and that of parcels registered was 1,041,521. The total number of express services was 1,403,053. The numbers of undelivered postal packets were: Letters, 10,743,447, and postcards, 2,386,124; book packets, etc., 12,559,049; newspapers, 622,731; and parcels, 257,389. There were 315,965 registered letters and letters containing property posted with insufficient addresses. They contained £17,830 in cash and notes, and £622,123 in bills, cheques, money orders, etc. Letters to the number of 4507 were posted without any address at all, containing £9569 in various forms.

Inland money orders by post and telegraph

numbered 10,697,020, representing an amount of £35,644,916; and foreign and colonial orders numbered 2,707,925, representing a value of £7,200,600. Postal orders numbered 91,249,000, representing a value of £36,663,000.

In the Savings Bank £40,612,967 was deposited and £41,904,393 withdrawn, the total sum standing to the credit of 9,673,717 depositors at the end of 1904 being £148,339,354. This amount was credited thus:—

| | No. of Depositors. | Amount Deposited. | Average Deposit. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| England and Wales . . | 8,777,231 | £ 132,575,636 | £ s. d. 15 2 1 |
| Scotland . . | 431,391 | 5,911,507 | 13 14 1 |
| Ireland . . | 465,095 | 9,852,211 | 21 3 8 |
| | 9,673,717 | 148,339,354 | 15 6 8 |

The number of telegrams sent was 88,969,000, including 8,339,000 foreign telegrams and 6,730,000 press telegrams.

There were 23,068 post offices open on March 31st, 1905, with a staff of 192,454, including 10,172 which are also telegraph offices, and 443 post offices open for trunk telephone business. There were 15,461,822 trunk-line conversations during the year. See TELEPHONES.

The number of parcels sent to and received from places abroad was: Despatched, 2,315,204; received, 1,315,788. According to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the goods exported and imported by Parcel Post during the last three years was:—

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Exports . . | 3,373,094 | 3,475,707 | 3,778,558 |
| Imports . . | 1,342,786 | 1,306,251 | 1,377,943 |

An arrangement came into force on Jan. 1st, 1905, whereby telegrams for transmission from wireless stations on the coast to ships at sea are accepted at postal telegraph offices in the United Kingdom. The Post Office is thus linked up with the Marconi system. The charge is 6d. a word, with a minimum of 6s. 6d. for each telegram.

The postal revenue was £16,274,978, and the expenditure £11,455,785, giving a net profit of £4,819,193. The telegraph revenue was £3,920,023, and the expenditure £4,857,518, a deficit of £937,495.

Poynter, Sir E. J., Bart., was b. in Paris in 1836, and is the son of Mr. Ambrose Poynter, an architect. He was ed. at Westminster School and Ipswich Grammar School, and studied art in English schools, and at Paris under Gleyre '56-9. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in '69, and an Academician in '76. In '71 a member of the Belgian Water Colour Society, and in '71 and again in '73 Slade Professor of Art at University College, London. He was Director for Art and Principal of the National Art Training School at South Kensington for some years, and Director of the National Gallery '94-1904. In '96, on the death of Sir John Millais, he was elected to the Presidency of the Royal Academy. His best known pictures are "Israel in Egypt" '67, "Perseus and Andromeda" ('72), "Atalanta's Race" ('76), "A Visit to Esculapius" ('80—now in the National Gallery of British Art), "The Meeting of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba" ('91), "Helen and Hermia" (1900), "The Storm Nymphs" (1903). Knighted '97; baronet 1902.

H.M. MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council is a body of persons who are nominated by the sovereign without any patent or grant, and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy councillor must be a natural-born or naturalised British subject, and as he is created by the sovereign, so he can be removed from the list at his pleasure. It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the archbishops; several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy councillors by virtue of their office; the principal Secretaries of State are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select number of the body which we know as the Cabinet Council; and the rank is bestowed upon Ambassadors and the principal Colonial Governors, and frequently upon respected politicians who may never have been in office, as an honorary distinction. Occasionally in recent years a Colonial statesman of eminence has been appointed, and in '97 all the Premiers of the self-governing colonies, who by invitation officially attended the celebration in London of the Diamond Jubilee of H.M. the late Queen Victoria, were added. Any privy councillor may act as a justice of the peace.

Meetings of the Council.

The Lord President of the Council is appointed by letters patent under the great seal; his duty is to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council table, and to report to His Majesty the resolutions taken thereon. It is only on rare occasions that the whole body of members assembles, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the new sovereign. For the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thus called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power. Among other important functions of the Council are the granting of charters of incorporation to public and private bodies, and the bringing into operation by means of orders in council of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, temporarily or permanently, at such time or times as it may deem necessary and desirable. Royal proclamations, summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the P.C. before being issued.

Committees of the Council.

Several public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council. The Board of Trade, although it is now an entirely separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade. The Board of Education was a Committee of the Privy Council; and there are still a Universities Committee, which reviews the statutes made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, a Scottish Universities Committee, and a Judicial Committee (see p. 265) for appellate business. It is provided by statute that certain of the colonial judges, acting or retired, who may have been appointed members of the Privy Council, shall be members of this last Committee.

The Privy Council in Ireland.

The Privy Council in Ireland, a smaller body than that in England, advises the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in relation to Irish affairs only.

As the Privy Council in Great Britain and the Privy Council in Ireland are distinct bodies, though it will be noticed that some persons are members of both, a separate list of each is set out, corrected to Nov. 30th, 1905. The word "Peer" is intended to signify that some particulars regarding the public life of the noble lord referred to are given in "Peerage" under the heading PARLIAMENT; and "M.P." is meant to refer the reader to the biographical list of the House of Commons also under PARLIAMENT. All Privy Councillors should be addressed as "Right Honourable."

I. THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord President—Marquis of Londonderry.

Aberdeen, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.

Acland, A. H. Dyke. (Aug. '92.) Is 2nd s. of the late Right Hon. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. B. '47; E. Rugby, and Christ Church, Oxford, and is a Fellow of Balliol College; sat in the Liberal interest for Yorks, West Riding (Rotherham D.), from '85 to '93, when he resigned in consequence of ill-health; Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education '92-5; author of a "Handbook on English Political History," and of "Working Men Co-operators." Westholme, Scarborough; 28, Cheyne Walk. S.W. Reform, Athenæum, Cobden.

Acland-Hood, Sir Alexander F., Bart. (Nov. 1904.) M.P.

Akers-Douglas, Aretas. (June '91.) M.P.

Allerton, Lord. (June '90.) Peer.

Alverstone, Lord. (May 1900.) Peer.

Ancaster, Earl of. (Mar. '80.) Peer.

Argyll, Duke of. (Mar. '75.) Peer.

Arnold-Forster, Hugh Oakeley. (Oct. 1903.) M.P.

Ashbourne, Lord. (June '85.) Peer.

Ashcombe, Lord. (Mar. '80.) Peer.

Ashley, Hon. Anthony Evelyn Melbourne. (June '91.) B. '36; s. 7th E. Shaftesbury. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '63; Private Sec. Ld. Palmerston '58 and '59-65; Parliamentary Sec. to Bd. of Trade '80-82; Under Col. Sec. '82-5; M.P. Poole '74-80, I. of Wight '80-85.

Asquith, Herbert Henry. (Aug. '92.) M.P.

Avebury, Lord. (Feb. '90.) Peer.

Aubrey-Fletcher, Sir Henry. (Dec. 1901.) M.P.

Balfour, A. J. (June '85.) M.P.

Balfour, Gerald. (Nov. 1900.) M.P.

Balfour of Burleigh, Lord. (June '92.) Peer.

Barnes, Sir John Gorell. (Feb. 1905.) President of the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court 1905.

Barton, Sir Edmund. (Jan. 1901.) See special biography.

Belper, Lord. (July '95.) Peer.

Bertie, Hon. Sir Francis Leveson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (Mar. 1903)

Bond, Sir Robert. (Aug. 1902.) B. '37. Premier and Colonial Sec. of Newfoundland since 1900. K.C.M.G.

- Bonsér, Sir John Winfield. (Nov. 1901.) B. '47. *E.* at Ashby-de-la-Zouche, Loughborough, Halifax Grammar School, and Christ's Coll., Camb. Called to the bar '72; was Att.-Gen. Straits Settlements '83-91, when he was app. Chief Justice, and in the same year Chief Justice of Ceylon.
- Booth, Charles. (June 1904.) See special biography.
- Brackenbury, General Sir Henry, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., R.A. (Feb. 1904.) B. '37; *E.* at Eton and Woolwich; served in India '57-8; Franco-German war '70-1; Ashanti war '73-4; Zulu war '79-80; and Egypt '84-5; President Ordnance Committee '96-9. 23, Hanover Square, W.
- Brampton, Lord. (Mar. '99.) Peer.
- Breadalbane, Marq. of. (May '80.) Peer.
- Brodrick, William St. John Fremantle. (Jan. '97.) M.P.
- Brownlow, Earl. (July '87.) Peer.
- Bruce, Sir Gainsford. (June 1904.)
- Bryce, James. (Aug. '92.) M.P.
- Buccleuch, Duke of. (Dec. 1901.) Peer.
- Burghclere, Lord. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Cadogan, Earl. (June '85.) Peer.
- Campbell, J. A. (July '98.) M.P.
- Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry. (Nov. '84.) M.P.
- Canterbury, Randall Thomas, Archbishop of, G.C.V.O. (Feb. 1903.) See PEERS.
- Carrington, Earl. (July '81.) Peer.
- Cartwright, Hon. Sir Richard John. (Nov. 1902.) B. '35; *E.* Trinity Coll., Dublin. Was Finance Minister of the Canadian Government '73-8; and has been Minister of Trade and Commerce since '96. G.C.M.G.
- Cassel, Sir Ernest. (Aug. 1902.) B. '52; *E.* at Cologne. A merchant of London who received the honour of K.C.M.G. for services rendered in connection with Egypt. K.C.V.O. Gave £200,000 for charitable purposes, which the King applied to the foundation of sanatoria for persons suffering from tuberculosis.
- Cawdor, Earl. (Mar. 1905.) Peer.
- Chamberlain, Joseph. (May '80.) M.P.
- Chamberlain, Joseph Austen. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Chaplin, H. (June '85.) M.P.
- Charles, Sir Arthur. (July 1903.)
- Chesham, Lord. (July 1901.) Peer.
- Chesterfield, Earl of. (Apr. '94.) Peer.
- Cholmondeley, Marquis of. (July 1901.) Peer.
- Christian, H.R.H. Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., G.C.V.O. (Aug. '94.) B. '31; m., '66, H.R.H. Princess Helena; is a general in the army; High Steward of Windsor; created "Royal Highness" by English warrant.
- Clarendon, Earl of. (Nov. 1900.) Peer.
- Cohen, Arthur, K.C. (Nov. 1905.)
- Collings, Jesse. (Aug. '92.) M.P.
- Collins, Sir Richard Henn. (Nov. '97.) B. '42, being a son of Stephens Collins, Q.C., of Dublin. Called bar Mid. Temple '67; Q.C. '83; was joint ed. of "Smith's Leading Cases"; Judge Q.B. Division '91-7; a Lord Justice of Appeal, '97-1901, when he was app. Master of the Rolls; was an arbitrator on the Venezuelan Boundary Question; Chm. of the War Funds Committee of Inquiry 1900-2, Braham Gardens, S.W. *Athenæum*.
- Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of. (May '71.) See special biography.
- Courtney, L. H. (Jan. '89.) See special biography.
- Covenry, Earl of. (Aug. '77.) Peer.
- Cozens-Hardy, Sir Herbert H. (Nov. 1901.) Lord Justice, Court of Appeal, 1901. B. '38; *E.* Amersham School and Univ. College, London (Fellow); Benchers Lincoln's Inn; took silk '82; Judge Chancery Division of High Court '99-1901. Liberal M.P. North Norfolk '85-99.
- Cranbrook, Earl of. (July '66.) Peer.
- Crew, Earl of. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Cromer, Earl of. (Sept. 1900.) Peer.
- Cross, Viscount. (Feb. '74.) Peer.
- Crossley, Sir Savile Brinton. (Dec. 1902.) M.P.
- Currie, Lord. (Jan. '94.) Peer.
- Curzon of Kedleston, Lord. (June '95.) Peer.
- Darley, Sir Frederick M., G.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor and Chief Justice Supreme Court, New South Wales. (Nov. 1905.)
- Dartmouth, Earl of. (June '85.) Peer.
- Davey, Lord. (Nov. '93.) Peer.
- Day, Sir John Charles. (March 1902.) B. '26; *E.* at St. Gregory's, Downside, and London Univ.; called to the bar '49; Q.C. '72; benchers '73. App. a judge Queen's Bench Div. '82; was Pres. of the Belfast Commn. '86, and a member of the Parnell Commn. '88-9.
- Derby, Earl of. (April '78.) Peer.
- Devonshire, Duke of. (Feb. '66.) Peer.
- Dickson, Charles Scott. (Oct. 1903.) M.P.
- Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart. (Dec. '82.) M.P.
- Dimsdale, Sir Joseph Cockfield. (Dec. 1902.) M.P.
- Dorington, Sir John Edward. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Ducie, Earl of. (July '59.) Peer.
- Dudley, Earl of. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Dunedin, Lord. (1896.) Peer.
- Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer. (Feb. 1901.) B. '50. *E.* Blackheath School; called to the bar Lincoln's Inn '72; entered Bengal Civil Service '73; was Political Sec. to Earl Roberts during Kabul campaign '79, Sec. Foreign Dept. '85-94, Min. and Consul-Gen. at Teheran '91-1900, Amb. at Madrid, 1900-3, when he was app. Amb. at Washington. G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart. (April '80.) M.P.
- Edwards, Sir Fleetwood, K.C.B. (Oct. '95.) B. '42. Entered R.E. '63; Maj. '84. Lieut.-Col. 90; A.D.C. to Gov. of Bermuda '67-9; attached to the special Embassy during the Berlin Congress '78; Assist. Keeper Privy Purse, and Assist. Private Sec. to her late Majesty, '78-95; Keeper of the Privy Purse, '95-1900. G.C.V.O.
- Egerton, Sir Edwin H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (Jan. 1904.) Ambassador to Italy.
- Elgin, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Elliot, Hon. Sir Henry George. (June 67.) B. '17; 2nd son of 2nd E. Minto. Was many years in dip. service; was Min. at Copenhagen '58-9, Naples '59-62, Greece '62-3, Italy '63-6, Turkey '66-77, Vienna '77-84; retired '84; G.C.B.
- Fellowes, Ailwyn. (Mar. 1905.) M.P.
- Fergusson, Sir James, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E. (Nov. '68.)
- Field, Lord. (Mar. '90.) Peer.
- Fife, Duke of. (May '80.) Peer.
- Finch, George H. (Dec. 1902.) M.P.
- Finlay, Sir Robert B. (June 1905.) M.P.
- Fitz-Gibbon, Gerald. (Nov. 1900, and of the Irish Privy Council since '79.) B. '37. Irish bar '60, English bar '61; Q.C. '72, Sol.-Gen. Ireland '77-8; a Lord Justice of Appeal, Ireland, since '78.

- Foljambe, Francis John Savile. (Nov. '95.) B. '30. M.P. East Retford '57-85; Lord High Steward of East Retford.
- Forrest, Sir John. (July '97.) Treasurer Australian Commonwealth 1905.
- Fowler, Sir Henry H. (June '86.) M.P.
- Fry, Sir Edward. (April '83.) B. '27. Called to bar '54; Q.C. '69; Judge of High Court '77; Lord Justice of Appeal '83-92; was '97-8 Chm. of the Royal Comm. of Inquiry into the Procedure and Practice of the Irish Land Commn.
- Fry, Lewis. (Jan. 1901.) B. '32. A solicitor '54, and was senior member of the firm of Fry, Abbot, & Co., Bristol; M.P. for Bristol '78-85, N. Bristol '85-92 and '95-1900; Chm. of the Parliamentary Committee on Town Holdings '86-92; Chm. of the Bristol School Board '71-80.
- Gladstone, Herbert J. (Mar. '94.) M.P.
- Gordon-Lennox, Lord Walter. (Nov. '91.) B. '65; 4th son of D. of Richmond; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Priv. Sec. Lord Salisbury '87-8; Treasurer H.M. Household '91-2; M.P. Chichester Div. (C.) '88-94. Carlton.
- Gorst, Sir J. E. (Feb. '90.) M.P.
- Goschen, Viscount. (Nov. '65.) Peer.
- Goschen, Sir William Edward, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (May 1905.) H.M. Ambassador at Vienna 1905. B. 1847; entered Diplomatic Service; 3rd Sec. '73; 2nd Sec. '77; Sec. '81; Sec. of Legation at Peking '85; Copenhagen '88, and afterwards at Lisbon; Sec. of Embassy Washington '93, St. Petersburg '94; Minister at Belgrade '98, Copenhagen 1900. K.C.M.G. 1901. Married in '75 Harriet, d. of Mr. Darius Clarke.
- Grant-Duff, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone. (May '80.) B. '20. (L.) M.P. Elgin Dist. '57-81. Under-Sec. India '63-74; Under-Sec. Colonies '80-81; Gov. Madras '81-6; Ld. Rector Aberdeen Univ. '66-72; G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Grey, Sir Edward. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Griffiths, Sir Samuel Walker. (Jan. 1901.) B. '45. E. Sydney Univ.; called Queensland bar '67. and is also a member of the bars of Victoria and N.S. Wales; member L.A. of Queensland '72, Q.C. '76, Att.-Gen. '74-8 and '90-3; Premier of Queensland '83-8 and '90-3; Chief Justice since '93, and Lieut.-Gov. also since '99; President Col. Conf. of Australasia in '88 and other years. Appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Australia in 1903. G.C.M.G.
- Haldane, Richard Burdon. (Aug. 1902.) M.P. Halsbury, the Earl of. (June '85.) Peer.
- Halsey, Thos. F. (Jan. 1901.) M.P.
- Hamilton, Lord G. (April '78.) M.P.
- Hardinge, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (Mar. 1904.) See special biography.
- Hay, Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart. (Mar. '74.) B. '21. Served in navy '34-78, when he became admiral on retired list, having seen much active service in Crimean campaign and elsewhere, and received three war medals. M.P. (C.) Wakefield '62-5, Stamford '66-80, Wigtown Dist. '80-85; a Lord of the Admiralty '66-8; G.C.B.
- Hayter, Sir Arthur, Bart. (June '94.) M.P.
- Heneage, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Hertford, Marquis of. (Feb. '79.) Peer.
- Hibbert, Sir John. (Feb. '86.) B. '24; M.P. for Oldham '62-74, '77-86, '92-5; called to bar Inner Temple '49; J.P. and D.L. Lancashire; Chm. Lancaster C.C.; Sec. Loc. Gov. Board '72-4 and '80-3; Under Sec. State, Home Department '83-4; Sec. Admiralty in the Glad-
- stone Ministry of '85; Fin. Sec. Treasury '84-5 and '92-5; K.C.B.
- Hicks-Beach, Sir M. (Mar. '74.) M.P.
- Hill, Lord Arthur. (June '85.) B. '46, being younger son of the 4th Marquis of Downshire. Held a commission in 2nd Life Guards '65-8; is a J.P. Sussex, Berks, and co. Down, being also D.L. of the last-named county; was Lieut.-Col. Middx. Art. Vol. '85-7; M.P. co. Down '80-5, W. Down '85-98; was Comptroller H.M. Household, and junior Conservative Whip, '85-92 and '95-8. 74, Eaton Place, S.W.
- Hime, Hon. Sir Albert Henry. (Aug. 1902.) B. '42; E. Trinity Coll., Dublin, and R.M.A. Woolwich. Lieut. Royal Engineers '61; Capt. '74; served in the Zulu war '79, Major '81 and Lieut.-Col. '83, when he retired. Commr. between Natal and the Orange Free State '84-5; Acting Colonial Sec. Natal, '89-93; Minister of Lands and Works '97; and Prime Minister '99-1903. K.C.M.G.
- Hobhouse, Henry. (Dec. 1902.) M.P.
- Huntly, Marquis of. (Mar. '81.) Peer.
- Ichester, Earl of. (Feb. '74.) Peer.
- James of Hereford, Lord. (June '85.) Peer.
- Jeffreys, Arthur Frederick. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Jersey, Earl of. (June '90.) Peer.
- Kelvin, Lord. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Kennaway, Sir John. (Jan. '97.) M.P.
- Kenrick, W. (Feb. '99.) B. '31. Represented Birmingham, North, as a Liberal Unionist from '85-99. E. at Brighton and Univ. Coll. London, where he obtained the gold medal in chemistry; an ironfounder; J.P. and Alderman for Birmingham. m. a sister of the Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain.
- Kenyon-Slaney, Col. W. S. (June 1904.) M.P.
- Kingston, Hon. Charles Cameron. (July '97.)
- Kinross, Lord. (Aug. '83.) Peer.
- Kintore, Earl of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Knox, Sir Ralph Henry, K.C.B. (July 1903.) Accountant-Gen. War Office, '82-97; Permanent Under-Sec. of State for War '97-1901.
- Knutsford, Viscount. (Sept. '85.) Peer.
- Lansdowne, Marquis of. (July '95.) Peer.
- Lascelles, Sir Frank Cavendish. (April '94.) B. '41; son of the late Right Hon. W. S. Sebright Lascelles; entered dip. service '61; 2nd Sec. '71; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Bulgaria '79; Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. to Roumania '87; Persia '91; Russia '94; Germany '95; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Laurier, Sir Wilfrid. (July '97.) See special biography.
- Leven and Melville, Earl of. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Lindley, Lord. (Dec. '81.) Peer.
- Linlithgow, Marquis of. (July '95.) Peer.
- Lister, Lord. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Llandaff, Viscount. (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- London, Bishop of. (May 1901.) Peer.
- Londonderry, Marquis of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Long, Walter, H. (July '95.) M.P.
- Lopes, Sir Massey, Bart. (July '85.) B. '18. M.P. Westbury '57-68, S. Devon '68-85; Lord of the Admiralty '74-80.
- Lowther, James William. (July '98.) M.P.
- Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyn. (Aug. 1902.) B. '35; E. at Eton. Sir Alfred was Home Sec. in India '73-8; Foreign Sec. '78-82; and Lieut.-Gov. of the N.-W. Provinces '82-8. Formerly Sir Robert Rede's lecturer at Cambridge; hon. LL.D. '91; and author of a volume of Indian legends in verse. K.C.B., G.C.I.E.
- Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred (Oct. 1903.) M.P.
- Macartney, W. G. E. (Dec. 1900.) M.P.

- Macdonald, Sir John Hay Athol.** (Aug. '85.) B. '36. Called Scottish bar '59; Q.C. '80; Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherlandshire '74-6; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '76-80; Sheriff of Perthshire '80-85; Lord Advoc. '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities '85-8; mem. of the Soc. of Telegraphic Engineers; F.R.S. Edin.; J.P. and D.L. Edinburgh; some years Col. Commandant Queen's Edinburgh R. V. Corps; app. Oct. '88 Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Second Div. of the Court of Session, with the judicial title of Lord Kingsburgh, K.C.B.
- MacDonnell, Sir Antony Patrick, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.** (Aug. 1902.) B. '44. Has filled a series of important offices under the Indian Government, among them those of Acting Chief Commr. Burma, Chief Commr. Central Provinces, Acting Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal, Memb. of Council of the Viceroy, and Lieut.-Gov. N.W. Provinces and Chief Commr. of Oudh. App. 1902 Under-Sec. to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland. See IRELAND.
- Macnaghten, Lord.** (Jan. '87.) Peer.
- Malet, Sir Edward Baldwin.** (Mar. '85.) B. '37. Joined dip. service '54; Agent and Consul; Gen. in Egypt '79-83; Min. at Brussels '83-4; Ambass. at Berlin '84-95, when he retired; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Mansfield, Earl of.** (1905.) Peer.
- Marlborough, Duke of.** (Feb. '99.) Peer.
- Mathew, Sir James Charles.** (Nov. 1901.) B. '30. E. Trin. Coll., Dublin. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '54; a Judge of the High Court '81-1901, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal; Chm. of the Council of Legal Education since 95, and Treas. of Lincoln's Inn 1900-1.
- Maxwell, Sir Herbert Eustace, Bart.** (Aug. '97.) M.P.
- Mellor, John William.** (Mar. '86.) M.P.
- Milner, Viscount.** (July 1901.) Peer.
- Milner, Sir Frederick, Bart.** (June 1900.) M.P.
- Minto, Earl of.** (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Monson, Sir Edmund John, Bart.** (July '93.) B. '34; s. 6th Lord Monson. Entered dip. service '56; Sec. to Visct. (then Lord) Lyons at Washington '58-63; Consul to Azores '69-71; Consul-Gen. Hungary '71-9; Min. Res. and Consul-Gen. Uruguay '79-84; Envoy Extraord. and Min. Plen. to the Rep. of Paraguay '84-5; Denmark '85-8; Athens '88-92; Brussels '92; Vienna '93-6, when he was appointed to Paris; Bart. on his retirement in 1904; G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Morley, Arnold.** (Aug. '92.) B. '49. M.P. Nottingham '80-85; E. Div., '85-95; called bar Inner Temple '73; Patronage Sec. to the Treas. '86; principal G.L. whip '86-92; Post master-General '92-5; Member Senate Camb. Univ.
- Morley, John.** (Feb. '86.) M.P.
- Mount-Edgumbe, Earl of.** (May '79.) Peer.
- Nelson, Sir Hugh Muir.** (July '97.) B. '35. E. Edin. High Sch. and Univ.; Premier of Queensland, '93-8; app. Pres. Leg. Council, '93; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon.; K.C.M.G.
- Nicolson, Sir Arthur, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.**; appointed H.M. Ambassador at St. Petersburg in Nov. 1905. (May 1905.)
- Noel, Gerard James.** (May '74.) B. '23. Formerly in army; M.P. (C.) Rutlandshire '47-83; a Lord of Treas. 66-8; First Commr. of Works '76-80.
- Norfolk, Duke of.** (July, '95.) Peer.
- North, Sir Ford.** (Mar. 1900.) B. '30; E. Winchester and Oxford (B.A. '52); called to the bar Inner Temple '56; Q.C. '77; Benchers '81; app. Judge of the Queen's Bench '81, but transferred to the Chancery Div. Courts '83; retired '99. 76, Queensborough Terrace, Kensington Gardens, W.; Athenæum Club.
- Northumberland, Duke of.** (Mar. '74.) Peer.
- O'Connor, Sir Nicholas Roderick.** (Mar. '96.) B. '44; son of P. H. O'Connor, of Dundermott, Roscommon. Entered dip. service '66; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Bulgaria '87-92; Minister to China '92-6; Minister at St. Petersburg '96-8, when he was appointed to Constantinople. G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Onslow, Earl of.** (May 1903.) Peer.
- Otway, Sir Arthur John, Bart.** (July '85.) B. '22. Formerly in army; M.P. (L.) Stafford '52-7, Chatham '65-74, Rochester '78-85; Under For. Sec. '68-71; Chm. of Ways and Means '83-5.
- Paget, Sir Richard Horner, Bt.** (Nov. '95.) B. '32. M.P. E. Somerset '65-9; Mid. '68-85; Wells D. '85-95; D.L., J.P., Chm. C.C., Somerset; served in the Army from '48 to '63, and has been Capt. N. Somerset Yeo., and Lieut.-Col. 3rd Somerset Batt. R.V.; has been also Chm. Somerset Quarter Sess. and of Somerset C.C.
- Palles, Christopher.** (Nov. '92.) B. '31. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '65; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '72; Att.-Gen. '72-4; Lord Ch. Baron (Ireland) since '74.
- Pearson, Sir Charles J.** (Nov. '91.) M.P. (C.) Edinburgh and St. Andrews Univs. '90-96; 2nd son of the late Mr. Charles Pearson, C.A., of Edinburgh. B. '43; E. Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews and Edinburgh Univs., and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxon (Gaisford Prize, Prose '62, Verse '63, B.A. 1st class '65, M.A. '68); called to the Scotch and English bars '70; D.L. and LL.D. Edinburgh; Q.C. and Sol.-Gen. Scotland '90; P.C. '91; Lord-Adv. '91-2 and '95; Dean of Faculty '92-5; Sheriff of Chancery '85-8; Sheriff of Renfrew and Bute '88-9, and Perthshire '89-90; Procurator of the Church of Scotland '86-90; knighted '87; retired from Parliament May '96 on being appointed one of the senators of H.M. Coll. of Justice in Scotland. 7, Drumshugh Gardens, Edinburgh. *Carlton and Conservative.*
- Peel, Sir Frederick.** (May '57.) B. '23; 2nd son of Sir R. Peel, the famous Prime Min. M.P. (L.) Leominster '49-52, Bury '52-7, '59-65; Under-Sec. Colonies '51-2, '53-5; Under-Sec. for War '55-7; Sec. to Treas. '59-65; Inner Temple '49; K.C.M.G.
- Peel, Viscount.** (May '84.) Peer.
- Pembroke, Earl of.** (July '95.) Peer.
- Plunkett, Sir Francis Richard, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.** (Feb. 1901.) B. '35. Entered dip. service '55, Min. and Consul-Gen. Japan '83-7, Min. Stockholm '88-93, Brussels '93-1900, and Vienna since the latter year.
- Plymouth, Viscount.** (Feb. '91.) Peer.
- Poltimore, Lord.** (Mar. '72.) Peer.
- Ponsonby-Fane, Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon, G.C.B., I.S.O.** (Mar. 1901.) B. '24. Entered Foreign Office '40; was Private Sec. to Lord Palmerston '46, to Earl Granville '51, and to Earl of Clarendon '53; Comptroller of Accounts in the Lord Chamberlain's Depmt. and Extra Gentleman Usher to her late Majesty '57, and Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter '59; Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State and a Gentleman Usher, 1901.
- Portland, Duke of.** (Aug. '86.) Peer.

- Probyn, Sir Dighton MacNaghten, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O., V.C. (Feb. 1901.) B. '33. Entered the Army '49, became a General '88; served on Trans-Indus frontier '52-7, and went afterwards through the Indian Mutiny, commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry at the assault and capture of Delhi; has also served at Lucknow, Agra (where he earned his V.C.), and Cawnpore, and was in the '60 campaign in China; Equerry to the King during his tour, when Prince of Wales, in India, and in '77 was app. a member of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall; is Keeper of the Privy Purse to his Majesty.
- Rathmore, Lord. (Mar. '80.) Peer.
- Rayleigh, Lord. (1905.) Peer.
- Reid, Hon. George Houston. (July '97.) See special biography.
- Revelstoke, Lord. (Dec. 1902.) Peer.
- Ribblesdale, Lord. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Ripon, Marquis of. (April '63.) Peer.
- Ritchie, C. T. (Aug. '86.) M.P.
- Roberts, Earl. (Mar. 1901.) Peer.
- Robertson, Lord. (Nov. '88.) Peer.
- Romer, Sir Robert. (March '99.) B. '40, being the s. of a musical composer and publisher; m. Betty, daughter of Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch*; ed. Cambridge (sen. wrangler and Smith's prizeman '65.) After being for two years professor of mathematics Queen's Coll. Cork, was called to the bar '67; became Q.C. '81; Chancery Judge '90; Lord Justice of Appeal '99; was in 1900 Chm. of the Committee for inquiry as to War Hospitals in S. Africa. G.C.B.
- Rosebery, Earl of. (Aug. '81.) Peer.
- Rothschild, Lord. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Round, James. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart. (Nov. '96.) B. '29. Entered dip. service '49, filling various posts successively until he was app. Min. Res. and Consul-Gen. in Chili '72; Min. Res. Swiss Confed. '78-9, Argentine Rep. '79-81; Stockholm 81-4, Athens '84-8, the Hague '88-96; Ambas. at Vienna, '96-1900. Succ. to the baronetcy '77. G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Rutland, Duke of. (Feb. '52.) Peer.
- Salisbury, Marquis of. (Oct. 1903.) Peer.
- Saunderson, Col. (Feb. '99.) M.P.
- Scoble, Sir Andrew Richard. (Dec. 1901.) B. '31; E. City of London School; called to the bar '56, Q.C. '76; bencher of Lincoln's Inn '79, and Treasurer '99. Was Advocate-Gen. of Bombay from '70-77; app. member of the Council of Gov.-Gen. of India '86, which office he held until '91. In '92 Sir Andrew was elected M.P. for Hackney, Central div., and he remained representative of the constituency until the General Election of 1900. K.C.S.I.
- Scott, Sir Charles Stewart. (July '98.) B. '38, being a son of the late Major Thos. Scott, of Willsborough, co. Derry. Entered dip. service '58; 3rd Sec. '65; Sec. of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, Coburg, '79; afterwards at Waldeck and Berlin; Minister at Switzerland '88; Plenipotentiary to Labour Conference, Berlin, '90; Minister at Copenhagen '93-8; Ambassador Extraord. and Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg, '93-1904. G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Seddon, Richard John. (July '97.) See special biography.
- Selborne, Earl of. (Nov. 1900.) Peer.
- Shaw Lefevre, G. J. (Dec. '80.) B. '32. M.P. Reading '63-85; Bradford, Central Div., '86-95; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, '66; Sec. to Board of Trade '68-71; Home Sec. '71; Sec. to Admiralty '71-4, and April-Nov. '80; First Commr. of Works '80-84, and again '92-4; Postmaster-General '84-5; Pres. Local Gov. Bnd. '94-5; Bencher Inner Temple.
- Selby, Viscount. (95.) Peer.
- Shuttleworth, Lord. (April '85.) Peer.
- Smith, J. Parker. (June 1904.) M.P.
- Somerset, Lord Henry R. C. (Mar. '74.) B. '49; 2nd son of 8th Duke of Beaufort. M.P. (C.) Monmouthshire '71-80; Comptroller of the Household '74-0.
- Spencer, Charles R. (Aug. '92.) M.P.
- Spencer, Earl. (July '59.) Peer.
- Sprigg, Sir John Gordon, G.C.M.G. (July '97.)
- Stalbridge, Lord. (Mar. '72.) Peer.
- Stanley, Lord. (Oct. 1903.) M.P.
- Stirling, Sir James. (Nov. 1900.) B. '36. E. at Aberdeen Univ. and Trin. Coll. Camb. (Senior Wrangler '60); called bar (Lincoln's Inn) '62, Junior Equity Counsel to the Treasury '81-6, Judge of the High Court (Chancery Div.) '86-1900, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal.
- Strong, Sir Samuel Henry. (July '97.) B. '25. Called to the bar Ontario '49; Q.C. '63; bencher Law Society, Upper Canada, '60; Vice-Chan. Ontario '69; Judge Ontario '74, and of the Dominion '75; Chief Justice Canada '92; app. to the Judicial Com. H.M. Privy Council '97.
- Stuart-Wortley, Charles B. (Feb. '96.) M.P.
- Sudeley, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Suffield, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Talbot, John Gilbert. (July '97.) M.P.
- Taschereau, Hon. Sir Henri Elzear. (May 1904.) Chief Justice of Canada.
- Taubman - Goldie, Sir George Dashwood. (July '98.) B. '46, being a son of Col. Goldie-Taubman, Speaker of the House of Keys, Isle of Man. Received a military education and is Lieut. R.E.; travelled much in Africa; founded and was Deputy-Governor of the Royal Niger Co. '86-95; Governor '95-9, resigning upon the administration of the territory being taken over by the Government. President R.G.S. and member War Stores Commission 1905. K.C.M.G. 11, Queen's Gate Gardens. Naval and Military.
- Tennyson, Lord. (1905.) Peer.
- Thornton, Sir Edward. (Aug. '71.) B. '17. Was many years in dip. service; Min. to Argentine Confed. '59, Brazil '65-7, United States '67-81, St. Petersburg '81-4, Constantinople '84-6; was one of the High Commrs. for Settlement of Alabama Claims; G.C.B.
- Thurlow, Lord. (April '86.) Peer.
- Trevelyan, Sir G. O., Bart. (June '82.) B. '38; E. Harrow and Trinity Coll., Camb. M.P. Tynemouth '65-8, Hawick Dist. '68-86, Glasgow, Bridgeton Div., '87-97. Lord of the Admiralty '69, and Sec. to the Admiralty '80-2. After holding the office of Chief Sec. for Ireland, Sir George was app. Chan. of the Duchy of Lancaster (with a seat in the Cabinet) in '84, and held the office of Sec. for Scotland for a month in '86, but being unable to agree with Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, he resigned his position in the Government (March '86); but rejoined his colleagues on the Front Opposition bench after the Round Table Conference. He was Sec. for Scotland again from '92 until '95. Sir George has gained an enviable distinction in the world of letters by his "Life of Lord Macaulay," his uncle. He is also the author of some humorous political verses

- entitled "The Ladies in Parliament." Wallington, Cambo, Northumberland. *Reform and Athenæum*.
- Turner, Sir George. (July '97.) See special biography.
- Tweedmouth, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- de Villiers, Sir John Henry. (July '97.) B. '42; called to bar Inner Temple '65; was for many years member of the Legislative Assembly of the Cape of Good Hope; became President in '73; Att.-Gen. Cape Colony '72-4; since when he has been Chief Justice Cape. The right hon. and learned gentleman was one of the Royal Commissioners for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal in '81, and represented the Cape at the Colonial Conference at Ottawa in '94. K.C.M.G.
- Waldegrave, Earl. (Feb. '97.) Peer.
- Walrond, Sir W. (Mar. '99.) M.P.
- Wales, H.R.H. Prince of. (July '94.) See special biography.
- Way, Sir Samuel James, Bart. (May '97.) B. '36. Called to the bar S. Australia '61; Q.C. '71; Mem. of the Council of Univ. of Adelaide '74; elected to the Central Bd. of Education and Mem. of the House of Assembly, and app. Att.-Gen. '75; Vice-Chan. of Univ. of Adelaide '77; administered the govt. of S. Australia '77-9, '83, '89, '94-5; Chan. of Univ. of Adelaide '83; Chief Justice S. Australia since '76; app. to the Judicial Com. H.M. Privy Council '97.
- Wenlock, Lord. (Mar. 1901.) Peer.
- West, Sir Algernon Edward. (Mar. '94.) B. 1832; Commr. Board of Inland Revenue '73-77; Dep. Chm. '77-81; Chm. '81-92; J.P. Middlesex; was a gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber to the Queen; acted as private sec. to the late Mr. Gladstone; G.C.B.
- Wharton, John Lloyd. (July '97.) M.P.
- Whiteway, Sir William Vallance. (July '97.) B. '28. Called to the bar Newfoundland '52; Q.C. '62; Speaker of the House of Assembly '65-9; Sol.-Gen. '73-8; Premier and Att.-Gen. '78-85 and '89-94. Sir William was in '77 counsel for the colony at the Halifax Fishery Commission, receiving for his services the thanks of H.M. Government and a vote of thanks from both branches of the Colonial Legislature. In '90-1 he was one of the official delegates to London on the Fisheries question. In '95 he again took office as Premier and Att.-Gen., but resigned after the elections of Nov. '97. Hon. D.C.L. Oxon.; K.C.M.G.
- Williams, Sir Roland B. Vaughan. (Nov. '97.) B. '38, being himself a son of a well-known judge, Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '61; Q.C. '89; a Judge Q.B. Division '90-7, since when he has been a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal. 6, Trebovir Road, S.W. Athenæum.
- Wilson, Sir Arthur. (March 1902.) B. '37; E. Dublin Univ.; called to the bar '62; reporter for Incorporated Council of Law Reporting '65-7; puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta '78-92, since when he has been the legal adviser and solicitor to the Sec. for India. K.C.I.E.
- Wodehouse, E. R. (July '98.) M.P.
- Wolf, Sir Henry Drummond. (June '85.) B. '30. M.P. (C.) Christchurch '74-80, Portsmouth '80-85; Min. to Persia '88-91, Roumania '91-2, Spain '92-1900; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; was one of the now historic "Fourth Party."
- Wyndham, George. (Aug. 1902.) M.P. Yarborough, Earl of. (Nov. '90.) Peer. York, Archbishop of. (July '91.) Peer.
- Young, G. (Aug. '72.) B. '19. Scotch bar '40 M.P. (L.) Wigtown Dist. '65-74; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '62-6 and '68-9; Lord Advoc. '69-74; app. a judge of Court of Session '74.
- Zetland, Marquis of. (Nov. '89.) Peer.
- Clerk of the Council*—Almeric Fitzroy, Esq.
Chief Clerk—J. H. Harrison, Esq.

II. THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRELAND.

The Lord-Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of Ireland—The Right Hon. William Humble, Earl of Dudley, G.C.V.O.

Abercorn, Duke of. ('87.) Peer.

Allerton, Lord. ('91.) Peer.

Andrews, Thomas. (1903.) Chairman Belfast and co. Down Railway Co.; member Appeal Commission under Local Government (Ireland) Act, '08.

Andrews, William Drennan. ('97.) B. '32. Irish bar '55; Q.C. '72; Judge of High Court of Justice in Ireland since '82.

Ashbourne, Lord. ('77.) Peer.

Atkinson, John. ('92.) M.P.

Balfour, A. J. ('87.) M.P.

Balfour, Gerald W. ('95.) M.P.

Barrymore, Lord. ('96.) Peer.

Belmore, Earl. ('67.) Peer.

Bruce, Sir Henry Hervey, Bart. ('89.) B. '20. L.L. City and County of Londonderry; M.P. Coleraine '62-74, '80-85.

Bruen, Henry. ('80.) B. 28. M.P. (C.) co. Carlow '57-80.

Buller, Gen. Sir Redvers H., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., V.C. ('87.) See special biography.

Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry. ('85.) M.P.

Carson, Sir Edward Henry. ('96.) M.P.

Chatterton, Hedges Eyre. ('67.) B. '19. Irish bar '43; Q.C. '58; M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '67; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '66-7; Att.-Gen. '67; Vice-Chanc. Ireland since '67.

Clonbrock, Lord. ('08.) Peer.

Colomb, Sir John C. R., K.C.M.G., M.P. (1903.)

Connaught and Strathearn, Duke of. (1900.) Peer.

Devonshire, Duke of. ('71.) Peer.

Dickson, Thomas A. ('93.) B. '33. Is a linen manuf. and merchant at Dungannon and Belfast; J.P. Tyrone; M.P. Dungannon '74-80, co. Tyrone '81-5, Dublin (St. Stephen's Green Div.) '88-92 (A.P.).

Dixon, Sir Daniel. (1902.) M.P.

Dunraven, Earl of. ('99.) Peer.

Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart. ('85.) M.P.

Erne, Earl of. (1902.) Peer.

Falkiner, Sir Frederick Richard. (1905)

Fingall, Earl of. ('92.) Peer.

Fitz-Gibbon, Gerald. ('79.) See PRIVY COUNCIL, *supra*.

Gibson, J. G. ('87.) B. '46. M.P. Liverpool (Walton Div.) '85-8; called Irish bar '70; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '85-6; Att.-Gen. '87; Judge King's Bench Div. Ireland since Jan. '88.

Grenfell, Gen. Lord. (1904.) Peer.

Harrell, Sir David, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O. (1905.)

Hemphill, Charles Hare. ('95.) M.P.

Hicks-Beach, Sir M., Bart. ('74.) M.P.

Hogg, Jonathan. (1902.)

- Holmes, Hugh. ('85.) B. '40; *E. Trin. Coll.*, Dublin; Irish bar '65; *Q.C.* '77; law adviser to Irish Govt. '77; *Sol.-Gen. Ireland* '78-80; *Att.-Gen. Ireland* '85-7; *M.P. Dublin Univ.* '85-7; a Judge of King's Bench Div. Ireland '87-97, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland.
- Johnson, William Moore. ('81.) B. '28. Irish bar '53; *Q.C.* '72; *M.P. (L.) Mallow* '72-83; *Sol.-Gen. Ireland* '80-81; *Att.-Gen.* '81-3; app. a Judge of King's Bench Div. Ireland '83.
- Kenny, William. (1902.) B. '46. A judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, King's Bench Div., who was formerly *Sol.-Gen.*; *Q.C.* '85; member of the Senate of Dublin Univ.
- Londonderry, Marquis of. ('92.) Peer.
- Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. (1905.) *M.P.*
- Macdonnell, Sir Antony Patrick, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. (1903.) Permanent Under-Sec. of State for Ireland. *Vide supra.*
- Madden, D. H. ('89.) B. '40. Irish bar '64; *Q.C.* '80; *Serj.-at-law* '87; *Sol.-Gen. Ireland* '88-90; *Att.-Gen.* '90-92, when he was app. a Judge of the King's Bench Div.; *M.P. Dublin Univ.* '87-92.
- Mayo, Earl of. (1900.) Peer.
- Meath, Earl of. ('87.) Peer.
- Morley, John. ('86.) *M.P.*
- O'Brien, Lord. ('88.) Peer.
- O'Connor Don, The. ('81.) B. '38. *M.P. (L.) Roscommon* '60-80, when he failed to secure re-election; *L.L. Roscommon* '96.
- Ormonde, Marquess of. (1902.) Peer.
- Palles, Christopher. ('72.) See Privy Council, *supra*
- Pirrie, William James. ('97.) B. '47; only son of the late James Alexander Pirrie, of Little Clondeboye, co. Down. *E.* at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution; *m.* '79, Mary M., *d.* of John Carlisle, M.A., of Belfast; *Chm. and Principal* of the firm of Harland & Wolff, *Ld.*, Shipbuilders and Engineers; *J.P.* for Belfast city, co. Antrim and co. Down; on roll for High Sheriff co. Antrim '98, co. Down '99; Lord Mayor of Belfast '96-7; *Mem.* of the Institutions of Civil Engineers, Naval Architects, and Mechanical Engineers, and *Hon. Mem.* of the Institute of Journalists.
- Plunkett, Sir Horace Curzon, K.C.V.O., F.R.S. ('97.) B. '54. *E. Eton and Univ. Coll. Oxon.*; *J.P.* co. Meath; *D.L.* co. Radnor; member of the Congested District Bd. Ireland; founder and *Chm.* of the Recess Committee; founder and *Pres.* Irish Agric. Organisation Society; app. ('99) First Vice-Pres. Irish Dept. of Agric. and other Industries, and Technical Instruction. *M.P. Dublin co., S.*, '95-1900; unsuccessfully contested the constituency 1900, and Galway City 1901. *K.C.V.O.* 1903.
- Porter, Andrew Marshall. ('83.) B. '37. Irish bar '60; *Q.C.* '72; *M.P. (L.) co. Derry* '81-3; *Sol.-Gen. Ireland* '81-2; *Att.-Gen.* '82-3; app. Master of the Rolls '83.
- Ranfurly, Earl of. (1905.) Peer.
- Ridgeway, Col. Sir J. West. ('89.) B. '44. Has seen much service in India; commanded a contingent of the Afghan Frontier column '84; in charge of the Afghan Frontier Comm. '85; *K.C.S.I.* and *C.B.*; Permanent Under-Sec. for Ireland '87; *K.C.B.* '91; *G.C.M.G.*; went on special mission to Tangier '93; *Lieut.-Gov.* Isle of Man '93-5; app. Gov. of Ceylon '95.
- Roberts, F.-M. Earl. ('95.) Peer.
- Robinson, Sir Henry Augustus, K.C.B. (1902.) B. '57. Vice-Pres. of the Local Government Board in Ireland since '98. Was previously a commr. under the Local Government Board '91-8, and inspector '79-91. Has also filled the post of sec. to Local Government and Taxation of Towns Commissions, and to Poor Law and Lunacy Inquiry Commission.
- Ross, John. (1902.) B. '46. A land judge of the Chancery Div. of the High Court of Justice in Ireland; *Q.C.* '91.
- Sinclair, Thomas. ('96.) Son of a Belfast merchant; *E. Queen's Coll., Belfast (M.A., gold medal, '59; is Chm. of the Watch Comm. of the Ulster Convention League and Council of Ulster Defence Union; J.P. Belfast; D.L. and J.P. Co. Antrim.*
- Trevelyan, Sir George O., Bart. ('82.) See Privy Council, *supra*.
- Wales, H.R.H. Prince of. ('97.) Peer.
- Walker, Samuel. ('85.) B. '32. Irish bar '55; *Q.C.* '77; *M.P. (G.L.) co. Derry* '84-5; *Sol.-Gen. Ireland* '83-5; *Att.-Gen.* '85, and Feb.-July '86; Lord Chanc. Ireland '92-95; a Lord Justice of Appeal since '95.
- Westmeath, Earl of. (1902.) Peer.
- Wolseley, F.-M. Viscount. ('90.) Peer.
- Wrench, Frederick Stringer. (1903.)
- Wyndham, George. (1900.) *M.P.*
- Young, John. ('86.) B. '26; son of W. Young, of Galgorm, M.D. M.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin; *J.P.* and *D.L.* co. Antrim; High Sheriff '63. *Residence*, Galgorm Castle, Ballymena, co. Antrim.
- Assist. Under-Sec. to the Lord-Lieut. and Clerk of the Council*, Sir James B. Dougherty, C.V.O., C.B., Dublin Castle.

Preceptors, College of. Established 1846, incorporated by royal charter, '49, "for the purpose of promoting sound learning and of advancing the interests of education, especially among the middle classes, by affording facilities to the teacher for acquiring a knowledge of his profession, and by providing for the periodical session of a competent Board of Examiners to ascertain and give certificates of the acquirements and fitness for their office of persons engaged or desiring to be engaged in the education of youth." Under the powers conferred by the charter, the Council have established schemes of examination. (1) For teachers, to ascertain their qualifications and fitness to take part in the work of instruction; (2) for pupils, to test their progress, and to afford at once to the teacher and to the public a satisfactory criterion of the value of the instruction they receive. The diplomas granted by the College to teachers are of three grades—Associate, Licentiate, and Fellow; and a distinctive feature of the examinations is, that in all cases the theory and practice of education is an obligatory subject for each grade. Visiting examiners are appointed by the College for the inspection and examination of public and private schools. In '73 the Council of the College instituted a Professorship (the first established in this country) of the Science and Art of Education; and regular courses of lectures for teachers are delivered in the College lecture-hall. Offices, Bloomsbury Square. *Organ, Educational Times.* Secretary, C. R. Hodgson, B.A.

Printers' Pension Corporation, Gray's Inn Chambers, 20, High Holborn Almshouses at Wood Green. Sec., Joseph Mortimer.

Provident Medical Association, Metropolitan. Established for the purpose of securing the supply of medical attendance and medicine during sickness to the families of the wage-earning classes throughout London by the payment of a weekly sum, regulated by the number in each family. Twenty-two branches already established. Secretary, Chas. H. Warren, 5, Lamb's Conduit Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

Provis, Sir Samuel Butler, K.C.B., Permanent Secretary of the Local Government Board since '98, is the son of Mr. Samuel Provis. B. at Warminster, Feb. '45; ed. at Queens' College, Cambridge; called to the Bar (Middle Temple) '66. Became junior Legal Assistant to the Local Government Board '72; Assistant Secretary '82; created a C.B. '87.

Psychical Research, The Incorporated Society for. Founded 1832, under the presidency of the late Prof. Henry Sedgwick, to investigate mesmeric, psychical, and spiritualistic phenomena. An important branch of the Society's work has hitherto been the examination of telepathy. Reports of a number of varied and careful experiments in induced telepathic communication are published in the "Proceedings," and a large collection of spontaneous cases has been published in a book entitled "Phantasms of the Living." See also "Apparitions and Thought-Transference," by Mr. F. Podmore. For a general review of the Society's work, and its bearing on philosophical problems, see Mr. F. W. H. Myers's "Human Personality." The Society has about 900 members and associates; also a branch in the United States of over 500 members and associates. President for 1905, Prof. Ch. Richet. Hon. Secretaries, Mr. J. G. Piddington and the Hon. Everard Feilding. Offices and Library, 20, Hanover Square, London, W.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Bedford Grammar School. Founded 1566; reorganised 1873. Annual income, £3500. Eight leaving exhibitions of £70 and £60 for four years. Two fall vacant annually. Exhibitions tenable in the school from £60 to £10. Pupils 870. There are regular Woolwich and Sandhurst classes. There are also workshops with steam-engine, gas-engine, two dynamos, accumulators, moulding- and casting-room, carpenters' shop, machine-drawing room, forges, lathes, etc., and an Engineering Corps. Head Master, J. E. King, M.A.

Berkhamsted School, Herts. Number of pupils about 400. Five boarding-houses. Head Master, Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D.

Birmingham, King Edward's School. comprises a high school for boys, a high school for girls, three grammar schools for boys and four grammar schools for girls. Founded 1552, reorganised 1878. In 1900, the Birmingham (King Edward VI.) Schools Act liberated the Foundation from control by the Charity Commissioners. Income, £50,000. Numerous scholarships and exhibitions both for boys and girls. The pupils number about 2800; 450 in high school for boys. Head Master, R. Cary Gilson, M.A. Motto, *Domine, Salvum fac Regem.*

Brighton College, Brighton. Founded 1847. Governed by a Council of twelve. There are two leaving scholarships of the annual value of £60, and three of £30, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge. Entrance scholarships are awarded every year, at least three of the annual value of £70 or £50, and some smaller exhibitions. Pupils, 1150. Head Master, Rev. A. F. Titherington, M.A. Secretary, L. F. Duckworth, B.A.

Charterhouse School, Godalming. Founded 1611, and until 1872 situated near Smithfield, London, on ground that once belonged to the Carthusian Monastery. One of the nine great public schools of the Public Schools Commission. Sixty scholarships are tenable in the school, and there are ten or more vacancies annually. Twenty or more exhibitions to the Universities, each of the annual value of £80, tenable for four years. Pupils, 560. Head Master, Rev. G. H. Rendall, M.A., Litt.D. Motto, *Deo dante dedi.*

Cheltenham College, Gloucestershire. Founded 1841. Incorporated '94; governed by a President and twenty members of Council. There are three departments—the classical, the military and civil, and the junior. Numerous scholarships are attached to the College. Pupils 600. Principal, the Rev. R. Waterfield, M.A. Head Master of the Military and Civil Dept., W. M. Baker, M.A. Bursar, A. A. Hunter, Esq.

Christ's Hospital. Founded 1552. The Hospital schools are: (1) the Boys' School, West Horsham, with accommodation for 820 boys, including Preparatory School. Head Master, Rev. A. W. Upcott, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford; (2) the Girls' School, Hertford, with accommodation for 280 girls. Head Mistress, Miss M. E. Robertson, Newnham College, Cambridge. With relation to two-thirds of the scholars at the Hospital schools, fees ranging from £10 to £20 may be charged if the Council of Almoners consider "that the parents or next friends are in a position to contribute substantially towards the child's education and maintenance." Entrance to the Hospital schools is gained by presentation or by competition. Presentation to about 425 places lies in the hands of the President, certain City companies, and donation governors; and 89 scholars (sons of Naval Officers, of persons distinguished in Literature, Science, Art, or in the service of the Crown, etc.), may be presented by the Council of Almoners (which numbers 43 members). There is Competition for about 100 scholars, nominated by donation governors. From Metropolitan schools of a public elementary nature come 179 successful competitors; various parishes supply 108 scholars; and the residue of the places are at the disposal of boys and girls nominated by the governors of endowed schools at which they have attended for the period of two years. The Council have the right of presentation to 12 places in the Girls' School for daughters of officers, civil servants, etc. There are numerous exhibitions and prizes. Hospital exhibition funds for both boys and girls provide exhibitions to universities, including the *Times* scholarship, and the "Montefiore," "Rowed," and "Pitt Club" exhibitions. At the end of 1905 the Boys' Schools (including Preparatory) numbered 805 boys. Clerk, R. L. Franks. Office, 60, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

City of London School, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Established by the Corporation of London

in 1834. Tenable at the Universities or other places of higher education are 26 scholarships varying from £80 to £20; and about 50 others tenable at the school. Pupils admitted between the ages of 7 and 15. The average number in 1904-5 was 650. **Head Master**, Rev. Arthur Chilton, M.A. **Secretary**, Mr. A. J. Austin.

Clifton College, Bristol. Opened 1862, received charter '77. It is under a Council of fifteen, the Earl of Ducie being President, and the Bishop of Hereford Chairman of the Council. It prepares pupils specially for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and the Royal Navy. Three exhibitions, of £25, which may be increased to £50 a year, tenable at the Universities, and at least eleven scholarships, varying in value from £25 to £80 and admitting of augmentation to £100 a year, tenable at the College, offered annually. Pupils, 550. **Head Master**, Rev. A. A. David, M.A. **Secretary**, W. D. L. Macpherson. *Motto*, *Spiritus intus alit*.

Dulwich College (Alleyn's "College of God's Gift" at Dulwich) was founded A.D. 1619, by **Edward Alleyn**, the Actor, under Letters Patent of King James I. Reconstituted '58, and removed to new site and new building '70. Pupils 680. No boy may enter the school before the age of 10, or remain after the age of 19. Endowment about £5000 per annum. £1000 may be annually allotted among "boys preceeding to a place of higher education," and £1000 also may be paid annually in scholarships to boys either already in the school or about to enter it. Such scholarships are awarded as the result of open examination. **Head Master**, A. H. Gilkes, M.A.; **School Secretary**, Gilbert B. Stretton, M.A.; *Motto*, *Detur Gloria soli Deo*.

Epsom College. Established in 1855 as a Public School with a Royal Medical Foundation. School accommodation for more than 250 boys; and Preparatory for 100 boys under fifteen. Nine medical scholarships at the Hospital Schools in London, and 17 other scholarships. There are 50 foundation scholars, and a large number of pensioners. **Head Master**, Rev. T. N. H. Smith-Pearse, M.A.; **Secretary**, J. Parnard Lamb, 37, Soho Square, W.

Eton College. Founded 1440. Endowment exceeds £20,000 per annum. Pupils consist of King's scholars or "Collegers" (of whom there are 70, and who enter college between twelve and fourteen years of age), and of Oppidians, who enter between ten and fourteen years of age. Exhibitions and scholarships to both Universities, ranging from £50 for four years downwards. *Motto*, *Floreat Etona*. **Head Master**, Rev. the Hon. Edward Lyttelton, M.A. A mission is supported by past and present Etonians at Hackney Wick. Consult the *College Calendar*.

Felsted School. Founded in 1564. It has about 220 pupils. **Head Master**, Rev. H. A. Dalton.

Fettes College, Edinburgh. Founded in 1870. Has about 230 scholars. **Head Master**, Rev. W. A. Heard.

Glenalmond. Founded with the name Trinity College, Glenalmond, in 1841. It stands on the river Almond, in the Grampians, near Perth. Pupils about 140. **Warden**, Rev. A. R. F. Hyslop.

Haileybury College, Herts. Founded 1862, received Royal Charter '64. Entrance scholarships. Exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge

five annually (£60, £50, £50, £40, and £20) for three years. Pupils 500. **Head Master**, Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Wilson, M.A.

Harrow School. Founded 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman, b. at Preston, near Harrow. Age of admission from 12 to 14. Ten or eleven entrance scholarships, of the value of £100, £80, £60, and £35 a year, are offered every Easter to boys (not members of the school) over 12 and under 14 years of age on the previous 1st of January. The governors can, at their discretion, add £20 a year to any scholarship, if the circumstances of the scholar appear to make it desirable. To one of these scholarships, and to one only, is added, at intervals, the Edward Stanhope Scholarship of £50. The Bowen Scholarship of £120 a year is given for proficiency in mathematics, French, history, geography, literature, and Latin. In years when it is not vacant a scholarship of less value is offered on the same terms. There are also two scholarships, each of £25, for two years, open to boys in the fifth form, and awarded for proficiency in such subjects as are common to both sides (classical and modern) of the school. There are numerous Scholarships, from £100 downwards, to the Universities. Pupils, nearly 600. **Head Master**, Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D., M.V.O. *Motto*, *Siet fortuna domus*.

Lancing College, Sussex. Founded 1848. Pupils 120. **Head Master**, B. Tower, Esq.

Leys School, The, Cambridge, founded in '75, and incorporated July 16th, '78. The founders were chiefly members of the Methodist Church, but it draws pupils and masters from the Anglican and other Protestant Churches. There are admirable laboratories, and a dozen acres of well-appointed playing-fields. Boys are received from ten years of age upwards. Entrance scholarships, varying in value from £40 to £60 per annum, are offered for competition at the end of each term. A mission is supported by the old students in London. A "Moulton" Scholarship of not less than £75 is offered every two years. The school motto is "*In fide fiducia*." **Head Master**, Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D. **Bursar**, J. C. Isard, M.A.

Loretto School, Musselburgh, now contains about 135 boys. The **Head Master** is H. B. Tristram, M.A.

Malvern College, Worcestershire. Founded 1865. Exhibitions at the Universities, one of £40 for three years, offered annually, and one of £27 for one year; also one of £40 for three years, tenable at B.N.C., Oxford. Entrance scholarships annually filled, one or more of £87, four or more of £50, six or more of £30. Pupils, 480. **Head Master**, Rev. Sydney R. James, M.A. **Secretary**, E. B. Scallan, M.A.

Manchester Grammar School. Founded in 1515 by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and others. The school consists of 152 foundationers (free) and about 700 capitation scholars. Close scholarships at Wadham and Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, range in annual value from £50 to £80. There are 23 scholarships for classics, mathematics or physical science, tenable at the Universities, ranging in value from £17 to £50 each per annum; also 29 scholarships, tenable at the school, ranging in value from £14 to £25 each per annum, together with numerous prizes. **High Master**, J. L. Paton, M.A., late

Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Receiver, Owen W. Cox. *Motto, Sapere aude.*

Marlborough College, Wiltshire. Founded 1843, incorporated by royal charter '45, received additional charter '53. Exhibitions to Universities, one each of £50, £40, and £30 for three years, offered annually, and every three years the "Old Marlburian," £50, the Council Exhibition £30, and Leaf Exhibition £22 10s., fall vacant alternately. Also 2 Modern School Exhibitions of £25 and £20 each, offered annually. Scholarships filled annually: 15 or 16 "Foundation," for sons of clergy, £30; 4 "Senior," £30; 6 "Junior," £30; 1 or 2 "House," £80, all open; Minor Scholarships for Modern Languages, etc. Pupils, 600. **Master, Frank Fletcher, M.A.**

Merchant Taylors' School, London. Founded (1561) by Sir Thomas White (founder of St. John's College, Oxford), and the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The Company remains the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school. Forty-two scholarships at the school, and exhibitions of £86 and £100 for five and seven years, to St. John's College, Oxford; others, ranging from £90, to Cambridge. Pupils 450; on entrance must be over 9 and under 14. **Head Master, Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt.D. Secretary, C. Waters, M.A.** *Motto, Homo plantat, homo irrigat, sed Deus dat incrementum.*

Mill Hill School (London, N.W.). Founded 1807 as Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, reconstituted under direction of the Court of Chancery '69 on a broader basis. Awards the three "Wills" Scholarships of £70 each, the "Bousfield" of about £50, the "Scrutton" of about £30, and four other leaving scholarships each tenable for three years. Also several Ministerial Exhibitions (about £45 a year) and Entrance Scholarships (£30 to £90). Number of boys 245. *Motto, Et virtutem, et musas.* The "Old Mill-Hillians Club" numbers over 600 members. **Head Master, J. D. McClure, M.A., LL.D., B.Mus.**

Radley College, Abingdon, Berks. Founded 1847. Has about 200 scholars. **Warden, Rev. T. Field, D.D.**

Repton School, Derbyshire. Founded 1557; reorganised 1874. Pupils, 300. Twenty assistant masters. **Head Master, Rev. Lionel Ford, M.A.**

Rossall School, Fleetwood, Lancashire. Founded 1844. Royal Charter granted Nov. '90. Two Exhibitions, one of £50 and one of £30 at Oxford or Cambridge, each for three years, offered every year; and the Phillips memorial exhibition for mathematics, of £40 for one year at Oxford or Cambridge. Besides this there are about 9 Scholarships tenable at the school, offered each year by examination held about the end of March—Foundation, Senior and Junior. **Head Master, Rev. J. P. Way, D.D.**

Rugby School. Founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally entrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1602. The boys are divided into foundationers and non-foundationers. Has, every July, 10 or 12 entrance and other scholarships of £100 to £20, and 7 leaving exhibitions tenable at the Universities for 4 years, 3 of £60 and 4 of £30 annual value.

Pupils, 570; admission at the age of 12. **Head Master, Rev. H. A. James, M.A., D.D. (q.v.).** *Motto, Orando laborando.* In '89 there was established a Home Mission in addition to the Fox Memorial Mastership in India, in connection with the School. Consult *Rugby School Register.*

St. Paul's School, London. Founded 1509 by John Colet, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. The school consists of 153 foundation scholars, elected by competitive examination, and of 80 many capitation scholars as the governors may from time to time decide. The capitation scholars pay a tuition fee of £24 9s. a year. The foundation scholars are exempt from fees. Pupils 580. The governors give annually 9 exhibitions for 4 years, varying in value from £70 to £30, to the scholars proceeding to Oxford and Cambridge, and one exhibition of £50 for two years for a boy proceeding to the Royal Academy, Woolwich. *Motto, Fide et literis.* **High Master, Rev. A. E. Hillard, M.A. Bursar, S. Bewsher.**

Sherborne School, Dorsetshire. Refounded by Edward VI. (the earliest school founded by that monarch), 1550, reorganised 1870. Accommodation for 280 pupils. An Exhibition to either Univ. of £40 for four years falls vacant every year; pupils may also compete for Huish Exhibitions of £50 for four years; this privilege is allowed to three other public schools only. There are also numerous Foundation, House, and other Scholarships and Prizes. **Head Master, Rev. F. B. Westcott, M.A., late Fellow Trin. Coll. Camb. Clerk to Governors, Mr. James Douglas.** *Motto (royal arms of Ed. VI.), Homo soil qui mal y pense.*

Shrewsbury School. Founded by King Edward VI. in 1551, augmented by Queen Elizabeth in 1571. One of the seven schools reorganised by the Public Schools Act in '68. The school was moved to a new site (now covering an area of 58 acres) in '82. Since then its numbers have increased from 170 to 270. **Head Master, Rev. H. Whitehead Moss, M.A.** *Motto, Intus si recte, ne labora.*

Stonyhurst College, near Blackburn. Directed by the Jesuit Fathers. First founded in 1592 at St. Omers in Flanders; transferred to Stonyhurst in 1794. **Rector, the Rev. J. Browne, S.J.** The Observatory attached to the College turns out excellent solar and other work. Preparatory school for 60 boys at Hodder.

Tonbridge School was founded 1553, and was reorganised 1830. **Governors:** Master, Warden, and Court of the Company of Skinners. Four exhibitions of £75 for four years fall vacant annually, and are tenable at any place of higher education that the Governors approve of; four others of £30 a year for four years, one vacant each year, are tenable only at Oxford or Cambridge. Pupils, 400. **Head Master, Rev. Charles C. Tancock, D.D., Oxon.** *Motto, Deus dat incrementum.*

University College School, Gower Street, London, established 1832, is completely unsectarian. Prepares for University College and London matriculation, as well as for Universities, Woolwich, etc. Pupils, 381. *Motto, Paulatin sed firmiter.* **Head Master, H. J. Spenser, M.A., LL.D. Principal, T. Gregory Foster, B.A., Ph.D. School Registrar, Arthur C. Hull.**

Uppingham School. Archdeacon Joinson's School, founded 1584; reorganised 1855. Three leaving exhibitions of £60, £50 and £40 offered every year, and 14 of about £22 each to Cambridge. Entrance scholarships, two of £70, two of £50, two of £30 annually. There are 415 boys in the School and 31 masters, and 6 assistant music masters. There is also a Lower School. Head Master, Rev. E. C. Selwyn, D.D.

Wellington College (Berks) was founded in 1856. The foundation consists of ninety nominations for the sons of deceased officers, who are educated for £10 a year. There are, as a rule, ten open scholarships annually, and a limited number of officers' sons are educated at £95 a year. There is a classical school, in which boys are prepared for the Universities, etc., and a modern side where boys are educated for the army, etc. Average number of pupils, 470. Motto, "Heroum filii." Chairman of Governors, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Master, Rev. Bertram Pollock, D.D., M.V.O. Bursar, M. S. Forster, B.C.L., M.A., B.Sc.

Westminster School, or the Royal College of St. Peter's, Westminster. Refounded 1560, reorganised 1868. Foundationers, 60; about 12 annual vacancies. The Westminster Play, an annual representation of a Latin comedy by the scholars, is of some celebrity. There are a number of close scholarships and exhibitions to Christ Church, Oxford, and of exhibitions to Trinity College, Cambridge. Head Master, Rev. James Gow, M.A., Litt.D. Motto, *Dat Deus incrementum*. Bursar, J. Tyson, B.A.

Winchester College, the oldest of the public schools, was founded (1387) by William of Wyke-

ham, and opened March 26th, 1393. About a dozen vacancies yearly occur for foundationers, who are elected by the governors after open competition. His Majesty gives two gold and two silver medals to be competed for. Tenable at the Universities are four exhibitions of £50 for four years, and at New College, Oxford, six scholarships. Head Master, Rev. H. M. Burge, D.D. Motto, *Manners makyth man*.

Public Works Loan Commissioners are an unpaid body who are empowered to grant loans to local authorities for baths and washhouses, burial grounds, conservancy and improvement of rivers, main drainage, docks, harbours, piers, improvement of towns, labourers' dwellings, lighthouses, lunatic asylums, police stations in counties and boroughs, public libraries and museums, schoolhouses, waterworks, and other sanitary and local purposes. During 1903-4 the Commissioners made 1897 advances for sums amounting to £5,838,227, as compared with 2063 advances for £5,740,538 in 1902-3. The rates of interest varied from 2½ per cent. to 4½ per cent. Under an Act of the 1905 session the following are to be Commissioners for five years, as from April 1st, 1906: Sir Herbert Barnard, Mr. Edward Norman, Mr. Samuel S. Gladstone, The Hon. Herbert C. Gibbs, Sir Edward Birkbeck, Bart., Judge O'Connor, K.C., Sir Charles W. Fremantle, K.C.B., The Hon. Evelyn Hubbard, Mr. Francis W. Buxton, Mr. Edward H. Loyd, Mr. Frederick Greene, Col. Lockwood, M.P., Lord Hillingdon, Mr. James H. C. Hozier, M.P., Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., Mr. William D. Hoare, Mr. Robert Newman, and the Earl of Chichester. Office, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

R

RAILWAYS.

- I.—RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.
- II.—RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.
- III.—BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1905.
- IV.—LIGHT RAILWAYS.

[For a general survey of matters relating to railways see eds. '95 and '96. In the subsequent editions more recent developments have been dealt with, and the following article shows the present position.]

I. RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

The increase in the world's railway mileage between 1898 and 1902 (the latest year for which figures are available at the time of writing) is shown by the following table:—

| | Miles open. | | Increase per cent. |
|---------------------|-------------|---------|--------------------|
| | 1898. | 1902. | |
| Europe | 167,614 | 183,960 | 9'7 |
| America | 240,053 | 261,956 | 9'1 |
| Asia | 33,309 | 44,349 | 33'1 |
| Africa | 11,156 | 14,550 | 30'4 |
| Australia | 14,499 | 16,034 | 10'6 |
| Totals | 466,641 | 520,849 | 11'6 |

ent parts of the world, we get the following figures:—

| | Miles o. n. | | Increase per cent. |
|--|-------------|---------|--------------------|
| | 1898. | 1902. | |
| Great Britain and Ireland | 21,542 | 27,115 | 2'7 |
| France | 25,914 | 27,747 | 7'1 |
| Germany | 30,795 | 31,368 | 8'3 |
| Italy | 9,765 | 9,906 | 1'4 |
| Russia in Europe and Finland | 25,430 | 32,522 | 23'0 |
| Sweden | 6,363 | 7,566 | 18'9 |
| U.S.A. | 183,359 | 202,432 | 8'6 |
| Canada | 16,877 | 18,603 | 11'8 |
| Mexico | 8,503 | 10,357 | 21'8 |
| British India | 21,987 | 25,925 | 17'9 |
| Siberia and Manchuria | 2,575 | 5,661 | 120'0 |
| Japan | 2,949 | 4,223 | 43'6 |
| China | 401 | 94 | 134'7 |
| Korea | — | 57 | — |
| Siam | 167 | 331 | 98'5 |
| Cambodia, Cochinchina, Annam, Tonkin, Pondicherry, Malacca, Philippine Isles | 238 | 1,708 | 626'1 |

The capital invested in the world's railways is approximately :

In Europe, £3,950,450,000.

In other parts of the world, £3,394,900,000.

Total, £7,345,350,000.

The average cost per mile is, for Europe, £24,089; for the rest of the world, £11,967. The most heavily capitalised of any railways are those of Great Britain and Ireland, which cost 53,913 per mile, as compared with, for example, Belgium, £31,537 per mile; France, £25,320; Germany, £20,825; Holland, £17,350; the United States of America, £12,588; Denmark, £8626; and Sweden (private companies), £4,557. It should, however, be borne in mind that the above tables and figures refer to "route mileage." If "track mileage" were taken they would be more favourable for the United Kingdom.

In May 1905 the seventh session of the International Railway Congress was held at Washington, under the presidency of Mr. Stuyvesant Fish.

II. RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The total railway mileage open in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31st, 1904, was :

15,626 miles in England and Wales,

3,712 in Scotland,

3,296 in Ireland.

Total, 22,634.

These figures represent "length of line" only, irrespective both of the number of tracks and of sidings. Thus, of the total mileage of 22,634, single track accounts for 10,044; double track, 11,363; three tracks, 226; and four tracks, or more, 1,001. The total length of "track" is 37,901 miles. Adding to this figure the length of sidings, reduced to single track (13,733), we get a total of 51,634 miles of track. Compared with 1903, the "length of line open" shows an increase of 199 miles, and the "length of track" an increase of 1,010 miles.

The number of companies working railways in England and Wales on Dec. 31st, 1904, was 109; in Scotland, 9; and in Ireland, 28 (17 operating ordinary railways and 11 light railways).

Of the English lines 7 are worked by electrical power. In Glasgow there is a district subway line worked by cable, and in Ireland there is a light railway worked by electrical power.

The English and Welsh railway companies owned on the date mentioned 19,075 locomotives and 620,748 other vehicles; the Scotch 2394 locomotives and 163,021 other vehicles; and the Irish 865 locomotives and 23,575 other vehicles.

The accompanying tables show the principal railways of the United Kingdom, their mileage (both in "route" miles, and including sidings reduced to single track), capital cost, financial position, rolling-stock, the names of their general managers, and the location of their head offices. The figures given are those for 1904, the 1905 returns being not available at the time of going to press.

Companies' Capital.

The total paid-up capital of the companies was at the close of 1904 approximately £1,268,500,000, of which over £193,000,000, or over 15 per cent., represents nominal additions due to consolidation, conversion, or division of stocks. This

deduction leaves a total "cash" capital of £1,075,500,000, being £47,517 per "route" mile and £20,829 per mile of single track, including sidings. Of the total capital 38 per cent. consists of "ordinary" stock, 35 per cent. of "guaranteed and preference," and 27 per cent. of "loans and debentures." The increase in capital during 1904 was £23,500,000 (2 per cent.), of which about £2,000,000 was due to nominal additions. The increase in paid-up capital since 1900 has been £92,000,000 (8 per cent.). It has been found impossible for any of our larger railway companies to close their capital accounts, and they constantly incur this class of expenditure, not only in making extensions to their systems, but also for improvements which involve no additions to mileage. When, however, the cost per mile is worked out on a track-mileage, instead of, as usually, on a route-mileage, basis, it will be seen that the capitalisation does not appear so excessive as it is sometimes alleged to be.

Traffic Receipts.

The gross receipts of the companies in 1904 were as follows : Passenger traffic, £48,388,000; goods traffic, £55,400,000; and miscellaneous, £8,045,000; total, £111,833,000. Compared with 1903, these figures show increases of £420,000, or 0.9 per cent., from passenger traffic; £289,000, or 0.5 per cent., from goods traffic; and £235,000 from miscellaneous sources of revenue (which item includes steamboats, canals, harbours, docks, rents, tolls, hotels, etc.), the total increase being £944,000, or 0.9 per cent. The increases from passenger and goods traffic are less than half the average increases of the years '98-1902.

Passenger Traffic.

Analysing the passenger receipts, we find there was in 1904, as compared with 1903, a decrease of £99,000, or 2.8 per cent., in regard to ordinary first-class passengers, and a decrease of £67,000, or 2 per cent., on second class; but against these are to be set increases of £109,000, or 0.4 per cent., on ordinary third-class passengers; of £138,000, or 3.6 per cent., in the receipts from season-ticket holders; and of £338,000, or 4.2 per cent., from excess luggage, mails, parcels, carriages, horses, dogs, etc. The increases thus more than counter-balance the decreases, the net result being an increase of 0.9 per cent. In regard to the receipts from third-class passengers, the increase in 1904 was 0.6 per cent. as compared with 0.5 per cent. in 1903. This was a slight improvement; but the following figures, giving the rates of increase in previous years, afford evidence of the decline that has been brought about therein: 1897, increase in third-class passengers over previous year, 5.2 per cent.; '98, 3.0 per cent.; '99, 4.2 per cent.; 1900, 3.5 per cent.; 1901, 2.9 per cent.; 1902, 1.1 per cent. This check to the increase in third-class passengers by rail has undoubtedly been due to the greater competition of the tramways. The number of tramway passengers carried in the year (including public road lines authorised under the Light Railways Act, '96) is now about 700,000,000 in excess of the number of third-class passengers by rail.

As one means of checking the situation thus created, certain of the railway companies have offered greater inducements to suburban residents to travel by rail, such inducements more especially taking the form of third-class season tickets. In 1902 the increased receipts from this source amounted to £79,000; in 1903 the increase was £126,000, and in 1904 it rose to £171,000. As against this, however, there must be set a decrease, in 1904, of £54,000 from second-class season tickets, following a decrease of £8,000 in 1903. Receipts in 1904 from first-class season tickets showed an increase of £19,000.

Goods Traffic and Train Mileage.

The receipts from goods traffic in 1904 amounted to £55,407,000, an increase of £290,000, or 0·5 per cent., as compared with 1903. In minerals there was an increase of £321,000, or 1·3 per cent., and in general merchandise an increase of £35,000, or 0·1 per cent.; but live stock declined £66,000, or 0·5 per cent. In the tonnage of minerals and general merchandise there was an increase of over 6,000,000 tons, or 1·4 per cent.

Notwithstanding this increased tonnage, the persistent efforts of the railway companies to effect economies in transport by reducing goods train mileage resulted in a decrease of 4,500,000 miles in 1904, following on a corresponding decrease of 10,000,000 miles which had already been brought about in 1903. On the other hand, the increase in passenger train mileage was larger in 1904 than in 1903. While the receipts from goods traffic increased from 82·55d. per train mile in 1903 to 85·42d. in 1904, the receipts from passenger traffic per train mile declined from 49·21d. in 1903 to 48·09d. in 1904.

Working Expenditure.

The total outlay under the head of working expenditure in 1904 was £69,173,000. This was an increase of only £610,000, or 0·9 per cent., as compared with 1903. The proportion of working expenses to gross receipts was the same in 1904 as in 1903, namely, 62 per cent.

Rates and taxes rose to £4,736,000 in 1904, an increase of £243,000 as compared with 1903, or of £1,725,000 as compared with 1895, an advance of nearly 60 per cent. in nine years.

Net Earnings and Dividends.

As already stated, the gross receipts of the companies amounted in 1904 to £111,833,000, and the total working expenditure to £69,173,000. The net earnings, therefore, amounted to £42,660,000, an increase of £333,000 as compared with 1903. The proportion of net earnings to capital was 3·36 per cent. in 1904, against 3·40 in 1903.

The average dividends paid on the various classes of capital in 1904 were (with the exception of the rate of interest on loans) approximately 3½ per cent. on the ordinary capital, 3½ per cent. on the preference, 4 per cent. on the guaranteed, and 3½ per cent. on the debenture stock, these being about the same as in 1903. The rate of interest on loans was 4·11, as against 4·46 in 1903.

The following table shows the amounts of the ordinary capital grouped according to the dividends paid in 1904:—

| Rates of Dividend. | Amount Million £. | Percent. of total. |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Nil | 62·5 | 13·0 |
| Not above 1 % | 25·0 | 5·4 |
| Above 1 and not above 2 % | 30·5 | 6·3 |
| " 2 " " 3 " | 128·2 | 26·7 |
| " 3 " " 4 " | 84·6 | 17·6 |
| " 4 " " 5 " | 8·9 | 1·9 |
| " 5 " " 6 " | 130·8 | 27·2 |
| " 6 " " 7 " | 6·6 | 1·4 |
| " 7 " " 8 " | 0·5 | 0·1 |
| " 8 " " 9 " | 0·8 | 0·2 |
| Above 9 % | 0·9 | 0·2 |
| Total | 480·3 | 100·0 |

Railway Accidents in 1904.

"The danger of railway travelling has been reduced to such a point," says Sir Herbert Jekyll in his report on railway accidents to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, "that in 1904 the chances against a passenger being killed in a train accident in the course of a given journey were more than 200,000,000 to 1." Of passengers 6 were killed and 534 injured, during the year, from accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc., and 109 were killed and 2135 injured by accidents from other causes. Of servants of companies or contractors, 7 were killed and 114 injured from accidents to trains, etc., and 409 were killed and 3807 injured by accidents from other causes. Of other persons 1 was killed and 13 were injured from accidents to trains, etc.; 67 persons passing over railways at level crossings were killed and 28 injured; 425 trespassers (including suicides) were killed and 132 injured; while of "other persons," 49 were killed and 126 injured. The totals for the year 1904 were 1073 killed and 6889 injured, the former figure being a decrease of 86, and the latter an increase of 104, as compared with 1903.

For the purposes of further comparison it may be useful to give the following table as to railroad accidents in the United States during the year ending June 30th, 1904:—

| | Killed. | Injured. |
|-------------------------|---------|----------|
| Passengers | 411 | 9,111 |
| Employés | 3,632 | 67,067 |
| Other persons | 5,973 | 7,977 |
| Total | 10,046 | 84,155 |

The proportions of passengers killed or injured to number carried (exclusive of season-ticket holders) in the United Kingdom and in the United States respectively work out thus:

| | Killed. | Injured. |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| United Kingdom | 1 in 199,758,000 | 1 in 2,244,472 |
| United States | 1 " 1,622,267 | 1 " 78,523 |

The proportions of railway servants killed or injured to the number employed in the United Kingdom and the United States respectively were as follows:—

| | Killed. | Injured. |
|------------------|-------------|----------|
| United Kingdom . | 1 in 10,144 | 1 in 747 |
| United States . | 1 " 357 | 1 " 19 |

| Name of Company. | Mileage. | | Total Capital Paid-Up. | Gross Receipts for 1904. | Total Working Expenditure for 1904. | Proportion of Expenditure to Receipts. | Dividend on Ordinary Stock for 1904. | Number of Vehicles. | | Location of Head Office. | Name of General Manager. |
|--|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Route Miles. | Including Sidings. | | | | | | Loco-motives. | Others. | | |
| England and Wales: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barry | 62 | 269 | £ 5,941,613 | £ 695,124 | £ 360,188 | p.c. 52 | p.c. 9½ | 126 | 1,536 | Barry Dock | R. Evans. |
| Cambrian | 276 | 368 | 6,204,571 | 356,130 | 223,623 | 63 | Nil | 99 | 2,791 | Oswestry | C. S. Dennis. |
| Central London (Electric) | 6 | 20 | 3,871,536 | 361,243 | 199,738 | 53 | 4 | 30* | 251 | London | G. C. Cunningham. |
| Cheshire Lines | 140 | 411 | { Owned by G.C., G.N., and Mid. } | 1,033,386 | 816,959 | 79 | — | — | 4,267 | Liverpool | J. Pinion. |
| City & S. London (Electric) East and West Junction | 7 | 13 | 2,465,572 | 155,096 | 74,033 | 48 | 2½ | 52 | 140 | London | T. C. Jenkin. |
| | 52 | 58 | 1,489,938 | 35,562 | 34,995 | 98 | Nil | 14 | 170 | Stratford-on-Avon. | W. Merrick. |
| East London | 7 | 13 | 5,790,265 | 56,311 | 49,822 | 88 | Nil | — | — | London | A. Aslett. |
| Furness | 134 | 369 | 7,740,968 | 484,742 | 262,810 | 54 | ¾ | 130 | 7,952 | Barrow | S. Fay. |
| Great Central | 504 | 1,513 | 45,643,150 | 3,767,595 | 2,504,710 | 66 | Nil | 954† | 26,888† | London | J. F. S. Gooday. |
| Great Eastern | 1,128 | 2,564 | 54,178,130 | 6,112,108 | 3,844,625 | 63 | ¾ | 1,085 | 32,207 | London | O. R. H. Bury. |
| Great Northern | 832 | 2,557 | 58,107,569 | 5,549,699 | 3,565,913 | 64 | ¾ | 1,279 | 42,006 | London | J. C. Inglis. |
| Great Western | 2,728 | 5,789 | 91,369,697 | 12,232,001 | 7,539,736 | 62 | 5½ | 2,279 | 70,188 | London | Edward Watkin. |
| Hull and Barnsley | 86 | 251 | 7,628,947 | 496,342 | 295,747 | 60 | 1½ | 116 | 3,904 | Hull | H. K. Day. |
| Isle of Wight | 14 | 19 | 637,288 | 42,508 | 19,426 | 46 | { Pref. 4 } { Def. 2½ } | 8 | 262 | Sandown | C. L. Conacher. |
| Isle of Wight Central | 41 | 47 | 589,835 | 49,234 | 32,540 | 66 | Nil | 10 | 334 | Newport | J. A. F. Aspinall. |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire | 577 | 2,074 | 67,606,124 | 5,632,140 | 3,460,090 | 61 | 3½ | 1,448 | 35,761 | Manchester | H. Willmott. |
| Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast | 65 | 166 | 2,779,152 | 132,483 | 75,573 | 57 | Nil | 34 | 1,298 | Chesterfield | S. B. Cottrell. |
| Liverpool Overhead (Elec.) | 9 | 16 | 549,956 | 83,269 | 63,270 | 76 | 1½ | — | 65 | Liverpool | Sir F. Harrison. |
| London & North-Western | 1,946 | 5,366 | 122,366,565 | 14,498,123 | 9,212,649 | 64 | 5½ | 3,068 | 86,068 | London | Sir C. J. Owens. |
| London & South-Western | 951 | 2,149 | 49,736,370 | 5,255,798 | 3,283,404 | 62 | 6 | 736 | 18,373 | London | W. Forbes. |
| London, Brighton, & S. Coast | 454 | 1,147 | 27,347,401 | 3,529,371 | 2,099,889 | 59 | 5½ | 535 | 13,274 | London | A. L. Stride. |
| London, Tilbury, & Southend | 79 | 192 | 4,535,830 | 513,084 | 296,814 | 58 | 6½ | 74 | 2,302 | Maryport | H. Carr. |
| Maryport and Carlisle | 43 | 99 | 886,695 | 114,319 | 60,023 | 53 | 6½ | 28 | 1,993 | Liverpool | R. B. Smith. |
| Mersey (Electric) | 4 | 10 | 3,542,994 | 82,707 | 66,475 | 80 | Nil | 9 | 130 | London | A. C. Ellis. |
| Metropolitan | 79 | 207 | 14,974,136 | 911,630 | 447,553 | 49 | 3 | 91 | 1,068 | London | J. Young. |
| Metro. District (partly Elec.) | 24 | 56 | 11,317,371 | 420,895 | 242,020 | 58 | Nil | 54 | 452 | London | J. Mathieson. |
| Midland | 1,467 | 4,626 | 189,633,666 | 12,162,073 | 7,693,885 | 63 | 2½ | 2,790 | 123,275 | Derby. | O. R. H. Bury |
| Midland & Gt. Northern Jt. | 189 | 325 | 1,200,000 | 304,138 | 247,840 | 81 | — | 101 | 846 | London and Derby } | and J. Mathieson. |
| Midland & S. Western Junc. | 65 | 114 | 1,891,848 | 100,660 | 69,853 | 69 | Nil | 28 | 471 | Swindon | John Davies. |
| Neath and Brecon | 40 | 52 | 1,337,653 | 57,437 | 40,296 | 70 | Nil | 10 | 78 | Neath. | C. Talbot. |
| North-Eastern | 1,674 | 4,657 | 77,105,771 | 9,317,761 | 5,942,409 | 64 | 5½ | 2,142 | 104,248 | York. | Sir G. Gibb. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|----|--|-----|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| North London | 14 | 69 | 3,955,266 | 528,391 | 381,910 | 61 | 5½ | 119 | 1,402 | London | F. J. Dunn. |
| North Staffordshire | 201 | 470 | 10,453,973 | 923,552 | 545,711 | 59 | 4 | 169 | 6,839 | Stoke | W. D. Phillips. |
| Port Talbot Railway & Docks | 34* | 68 | 1,610,410 | 94,403 | 55,202 | 58 | Nil | 24 | 417 | Port Talbot | E. Lowther. |
| Rhonda and Swansea Bay | 31 | 61 | 1,233,949 | 112,092 | 60,221 | 54 | 1½ | 28 | 937 | Swansea | J. David. |
| Rhymney | 49 | 140 | 2,491,786 | 399,117 | 179,998 | 58 | 8½ | 110 | 1,086 | Cardiff | E. A. Prosser. |
| Somerset and Dorset | 101 | 175 | 2,456,209 | 212,451 | 170,423 | 80 | Nil | 76 | 1,485 | Derby | — |
| Southern Eastern & Chatham Joint Committee | 625 | 1,543 | 5,005,844 | 3,098,052 | 746 | 62 | { S.E. } { 2½ } { (Chat.) } { (Nil) } | 18 | 252 | London | V. W. Hill. |
| Taff Vale | 124 | 378 | 9,421,460 | 963,084 | 540,401 | 56 | 3½ | 198 | 2,905 | Cardiff | A. Beasley. |
| Waterloo and City (Electric) | 2 | 4 | 606,000 | 35,765 | 17,993 | 48 | 38 | — | 29 | London | Sir C. J. Owens. |
| Wirral | 16 | 38 | 861,585 | 56,652 | 34,215 | 60 | ½ | 15 | 163 | Wirral | J. H. Burns. |
| Wrexham, Mold, and Con- nah's Quay† | 28 | 55 | 1,092,280 | 62,062 | 42,436 | 68 | Nil | 18 | 252 | (See foot note †.) | |
| Scotland : | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caledonian | 1,034 | 2,595 | 66,078,468 | 4,705,467 | 2,549,504 | 54 | 3½ | 902 | 67,853 | Glasgow | R. Millar. |
| Glasgow & South-Western. | 417 | 1,003 | 24,218,105 | 1,815,087 | 1,087,187 | 60 | 48 | 390 | 18,981 | Glasgow | D. Cooper. |
| Glasgow District Subway (Cable) | 7 | 14 | 1,407,490 | 74,839 | 34,557 | 46 | 18 | — | 58 | Glasgow | F. G. Brown. |
| Great North of Scotland | 336 | 521 | 7,600,929 | 499,585 | 262,124 | 52 | { Pref. 3 } { Def. 1½ } | 115 | 4,305 | Aberdeen | W. Moffatt. |
| Highland | 509 | 620 | 6,601,088 | 530,272 | 208,198 | 56 | 1½ | 146 | 3,348 | Inverness | T. A. Wilson. |
| North British | 1,395 | 2,547 | 63,800,819 | 4,601,221 | 2,408,045 | 52 | 28 | 841 | 68,448 | Edinburgh. | W. F. Jackson. |
| Portpatrick and Wigtown- shire Joint Committee | 82 | 97 | 501,552 | 64,980 | 59,410 | 78 | — | — | 28 | Stranraer | F. W. Hutchinson. |
| Ireland : | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belfast and County Down | 761 | 118 | 1,277,394 | 163,695 | 106,326 | 65 | 5½ | 30 | 826 | Belfast | C. A. Moore. |
| Belfast and Northern Coun- ties† | 249 | 335 | (Incl. with Midland) | 362,959 | 236,339 | 65 | — | 73 | 2,700 | Derby. | J. Mathieson. |
| Cork, Bandon, and S. Coast | 95 | 109 | 764,996 | 89,796 | 50,842 | 57 | 2½ | 20 | 478 | Cork | J. R. Kerr. |
| Donegal (for year ended Nov. 1st, 1904) | 90 | 98 | 528,061 | 36,492 | 25,243 | 69 | 3 | 11 | 224 | Stranorlar | R. H. Livesey. |
| Dublin, Wicklow, & Wexford | 147 | 192 | 2,523,377 | 225,156 | 179,683 | 61 | Nil | 58 | 1,214 | Dublin | A. G. Reid. |
| Great Northern of Ireland | 533 | 790 | 8,190,606 | 1,006,813 | 600,425 | 60 | 6½ | 157 | 5,340 | Dublin | H. Plews. |
| Great Southern & Western | 1,083 | 1,493 | 13,605,084 | 1,376,957 | 821,865 | 60 | 38 | 282 | 7,795 | Dublin | C. H. Dent. |
| Londonderry & Lough Swilly (including Letterkenny) | 99 | 102 | 209,599 | 38,239 | 27,411 | 72 | 7 | 15 | 301 | Londonderry | R. S. Moore. |
| Midland Great Western | 538 | 793 | 6,506,750 | 595,959 | 352,102 | 59 | 3 | 137 | 3,324 | Dublin | J. Tatlow. |
| Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties | 43 | 46 | 486,781 | 28,293 | 23,704 | 84 | Nil | 11 | 213 | Enniskillen | S. B. Humphreys. |

* Including 28 withdrawn from service.
† Merged into Great Central from January 1st, 1905.

+ Including 68 motor cars.

III. BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1905.

One of the most notable attempts of the year in the direction of economy was the working agreement between the London and North-Western and the Lancashire and Yorkshire companies. Under this agreement each company will receive the other company's goods at its depots, or will collect or deliver for the other company in its own lorries; passengers taking tickets on one line will be able to travel by the other company's line between the same points, so that certain duplicate trains can be stopped without public inconvenience; and in other ways, besides, economies have been effected.

The conclusion of negotiations for the purchase of the Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast Railway by the Great Central Co. was announced in November.

Another interesting scheme brought forward during the year was for an amalgamation of the Highland and Great North of Scotland railway companies.

The developments with a view to improving passenger traffic conditions took the form mainly of rail motors, road motor-omnibuses, and, in some instances, motor lorries. Steam or electric rail motor-car services, adopted experimentally at first, are now being put into operation by most of the leading companies. On the Great Western Railway rail motor-cars have carried as many as 1,250,000 passengers in six months.

The road motor-omnibuses, with which all the leading companies are now supplementing their train services, have also been a great success, and a very substantial convenience to the public. The road motors of the Great Western Railway Co. are now carrying at the rate of over 800,000 passengers per year. Steam goods lorries, operating between country stations and groups of villages, are being put on by certain companies for the conveyance of heavy goods, increased business being thus secured by the railway, while the traders save in regard to cost of cartage.

New Routes, Extensions, and Services.

In the 1905 session a further step was taken in the organisation of an important series of joint and separate railway undertakings in Middlesex and Bucks. The Great Central and the Great Western Railway Companies had previously obtained powers for the construction of a joint line of railway which would give the former company access to London independently of the Metropolitan Extension. The Great Western Railway Co. have now, in their turn, obtained powers to construct additional lines in connection with the same scheme, the effect of which will be, not only to give the Company an alternative route to Birmingham, but also to reduce the Great Western route to Birmingham (now 109½ miles, *via* Reading, Didcot, and Oxford) to 111½ miles, or somewhat less than the L. & N. W. route from Euston.

Good progress was made during the year with the construction of the Great Western new route to the South of Ireland, *via* Fishguard and Rosslare (of which particulars were given in our issue for 1905).

In July the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Co.—who had already purchased the fleet of the Goole Shipping Co., with a view to a development of traffic with Continental ports—

inaugurated the opening of the new ship canal from Heyst to Bruges.

By their Steamships Bill, for which they secured Parliamentary sanction, the North-Eastern Railway Co. obtained powers at Hull similar to those already secured by the Lancashire and Yorkshire in respect to Goole.

The directors of the London & North-Western Railway Co. gave out the contract for the new dock at Garston. The present accommodation of the dock will be exactly doubled. Important dock developments are also being carried out at Newport. Steady progress has been made with the new harbour at Dover, where still further extensive improvements are to be carried out. The London and South-Western Railway Co.'s new graving dock at Southampton was opened in October.

Among the next noticeable of the new services of the year are those which offer further direct communication between Midland and North of England towns and leading seaside resorts on the south coast without change of carriage.

In January the London and North-Western Railway Co. made a record run to Manchester, the distance from Euston being covered, by a heavy train, in 3 hours 20 minutes, or nearly 200 miles in 200 minutes.

Electric Traction.

The electrification in 1904 of part of the Newcastle-on-Tyne suburban service of the North-Eastern Railway Co. has led to a substantial increase in the number of passengers; while the substitution of electricity for steam on the Liverpool and Southport section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Co. is said by the chairman, Sir George Armytage, to have effected such an increase in the traffic as exceeded the "most sanguine expectations" of the company. The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Co. have decided to electrify their lines between Battersea and Peckham Rye, forming part of the loop connecting London Bridge and Victoria. A high-tension alternating current system will be used, with an overhead conductor instead of a third rail.

The electrification of the Metropolitan and the Metropolitan District lines was completed during 1905. Open cars, with exit doors in the centre, are used. They are of two classes—first and third. See LONDON ELECTRIC LINES.

The electrified District Railway will form part of a system of lines, over 100 miles in length, which, though nominally divided between a number of companies, will practically be administered as a single concern by the Underground Electric Railways Co. of London, of which Mr. C. T. Yerkes is chairman. The extensive system of the London United Tramways is controlled by the same interest. It is hoped that the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway will be opened for traffic in March 1906; the Great Northern, Piccadilly, and Brompton, before the end of 1906; and the Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead early in 1907. In connection with the last-mentioned line an interchange station has been arranged with the London and North-Western and the City and South London Railways at Euston.

The London United Tramways Co., of which Sir Clifton Robinson is managing director, now operates 37 route miles of tramway. It is constructing 12½ more miles, and has obtained powers in respect to another 30 miles, making

a total of 70½ miles. The number of passengers carried in 1904 was 47,000,000.

The City and South London Railway Co. have let the contract for the extension of their electric lines to Euston, and the North-East London Railway Co. obtained powers in 1905 to construct a new electric railway, partly in tube and partly in the open, from the Monument to Waltham Abbey, a distance of 14½ miles.

The Departmental Committee of the Board of Trade appointed to inquire into the rates charged by railway companies in Great Britain in respect of the carriage of foreign and colonial farm, dairy, and market garden produce, began taking evidence on June 28th, 1904. The second day's sitting was not held until Feb. 15th, 1905, but from that date meetings were held at frequent intervals throughout the session, and a great mass of evidence was taken, various complaints and recommendations being advanced by, or on behalf of, the traders, and replied to in detail by representatives of the railway companies.

IV. LIGHT RAILWAYS.

There are two types of light railways constructed under the powers of the Light Railways Act, 1896—"Class A, lines on lands acquired, mostly steam motive power"; and "Class B, lines on public roads, mostly electric motive power." The former are practically railways of a "light" character, generally single track, and running across country as an ordinary railway would do. The latter are practically ordinary tramways. In each case the special advantage of procedure under the Light Railways Act is that any need for costly Parliamentary procedure is avoided. The number of "orders" confirmed by the Board of Trade from the passing of the Light Railways Act, 1896, to Dec. 31st, 1904, was 234 (representing 237 submitted), the mileage being 1552, and the estimated cost £11,279,780. The number of fresh applications made to the Light Railway Commissioners, in May 1905, for light railway orders, was 18.

Rainy, Robert, D.D. (Glasgow and Edin.), b. in Glasgow 1826. Ed. Glasgow University, graduated M.A. '43, and studied theology at New College (Edin.) '44-48. Ordained minister of Free Church, Huntly, '51. Elected to Free High Church, Edinburgh, '54; Professor of Church History, New College, Edinburgh, '62; Principal, '74. Dr. Rainy takes the first place in Scotland as an ecclesiastical statesman and leader. He was elected Moderator of the Free Church '87, First Moderator of the United Free Church of Scotland, Oct. 31st, 1900, and Moderator again in 1905. He was extruded, with all his colleagues, from the College Buildings in virtue of the Lords' decision in the Scottish Church case, Oct. 31st, 1904. His chief works are "Three Lectures on the Church of Scotland" ('72), "The Delivery and Development of Christian Doctrine" ('74), "The Bible and Criticism" ('78), and "Epistle to the Philippians" ('92), "History of Ancient Catholic Church" (1901), "Sermons" (1902). Address: 8, Rosebery Crescent, Edinburgh.

Rawson, Vice-Admiral Sir Harry H., K.C.B., Governor of New South Wales, was b. at Walton-on-Hill, Lancashire, Nov. 5th, 1843; ed. at Marlborough, and entered the Navy in April '57, becoming Lieutenant '63, Commander '71, Captain '77, Rear-Admiral '92, and Vice-Admiral '98. He has seen service in

the China War '58-61, was principal transport officer in the Egyptian War '82; while in command on the Cape of Good Hope Station organised the expeditions against the rebel chief Mbaruk '95 and Benin '97, and bombarded the Sultan of Zanzibar's Palace '96. He jumped overboard and saved a marine in the Shanghai river '61, and in '70 gained the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society. In '78 he received the thanks of the Admiralty for the arrangements made for the defence of the Suez Canal, and was a member of the International Signal Committee '92-5. From '98 to 1901 he commanded the Channel Squadron, and in Jan. 1902 was appointed Governor of New South Wales.

Record Office, Public. The public records and state papers are preserved in this office, which is situated between Chancery Lane and Fetter Lane. Previous to the erection of this building they were stored in the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, the Tower, the Rolls Chapel, the State Paper Office, the King's Mews at Charing Cross, and the Carlton Ride. Among the more interesting books at the Office is the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror. A Record Commission was established in 1800 to search the records, examine their state, and publish such of them as they thought of sufficient interest. The publications of this Commission, which expired in 1837, were 54 in number, and included transcripts in full of many of the more important records. In 1837 the Master of the Rolls was constituted Keeper of the Public Records, and under his direction the publication of calendars and indexes of the Records has made extensive progress, thus rendering them readily accessible to the public. There are public search rooms at the Office, where the records and state papers may be freely consulted by historians and others. Secretary, S. R. Scargill Bird.

Red Cross Society, The British, was formed in 1905 to co-ordinate all existing societies, including the Red Cross Council and the National Aid Society, which were concerned with the succour of the sick and wounded in war. It acts as the recognised medium of communication with the Red Cross organisations of other countries; and promotes the extension and organisation of voluntary aid resources throughout the Empire. President, H.M. Queen Alexandra; Chairman, Lord Rothschild; Hon. Treasurer, Sir John Furley, C.B.; Hon. Secretary, Major T. McCulloch, M.B., Deputy Assistant Director-General A.M.S. Office, 68, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Reid, The Rt. Hon. G. H., was b. at Johnstone, Renfrewshire, 1845, and is the son of a Presbyterian minister, who went to Melbourne in '52, and to New South Wales in '59. Mr. Reid was called to the New South Wales bar, but soon entered politics as member for East Sydney in '80. He was appointed Minister of Education '83, became Leader of the Opposition '91, and Premier '94. He visited England for the Jubilee celebrations in '97, and was made a Privy Councillor. In '98 he became K.C. He was defeated and resigned office in Sept. '99; was returned to the Commonwealth Parliament in 1901, and led the Opposition till, on the defeat of the Labour Cabinet under Mr. Watson in 1904, he became Prime Minister. His Government was defeated and resigned on June 30th, 1905. See BRITISH EMPIRE (Australia).

RELIGIOUS BODIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

RELIGIOUS REVIEW OF 1905.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND—GOVERNMENT, BISHOPS AND DEANS, CONVOCATION, HOUSES OF LAYMEN, REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH COUNCIL, DOCTRINES, STATISTICS, CHURCH INSTITUTIONS, CHURCH SOCIETIES, EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF IRELAND AND IN SCOTLAND.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FREE CHURCHES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS (POSITIVISM, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, AND THEOSOPHY).

RELIGIOUS REVIEW OF 1905.

There was no lack of interesting and important events in the religious life of 1905. Earliest in point of time and significance was the remarkable Welsh Revival. Although largely the outcome of the preaching of Evan Roberts, a young miner of North Wales, it appeared spontaneously in places unvisited by him. It resembled earlier revivals in the interest it aroused, the crowds who thronged the chapels, the prolonged meetings, the sudden conversions, and the excitement generated by these things. But this revival was quite unique in several noteworthy points. It was absolutely free from puffing and advertisement; it had no help from novel methods or new and catching hymns. More remarkable still was the fact that there was very little preaching, and that little was of the simplest kind and without eloquence. It was a purely spiritual movement, and was recognised as such by the hundreds of clerical visitors whom it attracted. It is significant that not only religious journals of all kinds (including High Church organs), but also the secular newspapers, were sympathetic to the revival, and have given full reports of its progress. One peculiar result was a decrease of crime throughout Wales, and an increase in sobriety.

Frequent attempts were made to bring the revival to England, but with little success. Revival meetings on a huge scale were conducted by the American evangelists, Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander in the Albert Hall, London, and in Brixton; but although these were widely advertised and worked by a large organisation, the fire they kindled did not spread. There was a great deal of activity in an evangelistic direction amongst the various denominations; and Blackpool witnessed the unusual spectacle of an Anglican bishop (Manchester) conducting a mission on its sands.

The Scottish Church crisis was practically ended by the Scottish Church Act, introduced into Parliament by the Lord Advocate in June. It proceeded on the lines indicated by the report of the Royal Commission, and set up an Executive Commission of five to deal with points in dispute between the Free and United Free Churches, and to allocate property between the two Churches in such a way as seemed to them fair and equitable, subject to certain conditions, mostly in favour of the Free Church. The orders of the Commission were to be final, and not subject to revision by the courts of law. The Commission began its work in October at Edinburgh, sitting in private. There are about 60 disputed cases, which will each have to be dealt with separately.

One unlooked-for part of the Scottish Church Act was Clause V., that which gave to the Church of Scotland the same freedom conferred by the Act upon the United Free Church. The supreme courts of these Churches are given power to modify and interpret their standards. Therefore in future the Scottish minister will only be bound to teach such doctrines and accept such tests as the General Assembly of the time may impose. Though this change may not seem a great one, in reality it is of the first importance, and marks the close of an old era and the opening of a new one. The old era is Confessionalism, which is here ended. It required as the bond of union amongst members of a religious society an intellectual assent to certain dogmatic statements of religious belief. What is now substituted is loyalty to the society itself, which as a living body may develop and alter the terms of its creeds.

In England, early in the year, an attempt was made by Broad Churchmen to put forth a declaration regarding the clergy and Biblical criticism. A circular letter, signed by about a hundred clergymen, was sent to all incumbents in England and Wales. It set forth (1) the gravity of the issues involved in the present critical discussions; (2) the fact that many of the clergy had, with advantage to their own faith, adopted some of the results of Biblical criticism; (3) the fear that men who are applying approved critical methods to the New Testament may be shut out from ordination; and (4) the conviction that it is not without peril to build the faith of souls primarily upon details of New Testament narrative, the historical validity of which must ultimately be settled in the court of trained research. The declaration is said to have received more than a thousand signatures, but it would doubtless have received more had not many clergy felt that by agreeing to (4) they might commit themselves to more than they intended.

In Birmingham there arose a new organisation which attracted much attention, and may become general throughout England. It is called the United Parishes Organisation, and is an attempt to do for the Church of England what has been achieved for Nonconformity by the Free Church Councils. It binds together for common action the various parishes of a town, and sets up a council of their representatives with power to give a lead in social and educational questions as well as on those which are purely religious. The plan has worked very well in Birmingham, where it has received the warm commendation of the Bishop (Dr. Gore).

A Baptist World Congress was held at London in July, and drew delegates from all parts of the world, representing over 2,000,000 members. This gathering seemed to show that in

learning, fervour and eloquence the American Baptists surpass their English brethren, though both were alike in their missionary zeal and staunch adherence to the principles of their denomination.

In India the efforts of the Presbyterian Alliance ended during the year in consummating a union of the various Presbyterian Churches of India into one Church, with presbyteries, synods, and a general assembly. There were 11 different Presbyterian churches working in India, and of these the 7 largest have entered the Union. They have 33 presbyteries and 332 churches, with 22,167 communicants, 39,049 adherents, and a total Christian community of 73,983. The new body will be known as the Presbyterian Church in India.

The year saw the rise into prominence of a new phenomenon in our religious life—the Institutional Church, an importation from America, where it has been tried on a big scale. It makes the church into a social and religious club, and does not merely provide for its members such things as sermons and prayers, but also looks after their bodily comfort and their social instincts by providing recreation, amusement, society, and even food and lodgings, for a moderate payment. At present the Institutional Church is little known outside London, and there amongst the Congregationalists only; but it seems likely to become familiar to the provinces ere long.

There has been quite recently a somewhat notable development of underominalism. Hitherto this has been understood to cover Christian teaching, and that alone, but this understanding can no longer continue. Books on moral teaching have been issued with the approval of the County Councils of Cheshire and the West Riding of York, and have been sent to teachers in schools under their control. In these books all religions are treated as though on the same plane of truth, and the claims of Christianity as being the only true faith are implicitly set aside. Many of the teachers have refused to be guided by these books, and various explanations have been made by members of the County Councils concerned, but the books have not been withdrawn, and it seems likely that they will be adopted in other parts of England.

The forty-fifth Church Congress was held at Weymouth, and opened on Monday, Oct. 2nd, with an address by the President, the Bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Wordsworth), dealing with the need of loyalty and effort on the part of English Churchmen. The chief characteristic of the Weymouth Congress was its peace. The Committee drew up the programme so as to avoid violent disagreements, and the President was careful to guide the deliberations into the paths of concord. The result was, complete absence of "scenes" and excitement, and also, it must be owned, a somewhat "humdrum" Congress. The method of the Committee was apparent in the title of the opening discussion, which was on the Higher Criticism, but was styled "The Permanent Value of the Old Testament." The result was that advanced critics were listened to with pleasure and followed with applause. Papers were read by Canon Bernard of Salisbury, who brought out the prominent results of Jewish theology; by the Bishop of Gloucester (Dr. Gibson), who dealt with the theological value of the Hebrew scriptures; and by the Dean

of St. Patrick's (Dr. Bernard), who dwelt on the moral teaching of the Old Testament. Archdeacon Burrows dealt with the progressive revelation of the Old Testament, and Professor Kirkpatrick read a paper on its devotional aspect. Of special interest was the concluding paper, by the Rev. J. G. Simpson, Principal of Leeds Clergy School, on the devotional use of the Old Testament. In the discussion of Christianity and Wealth Sir Henry Bemrose dealt with the acquisition of wealth, the Hon. W. F. D. Smith spoke ably of the responsibilities and duties of wealth, and Canon Wright referred to the services that wealth could render. On Wednesday morning the subject of Revivals, their nature, history, and lessons, was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, who spoke with much sympathy of the revival in Wales, as did Canon Williams. On the subject of Christian Marriage Lord Shaftesbury dealt with (1) matrimony as an ideal, (2) its responsibilities, and (3) how far it is alterable by earthly laws and conditions. Mr. H. E. Duke, K.C., M.P., spoke on the working of the Divorce Acts, and the Rev. W. Crouch read a paper on compulsory civil marriage. The Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Harmer) announced that he intended to inhibit any clergyman who agreed to perform in his diocese the re-marriage of a guilty party in a divorce case. The Education Question was dealt with under the three headings of "The Teaching Profession as a Career," "The Adaptation of Primary Education to the Needs of Rural Districts," and "Religious Teaching in Secondary Schools, and Pupil Teachers' Duties." Perhaps the most valuable contribution to the discussion was the paper of the Bishop of Manchester on "The Religious Training of Pupil Teachers." Temperance was dealt with by Miss Ravenhill and the Bishop of Croydon (Dr. Pereira), and Lay Work was discussed by Lord Hugh Cecil, Earl Nelson, Mr. G. A. King, and the Bishop of Worcester. There was only a moderate attendance at the meeting on Apologetics, but several excellent papers were read, especially one by Mr. Figgis on Church and State. The concluding subjects were Naval and Military Chaplaincies, introduced by Admiral Holland, and discussed in a number of breezy speeches, and The Church and her Work Abroad. In addition to these meetings there was one for working men, which was attended by three thousand persons, and addressed in a stirring speech by the Bishop of London.

No review of the religious life of 1905 would be complete which failed to notice the deaths of two eminent Christians, Dr. George Macdonald, poet and novelist, and Dr. Barnardo, philanthropist.

Dr. H. Zeller, director of the Stuttgart Statistical Bureau, is the authority for a Religious Census of the World, according to which the adherents of the principal religions are thus distributed:

| | | Per cent. of total. |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Christians . . . | 534,940,000 | 34.6 |
| Mahomedans . . . | 175,290,000 | 11.4 |
| Jews . . . | 10,860,000 | .7 |
| Confucians . . . | 300,000,000 | 19.4 |
| Brahmins . . . | 214,000,000 | 13.8 |
| Buddhists . . . | 121,000,000 | 7.8 |
| Other Religions . . . | 188,420,000 | 12.2 |

World population . 1,544,510,000

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Church of England, properly so called, owes her foundation to St. Augustine, who was sent to England by Pope Gregory the Great in 596. Queen Bertha, the wife of Ethelred the King, was a Christian, and on St. Augustine landing in what is now Kent, the King gave him every facility for doing all he desired towards spreading that religion in the country—and in a very short time the King himself was converted. St. Augustine was made the first Archbishop of Canterbury in 597—the 1300th anniversary of which event and of the foundation of the Anglican Church was celebrated during '07.

By the Anglican Church is meant collectively that group of autonomous churches which are in communion with or have sprung from the mother Church of England. They are the following: The Church of Ireland, the Episcopal Church of Scotland, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, the Church of Canada, the Church of Australia, the Indian Church, and the Church of South Africa, which are all autonomous bodies under the jurisdiction of their own metropolitans, and not amenable to the Ecclesiastical Courts of the Church of England, though they all look to the Archbishop of Canterbury as Patriarch. In addition to these autonomous Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion there are twenty-five missionary bishops, representing the English Church in various remote regions of Asia, Africa, and America; and ten representing the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. The Reformed Episcopal Church of America and the Free Church of England are not recognised as authentic branches of the Anglican Church. The American Church possesses 91 bishops in 62 dioceses and 29 missionary jurisdictions, and 5229 other clergy. It has 807,351 communicants, and upwards of 1,650,000 baptised members. See *Irish and Scotch Episcopal Churches* on p. 493.

India and the Colonies of the British Empire possess 101 bishops of the Anglican Church, while two are appointed for Europe. In all essential respects the doctrine and discipline of the Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion is the same, differentiations being rather in detail of development than in form or character. One important difference is the restoration of Diocesan Synods and the general Synodical action which marks the un-Established branches of the Church. The tendency of the American, South African, and Scotch Churches is towards High Churchmanship, and the same may be said in a less degree of the Indian Church; while Broad Evangelicalism is the rule in the Colonies.

The next Lambeth Conference will take place in 1908.

Government.

The government of the Church of England in England and Wales is carried on by Bishops, of whom there are thirty-seven (two of them Archbishops), including the new sees of Birmingham and Southwark created in 1904. The Bishops superintend the work in each diocese, and are aided in the episcopal work of confirmations, consecration and opening of burial grounds by suffragans, or assistant Bishops, of whom

there are thirty-two. The Bishops are appointed by the King, in virtue of his supremacy, their appointment being ratified by the Church, by their election by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of the diocese, in pursuance of a *congé d'élire* sent to them by the Crown. The suffragans are appointed by the Bishops themselves. The whole of England is divided into parishes of various sizes; for the inhabitants of each parish there is appointed a parish priest whose duty it is to minister to them. A certain number of parishes grouped together form a Rural Deanery; they in their turn added together form an Archdeaconry; a Diocese, over which the Bishop presides, is made up of two or more Archdeaconries. The Archdeacon—the *oculus episcopi*—assisted by the Rural Deans, reports as to the state of the livings. There are also in the diocese laymen who hold ecclesiastical appointments to control the temporal and legal business. There are two Vicars General, one for each province (though Mr. C. A. Cripps, K.C., M.P., now holds both offices himself), Chancellors (usually barristers), registrars, surveyors, architects, etc. Each parish has two Churchwardens to look after the temporal affairs connected with the Church. There are in each Rural Deanery Rural-decanal Conferences, composed of the clergy and leading laymen—and in each Diocese a Diocesan Conference in which Church questions are discussed.

The Cathedral in each diocese is the seat—the "*Cathedra*"—of the bishop, but he has no voice in the government of the Cathedral, which is vested in the Chapter, of which the Dean is the head. The Deans and Canons are appointed by the Crown; the Minor Canons, who sing the daily Offices, and the various officers of the Cathedral, are appointed by the Chapter. There are two Deaneries which are called Peculiars—Westminster and Windsor—the Abbey and St. George's Chapel being outside the jurisdiction of the bishops of the diocese in which they are severally situate. There are a few Deans in name only, such as the Dean of Battle—a survival of the title of the Abbot of Battle Abbey; there is also the Dean of the Chapels Royal (the Bishop of London), and the Dean of the Closet—but their offices are connected with the Royal Household. The dioceses, roughly speaking, are continuous with the counties of which the chief town is the See, though there are important exceptions. All the dioceses of England and Wales (except those of York, Durham, Liverpool, Newcastle, Ripon, Manchester, Carlisle, Wakefield, Chester, and Sodor and Man, which form the Province of York) are in the Province of Canterbury.

Bishops and Deans.

On the next page is a list of the territorial prelates of the Church of England, with the date of their appointment to the see, and with the annual income. The table, it will be seen, includes the Suffragans appointed for each see; and the names of the Deans. For biographies of the Bishops see under the alphabetical heading of each in *PARLIAMENT* (pp. 366–470), where also it is shown which Bishops actually sit in the House of Lords.

| See. | Bishop. | Appointed. | Income. | Bishop Suffragan and Title. | Dean. |
|----------------|----------------------|------------|----------|---|-------------------------------|
| Canterbury | Davidson (Abp) | 1903 | £ 15,000 | Dr. W. Walsh, Bp. of Dover. Rt. Rev. H. H. Pereira, Bp. of Croydon. | Henry Wace, D.D. |
| York .. | Maclagan (Abp) | 1891 | 10,000 | Dr. Crosthwaite, Bp. of Beverley. Dr. Blunt, Bp. Suff. of Hull. Dr. J. N. Quirk, Bp. of Sheffield. | A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D. |
| London .. | Winnington-Ingram .. | 1901 | 10,000 | Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Bp. of Stepney. Dr. Turner, Bp. of Islington Dr. Ridgway, Bp. of Kensington. Dr. T. E. Wilkinson, Asst. Bp. for British subjects in North and Central Europe. | R. Gregory, D.D. |
| Durham .. | Moule .. | 1901 | 8,000 | Dr. Sumner, Bp. of Guildford Dr. MacArthur, Bp. of Southampton. Ven. C. H. Boutflower, Bp. of Dorking. | G. W. Kitchin, D.D. |
| Winchester | Ryle .. | 1903 | 6,500 | Dr. Stirling, Assistant Bishop .. | W.M. Furneaux, M.A. |
| Bangor | Williams .. | 1899 | 4,200 | Dr. Ware, Bp. of Barrow-in-Furness. | Griffith Roberts, M.A. |
| Bath & Wells | Kennion .. | 1894 | 5,000 | .. .. . | G. W. Jex-Blake, D.D. |
| Birmingham | Gore .. | 1904 | 3,500 | .. .. . | None. |
| Bristol .. | Browne .. | 1897 | 2,800 | .. .. . | Francis Pigou, D.D. |
| Carlisle | Diggle .. | 1904 | 4,500 | .. .. . | C. J. Ridgeway. |
| Chester .. | Jayne .. | 1889 | 4,200 | .. .. . | J. L. Darby, D.D. |
| Chichester .. | Wilberforce .. | 1895 | 4,200 | .. .. . | T. J. Hannah, D.D. |
| Ely .. | Chase .. | 1905 | 5,500 | .. .. . | C. W. Stubbs, D.D. |
| Exeter .. | Robertson .. | 1903 | 4,200 | Dr. Trefusis, Bp. of Crediton. | Bishop Earle, D.D. |
| Gloucester .. | Gibson .. | 1905 | 4,300 | Dr. S. Marsden, Asst. Bishop .. | H. D. Maurice Spence, D.D. |
| Hereford | Percival .. | 1895 | 4,200 | .. .. . | Hon. J. W. Leigh, D.D. |
| Lichfield .. | Legge .. | 1891 | 4,200 | Sir L. Stamer, Bp. of Shrewsbury. | H. M. Luckock, D.D. |
| Lincoln .. | King .. | 1885 | 4,500 | [Rev.] W. MacCarthy, Bp. of Grantham .. | E. C. Wickham, D.D. |
| Liverpool .. | Chavasse .. | 1900 | 3,500 | Dr. Royston, Asst. Bishop .. | None. |
| Llandaff .. | Hughes .. | 1905 | 4,200 | .. .. . | W. H. Davey, M.A. |
| Manchester | Knox .. | 1903 | 4,200 | Dr. Thornton .. | .. .. . |
| Newcastle .. | Lloyd .. | 1903 | 3,500 | Canon A. Pearson, Bp. of Burnley .. | E. C. Maclure, D.D. |
| Norwich .. | Sheepshanks | 1893 | 4,500 | .. .. . | None. |
| Oxford | Paget .. | 1901 | 5,000 | Ven. J. P. A. Bowers, Bp. of Thetford | W. Lefroy, D.D. |
| Peterboro' .. | Carr-Glyn .. | 1896 | 4,500 | Dr. Fisher, Bp. of Ipswich .. | .. .. . |
| Ripon .. | Carpenter .. | 1884 | 4,200 | Dr. Randall, Bp. of Reading .. | Γ. B. Strong, B.D. |
| Rochester .. | Harmer .. | 1905 | 3,100 | Dr. Clayton, Bp. of Leicester | W. H. Barlow, D.D. |
| St. Albans .. | Jacob .. | 1903 | 4,500 | Dr. Puleine, Bp. of Richmond | Hon. W. H. Fremantle, D.D. |
| St. Asaph | Edwards .. | 1889 | 4,200 | .. .. . | E. Lane. |
| St. David's .. | Owen .. | 1897 | 4,500 | Dr. H. F. Johnson, Bp. of Colchester. | W. J. Lawrance, M.A. |
| Salisbury .. | Wordsworth | 1885 | 5,000 | Dr. Stevens, Bp. of Barking. | .. .. . |
| Sodor & Man | Straton .. | 1892 | 2,000 | Dr. J. Lloyd, Bp. of Swansea. | S. Pryce, M.A. |
| Southwark .. | Falbot .. | 1905 | 3,500 | .. .. . | J. A. Smith, M.A. |
| Southwell .. | Hoskyns .. | 1904 | 3,000 | Rev. J. C. Leeke, Bp. of Woolwich. | Bishop Webb, D.D. |
| Truro .. | Gott .. | 1891 | 3,000 | Rev. C. Hook, Bp. of Kingston-on-Thames. | None. |
| Wakefield .. | Eden .. | 1897 | 3,000 | Dr. Were, Bishop of Derby .. | None. |
| Worcester .. | Yeatman-Biggs .. | 1904 | 5,000 | Ven. J. R. Cornish, Bp. of St. .. | The Bishop. |
| | | | | [Germans. | None. |
|  |  |  |  | .. .. . | R. W. Forrest, D.D. |

Deans of Collegiate Churches. { Westminster, Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, D.D.
Windsor, Very Rev. Dr. Eliot.

Convocation.

There are two Convocations, or Provincial Synods, of the clergy of the Church of England for the two Provinces of Canterbury and York. The greater importance of the Synod of Canterbury, until recent years, has led to its being commonly spoken of as Convocation. It was silenced in 1717, and its meetings were, with few exceptions, merely formal until 1852, from which date it has regularly met for business, generally thrice yearly for a week at a time. It consists of two Houses. In the Upper House sit the Archbishop and Bishops of the province in their scarlet Convocation robes; in the Lower House, the Deans, Archdeacons, and Proctors elected to represent the cathedral chapters and the beneficed clergy. The members of the Lower House wear the academic dress, the doctors their scarlet gowns. With every new Parliament a new Convocation is summoned by the Archbishop in obedience to a royal writ. When the Crown desires to refer to the Convocation any question affecting the Church, *Letters of Business* are issued directing it to take that question into its consideration. If the Convocation wishes to make any alteration in the canons of the Church, it prepares draft amended canons, and submits them to the Crown, both Convocations concurring in the same proposals. If the advisers of the Crown approve, the "royal licence" is issued, and the canons are enacted and promulgated by the Convocations and bind the ecclesiastical courts. Where the law of the Church has been settled by statute—as is the case with the rubrics and services of the Prayer-Book, and many other matters—it cannot be altered without the authority of Parliament. In the absence of *Letters of Business*, Convocation is free to discuss all questions concerning the interests of the Church and the spiritual welfare of the nation. A *Convocations Bill* was brought in during the 1900 and 1901 Sessions, but lapsed. It provided for the reform of the Convocations, the creation of a representative lay element, and the uniting to a certain extent of the two Convocations.

Province of Canterbury.—*Vicar-General:* C. A. Cripps, Esq., K.C., M.P.; *Registrar:* Harry W. Lee, Esq.; *Actuary:* H. R. E. Childers, Esq.; *Apparitor-General:* Sir J. A. Hanham, Bart. *Clerk:* Mr. Arthur Ryder, 3, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Province of York. *Registrar and Notary:* H. A. Hudson, Esq., Minster Yard, York; *Treasurer:* Canon G. M. Argles, York. *Synodical Sec.,* Rev. H. Robinson, The Rectory, Monkgate, York.

Laymen, Houses of.

The first House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury assembled with the Houses of Convocation at the opening of the Parliament of 1886. It is composed of ten representatives from the diocesan conferences of London, eight from Rochester, six each from Winchester, Birmingham, Lichfield, Llandaff, St. Albans, and Worcester, and four each from the remaining dioceses of the province. To the representative body so formed the Primate may add ten laymen by nomination. The House is bound to avoid discussions upon doctrine. Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament.

Province of Canterbury.—Chairman, Lord Ashcombe; Vice-Chairman, Marquess of Salisbury; Secretary, Mr. Sydney W. Flamank, Church House, Westminster, S.W.

In '92 the first House of Laymen for the Province of York, containing 106 members, held its first meeting. The meetings are held at York, at least twice a year, or as often as may seem good to the Archbishop. See Convocation above.

Province of York.—Chairman, Viscount Cross, G.C.B.; Vice-Chairman, Sir Francis S. Powell, Bart., M.P.; Hon. Secretary, E. P. Charlewood, Esq., Beaumont Cote, Bolton-le-Sands, Carnforth; Hon. Treasurer, W. F. H. Thomson, Esq., York and East Riding Bank, York.

Representative Church Council.

The Representative Church Council met for the second time on November 22nd in London. The membership consists of the two Houses of Convocation and the two Houses of Laymen meeting together as one body for consultative purposes. It is intended that all the members shall by-and-by be elected by the clergy and laity. Some burning questions were discussed at the meeting, and a good deal of heat was generated. A motion to adopt a constitution for the Council was opposed by the Dean of Ripon, supported by Lord Stanmore, but was adopted by a large majority. The Archdeacon of Dorset wished for a larger representation of the parochial clergy, and was supported by Canon Proctor, but the opposition, led by the Bishop of Winchester and Lord Hugh Cecil, was successful. In dealing with the limits of lay interference in matters of doctrine and discipline there was great divergence of opinion amongst the members, but they finally declined to adopt a safeguard proposed by Mr. Athelstan Riley against the danger of "rushing" resolutions on doctrinal and disciplinary matters. The rest of the business of the Council had to do with minor details of its constitution. The result of its deliberations is to place large powers in the hands of the laity, and practically to put them on an equal footing with the clergy. Care has been taken, however, that this shall not interfere with the inherent rights of the episcopate.

Doctrines.

The doctrines are those of the Early Church, based upon Holy Scripture, appealing to the Catholic Fathers for interpretation, teaching the Creeds put forth at the first four General Councils, and referring to the Ancient Church practices and customs as the rule for the guidance and government to-day of what is the lineal descendant, through the bishops, of the Church founded by the Apostles. The Book of Common Prayer contains all the Services of the Church—they are almost entirely translations of those used in very ancient times. Besides assenting to all contained in the Prayer Book the Clergy at their ordination are required to subscribe the XXXIX Articles—though the latter are not binding on the laity. The tenets of the Anglican Church differ from those of the Roman in not acknowledging the supremacy of the Pope—in not accepting the Roman doctrine of the Mass, nor the veneration of relics and Saints, nor the worship of the Virgin Mary—all which doctrines date from the middle ages; but they agree with the Roman

in acknowledging the first four Councils, and in accepting the episcopal form of government, and the necessity of valid Orders in the Church. The Church differs from the leading Nonconformist bodies in insisting on the importance of Apostolical succession, in order that its ministers may properly administer the Sacraments, and disagrees also with the Nonconformist view of the meaning of the "Catholic" Church, which by them is held to be the whole body of Christians rather than those who hold the doctrines "always, everywhere, and by all believed," which is the ancient definition of the word "Catholic."

Statistics.

The number of clergy in England and Wales is about 30,000, of whom over 14,000 are beneficed. The funds contributed to central and diocesan societies and institutions and administered by their executives for the year ending Easter 1904 were: Home Missions (including funds for church extension), Universities and Public Schools Missions, General Home Mission Societies, Missions to Soldiers and Sailors, and Temperance work, £633,992; Foreign Missions, £88,352; educational work (including diocesan inspection and support of training colleges, and societies for the circulation of literature and other agencies), £132,095; the clergy (educational and charitable assistance), including funds for their widows and orphans, £221,981; philanthropic work, including industrial schools, penitentiaries and prevention homes, orphanages, nursing and convalescent homes, £517,229; making a total of £2,323,649. The funds locally raised and retained and administered by the clergy for parochial purposes alone were for the maintenance of assistant clergy, £708,442; church collections and Easter offerings to subsidise clerical incomes, £157,727; for elementary education, general maintenance of elementary schools, annual contributions, £452,537; interest on invested funds, £110,228; school buildings (new or enlarged day and Sunday), £170,873; Sunday schools, £181,772; for the maintenance of church services, etc., £1,376,086; for the support of the poor, £521,083; for any other purposes (religious or secular), £254,476; for church buildings, fabric and fittings, £1,261,751; burial grounds, £26,847; endowment of benefices, £167,614; parsonage houses, £98,588, making a total of £5,488,025. The sum, therefore, for general and parochial purposes comes to the large total of £7,811,674. The number of children attending Sunday schools is about 2,458,000.

Consult *The Official Year-Book of the Church of England* and *The Clergy Directory*.

Church Institutions.

Church Army. A working man's Church mission to working men, founded in 1882, directed by a committee acting under the Council, amongst whom are three archbishops and most of the English bishops. There are upwards of 800 trained workers, men and women, constantly at work throughout the Metropolis and the provinces. Officers and branches in India, Australia, United States, Canada, and West Indies. A sum of £200,000 is required annually. Nearly the whole of the headquarters staff are honorary workers. The Evangelistic Department (Hon. Sec. Edward

Clifford, Esq.) selects and trains working-men and working-women for spiritual work among the masses. There are 67 mission and colportage vans working all the year round in different dioceses. Church societies and parishes are furnished with trained evangelists and mission nurses. Suitable candidates are trained free. Evangelists' Training Home, 59, Bryanston Street, W.; Publication Department, 14, Edgware Road; Mission Nurses' Training Home, 61, Bryanston Street, W.; Printing Works, Oxford; Training Home Mission Hall, Cumberland Mews, W.; Church Army West-end Church, Upper Berkeley Street, W. The Social Department (Hon. Sec. F. Colin Campbell, Esq.) tries to raise the hopeless outcasts of society by labour, rescue, and lodging-homes, of which there are nearly a hundred and twenty in London and the provinces; by the Emigration Test Farms at Newdigate, Surrey, and Hempstead, Cambs., and by emigration. Headquarters, 53, Bryanston Street, London, W.; Hon. Chief Secretary, Rev. W. Carlile; Hon. Treasurer, Lord Chelyesmore. About 215,000 cases of men, women, and boys were dealt with in 1904; over 58 per cent. of all received turned out well. There are Boys' Homes, Girls' Homes, First Offenders' Homes, and Inebriate Homes. The Society is certified and registered by the Home Office as a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society for the Convict Prisons. The Houseless Poor Society (founded in 1819) is now carried on by the Church Army, which also conducts "The King's Labour Tents" and "The Queen's Labour Yard."

Church Emigration Society, Church House, Westminster. Hon. Sec., Mary K. Grimes.

Church House. Originated early in '86. On Feb. 23rd, '88, a charter of incorporation was granted. The plans were prepared by the late Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A. The style of the building is Late Tudor, with suggestions from Hampton Court Palace. In the first part of the permanent buildings, the Great Hall block, there are spacious halls for the meetings of both Houses of Convocation, twelve rooms used as offices for Church Societies, and a great hall, capable of accommodating 1350 persons, which was opened Feb. 11th, '96. The second portion of the permanent building, the west block, is now completed, and contains the Henry Hoare Memorial Hall (House of Laymen) and twenty-nine other rooms available for offices and committee-rooms; and the work of the Corporation is also being conducted in the temporary premises, 9, 10, and 11, Dean's Yard. Here there are reading-rooms, library, writing-room, committee-rooms, offices, etc., for the use of members. On an average 500 meetings of Church Societies are held each year in the committee-rooms and halls. **Membership** of the Corporation (open to all members of the Church of England) may be obtained by the annual subscription of one guinea. Life membership, £10 10s. Associates of the Corporation must be recommended by a member of the Corporation, and pay an annual subscription of at least 5s. Secretary, Mr. Sydney W. Flamank, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Church Lads' Brigade, The. Founded in 1891, in order to promote a spirit of discipline and respect among the elder lads of a parish. It combines strict discipline with systematic religious education. Secretary's address, 13, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London, W.C.

Church of England Soldiers' and Sailors' Institutes, Church House, Westminster. Sec., Col. E. Hughes, C.B., C.M.G.

Church of England Sunday-School Institute (founded 1843). There are 395 branch or local Sunday-school Associations. The Institute conducts a yearly examination of Sunday-school teachers in England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies, and awards certificates of various grades and prizes to the successful candidates. Secretary, Rev. H. Dawson, M.A.; Offices, 13, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

Queen Anne's Bounty was established in 1704, to augment poor livings in the Church of England, and to assist the clergy, by loans on security of the revenues of benefices, to build, etc., residences and farmhouses, etc. The fund is managed by governors appointed by Royal Charter. Applications for grants can be made at any time, but no applications received after Feb. 1st can be considered during the current year. In 1904 the grants amounted to £32,056, in respect of 172 livings, and the benefactions received to £49,721. The capital fund, held by the Governors in money and stock for various benefices, amounted to upwards of £6,804,000. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. R. Le Fanu; Office, 3, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Simeon Trust, The, was founded early in the past century by Charles Simeon, incumbent of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, Fellow and Vice-Provost of King's, and a very prominent leader among the Evangelical Churchmen of that time, for the purpose of acquiring Church patronage and exercising it in favour of the Evangelical clergy. The Trust is still being administered, the present trustees being Canon Girdlestone; Prebendary Eardley-Wilmot, of St. Jude's, South Kensington; Prebendary Rogers, Rector of Walcot, Bath; Canon Wright, of Manchester; and Canon Barnes-Lawrence, of Blackheath. Simeon's Trustees have a number of livings in their gift, which include those of the parish churches of Bradford (Yorkshire), and Macclesfield; Bath Abbey; Walcot, Bath; and Holy Trinity, Tulse Hill. Sec., Prebendary Eardley-Wilmot, St. Jude's, South Kensington.

Church Societies.

Church Association, The. Instituted in 1805, to maintain the principles and doctrines established at the Reformation, and to preserve the purity of Protestant worship in the Church of England; to resist all innovations in the order of the service as prescribed by the joint authority of the Church and State, whether these innovations consist in vestments, ornaments, gestures, or practices borrowed from the Church of Rome; and especially to prevent "the idolatrous adoration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper"; to resist all attempts to restore the use of the confessional, and every exercise of that priestly authority which was put down at the Reformation. The Association has formed a Protestant electoral organisation in more than half the Parliamentary boroughs and divisions in England. *Organ, The Church Intelligencer*. Chairman, Capt. Cobham; Secretary, Henry Miller. Offices, 13 and 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.

Churchmen's Union. Founded '98. (1) To maintain the right and duty of the Church to restate her belief from time to time as required by the progressive revelation of the Holy Spirit. (2) To uphold the historic comprehensiveness and corporate life of the Church of England, and her Christian spirit of tolerance in all things non-essential. (3) To give support to those who are honestly and loyally endeavouring to vindicate the truths of Christianity by the light of scholarship and research; and, while paying due regard to continuity, to work for such changes in the formularies and practices of the Church of England as from time to time are made necessary by the needs and knowledge of the day. (4) To assert the rights and duties of the laity as constituent members of the Body of Christ; and (5) To encourage friendly relations between the Church of England and all other Christian bodies. The membership is open to all who approve of the programme of the Society, and it embraces most of the Broad Churchmen within the Anglican Communion. *Organising Secretary*, Rev. W. Manning, M.A., S. Andrew's Vicarage, Leytonstone.

Church Reform League. Established '95. Its foundation principle is that Church reform should be carried out by the Church herself through her own assemblies. It maintains that, saving the supremacy of the Crown according to law, and, in respect to legislation, subject to the veto of Parliament, the Church should have freedom for self-government, by means of reformed Houses of Convocation (which should be thoroughly representative, with power for the Canterbury and York Conventions to sit together if desired), together with a representative body or bodies of the laity. *General Sec.*, Alfred Holdsworth, Esq. Office, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

English Church Union. Formed in 1859, after the Protestant riots at St. George's-in-the-East, for the purpose of uniting clergy and laity "in defence of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and of the rights and liberties of her faithful children." Its members number 31 bishops, 4000 clergy and 34,000 lay communicants. Its main objects are to defend and maintain unimpaired the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England against Erastianism, Rationalism, and Puritanism, and to repel all attacks on the Church's Marriage Law, and on religious education in elementary schools. The Union contends for the recognition of the Church's right to settle disputes concerning Spiritual questions in Courts of her own appointment, and refuses to acknowledge the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or any other court or judge appointed by Parliament alone, as possessing any authority in Spiritual matters. *Organ, The Church Union Gazette*. President, Visct. Halifax. Sec., H. W. Hill, Esq. Offices, 35, Wellington Street, Strand.

Imperial Protestant Federation. Founded in '96, by Mr. Walter Walsh, to federate Evangelical Protestant Churches and Societies within the British Empire. It is composed of 56 Protestant organisations, and its council consists of delegates officially appointed by the united societies. Sec.: Mr. Edward H. Garbett. *Organising Sec.*: Mr. James W. Walsh. *Organ: The Protestant Observer*. Offices, Dudley House, 36-3, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Protestant Reformation Society. Established 1827. For the maintenance of the Religious Principles of the Reformation and of Church Missions to Roman Catholics in England. Superintendent, Rev. Dr. C. H. H. Wright. Secretary, Walter A. Limbrick. Offices, 57, Berners Street, London, W.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Founded in 1698. It is the Bible and Prayer Book Society of the Church; a Church of England Tract and Pure Literature Society; a Home Church Mission and Education Society; a Foreign and Colonial Missionary Society; and an Emigrants' Spiritual Aid Society. It maintains a training college for schoolmistresses at Tottenham, and a training college for lay workers in the East of London. It devotes a portion of its funds to Medical Missions and the training of medical missionaries, lay and clerical, in India and other parts of the world. Money and book grants, 1904, £32,036. Secs., Revs. W. O. B. Allen, M.A., and E. McClure, M.A. Office, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

Sons of the Clergy, Corporation of the. Founded in 1655 to relieve distressed ministers ejected from their preferments during the Rebellion; incorporated by Royal Charter 1678; assists necessitous clergymen, their widows and aged single daughters, and provides grants towards the education, apprenticeship and outfit of Clergy children. A donation of thirty guineas is the qualification of a Governor. Annual sum distributed, £25,000. Registrar, Sir Paget Bowman, Bart.; Office, Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, London, W.C.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF IRELAND.

St. Patrick is universally recognised as the Apostle of Christianity in Ireland, and he probably went to that country as a missionary bishop A.D. 432. He planted there a native church and raised up a native priesthood, and during the sixth and seventh centuries missionaries from Ireland poured out to Britain and other European countries. Up till the twelfth century the Irish Church was independent, but it then became subject to Rome, and so remained till the Reformation. In 1800, by the Act of Union, the Church was united to the Church of England. In '69 the Irish Church Disestablishment Act was passed, taking effect on Jan. 1st, '71. Since then the Church has flourished in spite of the loss of the revenues and property formerly belonging to her. The government is in the hands of a General Synod composed of three distinct orders—the bishops, the clergy, and the laity. The bishops form one House; and 208 of the clergy with 416 of the laity form a Second House—the House of Representatives. Both sit together to constitute the Synod. This latter House is elected triennially by the 21 diocesan synods throughout the country. The General Synod meets annually at Dublin on the second Tuesday after Easter. The affairs of each diocese are managed by a diocesan synod acting through a diocesan council. The financial affairs of the Church are in the hands of the Representative Church Body, composed of archbishops and bishops, 13 clergymen, and 26 laymen chosen by the diocesan representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members, making a total of 65 members. This

body holds the property of the Church in trust. The sum handed over by the Church Temporalities Commission to this body was £8,081,075, which comprised £7,581,075, the life annuities of the bishops and clergy paid as commutation money, and £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds in hand on Dec. 31st, 1904, amounted to £8,519,037, and are appropriated to the following purposes. Commutation capital, £761,103; Parochial sustentation, £5,216,524; Episcopal sustentation, £561,054; Glebes capital, £349,650; Miscellaneous capital, £1,588,425; and there are besides balances due to parishes, etc., £42,280. Total, £8,519,037. The annuitants now only amount to about 150, and the interest on commutation capital more than pays these, so that in many dioceses 10 to 12 per cent. is paid to the clergy as bonus on their stipends. The number of clergy in the church is 13 bishops, 1300 incumbents, and 370 curates. The Church population in 1901 was 81,089. The incumbents are elected by Boards of Nomination, consisting of 1 bishop, 3 diocesan and 3 parochial members. The incumbents nominate their curates. Bishops are chosen by the members of the diocesan synods, and the Primate by the bishops from amongst themselves. The average stipend of an incumbent is £200 with house, and of a curate £120. Bishops receive from £1500 to £2000, and the Archbishops £2500, with houses free of rent. Secretary of the Representative Church Body: Mr. Thos. Greene, M.A., 52, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland has seven bishops—viz., the Primus, The Most Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, D.D., Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane; The Right Rev. J. R. A. Chinnery-Haldane, D.D., Bishop of Argyll and the Isles; The Right Rev. John Dowden, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh; The Right Rev. J. F. Robberds, D.D., Bishop of Brechin; The Right Rev. A. Ean Campbell, D.D., Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway; and The Right Rev. A. J. Maclean, D.D., Bishop of Moray, Ross, and Caithness. There are 365 churches and mission stations, 143 parsonages, 334 clergy, and 47,948 communicant members. Registrar to the Primus and Lay Clerk to the College of Bishops, W. Robertson, S.S.C., 14, Young Street, Edinburgh. (The Bishopric of Aberdeen and Orkney is vacant.)

The Representative Church Council, constituted in '76, is recognised as the organ of the Church in matters of finance, but cannot deal with questions of doctrine or worship, nor with matters of discipline, save to give effect to the Canonical sentences of the Church. The Council consists of the bishops, deans, priests and deacons, trustees of the Council, chancellors, auditors, registrars of the dioceses, and the provincial accountant; the secretaries of diocesan councils, secretaries and treasurers of foreign mission boards, and a lay representative elected by the congregation from each incumbency and mission contributing to the council's funds. Each diocesan council may appoint 3 priests or deacons and 3 lay representatives. There are 647 members—312 clerical, 27 official and 308 laymen. Joint Secs. and Treasurers, R. T. Norfor, C.A., and W. W. Farquharson, 13, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Presbyterianism is church government by presbyters (or elders), and by them only. The Session of a Presbyterian Church consists of the pastor or teaching elder of the church, who always presides when present, and the ordained ruling elders. In case of a church being vacant the pastor of some other church within the bounds of the presbytery is chosen moderator *ad interim*. The Presbytery consists of the pastors of churches, and a ruling elder from each congregation within prescribed boundaries. (In the Presbyterian Church of England, congregations having more than 250 communicants are entitled to send two ruling elders to the Presbytery.) The Synod consists of presbyteries within a larger area; and the General Assembly, where the size of the church renders one necessary, takes in the whole church, and consists either of the pastors of all the churches, together with a ruling elder from each congregation, or representatives chosen from amongst both pastors and ruling elders. The standards of the Presbyterian Churches are the Westminster Confession of Faith with the Catechisms, Larger and Shorter. Some of the Churches receive these with an explanation, especially in respect to Chapter XXIII. of the "Confession." The Presbyterian Church of England has drawn up XXIV. "Articles of the Faith" as a brief statement of the fundamental doctrines of the Westminster standards.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Christianity was introduced into Scotland in the fourth century, and the Church that resulted differed in several respects from the rest of Western Christendom. The chief distinction lay in its government. Three orders of clergy were recognised: bishops, priests, and deacons; but the bishops had no dioceses, and were in subordination to the abbots who presided over the great missionary college at Iona. St. Columba, the first of these abbots, like some of his successors, was a simple presbyter. Gradually the early Scottish Church assimilated to the Roman use, although it was not till the fifteenth century that metropolitans were appointed, with jurisdiction over the other sees. At the Reformation prelacy was abolished, and the Church of Scotland was constituted on its present basis. A long conflict ensued between the adherents of prelacy and presbytery, but in the end the latter prevailed, and the Reformation constitution was ratified by William and Mary, and in 1707 was confirmed by the British Parliament.—*Doctrine*. The standards of the Church of Scotland are the Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms compiled by the Westminster Assembly of 1643. The doctrine they contain is Protestant and Evangelical, following the theological teaching of Augustine and Calvin.—*Polity*. The Church of Scotland is Presbyterian in government—*i.e.*, it recognises the equal episcopacy of all presbyters. Its congregations are ruled by a board of elders or laymen elected for life from the Church members. This is known as the Session, and the minister of the parish is *ex-officio* president. Its duties are chiefly temporal and disciplinary. Over the Session is the Presbytery, consisting of the ministers and one elder from each congregation within

a certain district. Over this again is the Synod, composed of representatives from the presbyteries of a province; and over all is the General Assembly, the supreme court of the Church, which meets yearly in Edinburgh in May. The Assembly is summoned by royal warrant, and the King's Commissioner is present at its sittings.—*Worship*. The Church of Scotland uses no liturgy in the conduct of public worship, but the order of service is prescribed by the Westminster Directory of Worship (1643). As this Directory has become obsolete, every minister is practically left to his own discretion in conducting the service. At present the tendency in the Church is towards greater uniformity and order, and many clergymen use the Eucharlogia, a service-book issued by the Church Service Society.—*Statistics*. Ministers, 1682; missionaries, 80; elders, 10,578; communicants, 674,293; parishes, 1391; churches, 1809; presbyteries, 84; synods, 16; income, £445,583, exclusive of seat-rents, bequests, tithes or tithes, and Government grants. There are 13 churches in England connected with the Church of Scotland, and 6 at popular places of resort on the Continent, and vigorous missions are carried on in India and Africa. Commissioned chaplains for Presbyterian troops are chosen chiefly from the Church of Scotland, but clergymen of the United Free Church of Scotland and of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland are also eligible for appointments. His Majesty has decreed that during his year of office the Moderator of the Church of Scotland should take rank in Scotland after the Lord Chancellor. His Majesty has followed the example of Queen Victoria in appointing Royal Chaplains from the Church of Scotland, and in attending worship at Crathie parish church while in Balmoral. Moderator for 1905, Right Rev. A. J. Milne, LL.D., Fyvie, Aberdeenshire; Lord High Commissioner, the Earl of Leven and Melville, K.T.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

This Church was formed by the union of the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church. In 1863, on the invitation of the United Presbyterian Church, the Free Church appointed a Committee to consider if the union of the two Churches could be accomplished. A majority of the Free Church were found to favour union, but owing to the determined opposition of the Constitutional party, led by Dr. Begg, the project had to be abandoned in '73. As a compromise, a Mutual Eligibility Act was passed, permitting congregations to call ministers from either body. Again, in '94, on the initiative of the United Presbyterian Church, a fresh movement was made for union. In 1900 the United Presbyterian Synod agreed to union unanimously, and the Free Church Assembly agreed by a majority of 557 in a house of 615 members. The Union took place in Edinburgh on Wednesday, Oct. 31st, 1900. The congregations of the United Presbyterian Church numbered 594, with 198,089 communicants; the Free Church had 1104 congregations, with 296,085 communicants. Principal Rainy was elected the first Moderator of the United Church.

Statistics.—Churches, 1687; ministers (including 16 professors), 1733; missionaries, 314; native agents, 4188; elders, 15,995; deacons and managers, 18,672; communicants, 503,301; in foreign field, 44,089; Continental stations, 25; income, £1,130,687 3s. 7d. **Moderator, 1905, Rev. Principal Rainy, D.D.**

The Free Church of Scotland originated in the claim made by a majority in the Established Church (commonly known as the Evangelical party) to be free of control by the State in determining her own affairs. The conflict with the Civil Courts related to the right to veto a presentation to a parish when the majority of the people opposed it, and the right to admit other ministers than those of the civil parishes to sit in Church courts. On both points the courts of law decided against the Church, and the Government refused relief. The result was the **Disruption** on May 18th, 1843, when 474 ministers, headed by Dr. Chalmers, left the Establishment and formed the Free Church, surrendering all State support in order to possess "spiritual independence." The Church was speedily organised, and supplied herself with churches, manse, schools and colleges. In '52 the Synod of the United Original Seceders, and in '76 the Reformed Presbyterian Church, numbering 37 ministers, united with the Free Church. This Church (popularly known as the Cameronian) traced its descent to the Covenanters, who refused to conform to the State Church because at the Revolution of 1688 the Covenant was not enforced. In '92 a Declaratory Act was passed by the General Assembly, declaring the sense in which the Westminster Confession expressed the faith of the Church on certain points. The United Presbyterian Church had already in '79 passed a similar Act. In consequence of this action on the part of the Free Church, 4 of her ministers and about 1000 members seceded and formed the Free Presbyterian Church, which has now 18 charges, with 12 ministers, three-fourths of them in the Highlands.

The United Presbyterian Church was constituted in '47 by the union of the Secession and the Relief Churches. The Secession Church owed its origin to the action of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, of Stirling, who in 1732, along with 3 other ministers, seceded from the Established Church in protest against its defection from Reformed principles and its suppression of their ministerial freedom. It was from the first an evangelical and missionary church, and at the time of the union in '47 it had increased to 384 congregations. The Relief Church was founded by the Rev. Thomas Gillespie, of Carnock, who was deposed in 1752 for refusing, at the bidding of the Assembly, to take part in the forced settlement of an obnoxious minister. More liberal in doctrine and spirit than the founders of the Secession, he kept apart, and in 1760 organised the Relief Church, which at its union with the Secession numbered 113 congregations.

The minority of the Free Church who refused to enter into the United Free Church, claimed to represent the original Free Church, and appealed to the law to declare to that effect and to assign to it the property vested in the Free Church. In the Scottish Courts all the judges found in favour of the United Free Church. In the House of Lords it is understood that on the first hearing the six judges were equally divided, but the

death of Lord Shand before judgment was pronounced occasioned a re-hearing before 7 judges; and by 5 to 2 the final judgment was given in favour of the non-uniting remnant. Ultimately the decision rested on the finding that the "Establishment principle" was a fundamental principle of the original Free Church, and that the Free Church had no power in its constitution to make that principle an open question. In the United Presbyterian Church the Establishment principle was an open question; but the Church was nearly unanimous in opposition to any connection between Church and State, and the same opinion had gradually become prevalent in the Free Church. The non-uniting minority was thus found in law to be the Free Church of Scotland, with the Establishment principle fundamental in its constitution. It was also pledged to rescind the Declaratory Act. The effect of the decision was that the whole of the funds and heritable property of the Free Church vested in the non-uniting minority; and as they were clearly unable to occupy all the churches or administer the funds, a Royal Commission was appointed on Dec. 17th, 1904, to inquire into the matter; and a Special Commissioner to determine the interim state of possession of the properties. Following on the Commissioners' report an Act of Parliament was passed in 1905 (see Session, sect. 26), under which an Executive Commission was set up to allocate the property, etc., as between the two Churches.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

A considerable number of ministers, elders, and communicants of the Free Church were opposed to union with the United Presbyterian Church. It seemed to them to involve the surrender of the principle of National religion (the United Presbyterian Church being voluntary—*i.e.*, opposed to the principle of Establishment) and of the Confession of Faith, which was qualified in the United Free Church by two Declaratory Acts, and largely nullified by a change of formula. Holding these opinions (which were identical with those professed by the Free Church in '43), they could not consistently enter into the union. They were therefore extruded by the majority who are now in the United Free Church from the use of the Free Church buildings and funds. The extruded parties went to law, and the case was heard before Lord Low in the Court of Session. He dismissed the action, and found the defenders entitled to expenses, ruling that the pursuers were not entitled to all or any part of the funds and property of the Free Church. An appeal was taken to the Second Division of the Inner House of the Court of Session, and Lord Low's decision was practically confirmed.

The case was then taken to the House of Lords, and heard there in Nov. and Dec. 1903, but owing to the death of Lord Shand in March 1904, before judgment was pronounced, the case was reheard, and judgment was pronounced on August 1st, 1904, in favour of the Free Church. For subsequent developments see above under United Free Church.

The Church consists of 5 synods, 11 presbyteries, 51 ministers, 13 probationers, and 180 congregations, representing about 80,000 people. The membership cannot accurately be given. **Moderator, Rev. Evan McLeod. Clerk, Rev.**

J. K. Cameron, Brodick. Deputy Clerk and General Secretary, Mr. J. Hay Thorburn. Free Church Offices, The Mound, Edinburgh; telegraphic address, Citadel.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Prior to the union in '76 of the Free Church with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, there were in existence two bodies bearing the title of Reformed Presbyterians, and usually distinguished as the "Majority" and "Minority," a division having arisen in the Reformed Presbyterian Church in '63. The "Minority" has stood separate from all other denominations since that date, and still holds intact the doctrines and principles of the second Reformation, such as the infallibility of the Scriptures, Confession of Faith and Catechisms, Presbyterianism, the perpetual obligation of Covenants, and dissent from the civil constitution of the country. — Statistics for Scotland: Presbyteries, 2; churches, 10; ministers, 8; elders, 60; communicants, 1000; income, £2237. Moderator, 1905, Rev. A. C. Gregg, B.A., Loanhead. Statistics for Ireland: Presbyteries, 4; churches, 40; ministers, 30; missionaries, 2; elders, 170; communicants, 3945; income, £4726. Moderator, Rev. Gawn Douglas, Loughbrickland.

UNITED ORIGINAL SECESSION CHURCH,

popularly known as "Auld Lights." This Church was constituted in 1842 by the union of two small bodies that had retained the original principles and practices of the Secession Church, and refused to change with the majority. The "Auld Lights" are orthodox in theology and simple in worship. They believe in the principle of a union between Church and State. They have a mission in Seoni, C. P., India. — Statistics. Presbyteries, 5; churches, 28; ministers, 27; elders, 148; communicants, 3773; income, £5651 2s. 3d. Moderator, 1905, Rev. Thomas Matthew, Rill-winning.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the earlier portion of the last century was due to the influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the Established Church of Scotland which led up to the Disruption, and on the other of the consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in '47. The English section of that Synod united with the older Presbyterian body in England in '76, so forming the Presbyterian Church of England. Of the present congregations, 28 trace back their existence to the seventeenth century, 42 to the eighteenth century, while the remaining 270 have been established within the last 105 years. — Statistics. The Church consists of 340 fully organised congregations and 14 preaching stations, providing accommodation for 173,047 persons. Several churches are in course of rebuilding, and consequently their sittings cannot be given. A large number of fully equipped mission stations also exist in connection with town congregations, and these have an average attendance of about 12,000 persons. The number of ministers, including professors, is 360, with 26 ordained and 13 medical missionaries

in the foreign field, besides 4 missionary teachers and 29 lady missionaries, 3 of whom are fully qualified doctors. There are also 20 licentiates, and about 13 theological students preparing for the ministry. The College was transferred from London to Cambridge in Oct. '99. Its new name is "Westminster College." Including the site, it cost nearly £50,000, and was opened free of debt. The property of the Church is estimated at £2,303,767, exclusive of sundry investments for the endowment of the College and scholarships, and for the Sustentation Fund and other schemes of the Church, of the College itself, and of buildings for mission work abroad. The total income of the Church in 1904 was £284,354. The backbone of the Church finance is the Sustentation Fund, which since '78 has secured for the body of ministers, excluding a limited number under special arrangements, a minimum stipend of £200. Under this scheme 100 congregations were aid-receiving in 1904 to the amount of £6766, as against 103 in '78 to the amount of £6443 7s. 6d., the average amount of aid required being at this date £67 13s. 5d. per congregation, as against £62 10s. in '78. A permanent Church Building Fund has now been established. Offices of the Church, 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C. Moderator (1905-6), Rev. William McGregor, M.A., B.D., Amoy, China. General Secretary, vacant; Financial Secretary, Mr. John Leggat; Foreign Missions Secretary, Rev. William Dale; Church Building Fund Secretary, Rev. J. H. Scott. Publications Office, 14, Paternoster Square, E.C., Mr. T. French Downie (Manager).

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND.

Presbyterianism arose in Ireland through the plantation of Ulster by Scottish settlers in the reign of James I. The colonists were at first received as members of the Established Church, which was Calvinistic in doctrine and recognised the validity of Presbyterian orders. After 1634, however, the Irish prelates endeavoured to depose all Presbyterian ministers who would not submit to episcopal ordination and follow the Anglican ritual. In self-defence the Presbyterians left the Established Church, and in 1642 they organised their first presbytery at Carrickfargus. During the protectorate of Cromwell the Presbyterians were kindly treated, but after the Restoration the severest pains and penalties were enforced against them for their nonconformity. At the Revolution of 1688 the gallant conduct of the Presbyterians in defending Londonderry and supporting William III. gained for them the *regium donum*, an annual bounty of £1200. During the reign of Queen Anne this bounty was withdrawn and Presbyterianism was proscribed, but with the accession of George I. toleration was granted and the *regium donum* restored. During the eighteenth century many of the ministers of the Irish Presbyterian Church adopted Arian views, but in 1827, chiefly through the influence of Dr. Cooke, the Church again declared its adherence to Trinitarian doctrine, and the Arians withdrew from its communion. Side by side with the Irish Presbyterian Church there sprang up congregations representing the various dissenting churches of Scotland, the majority being connected with the Secession Church; and in 1840

the seceders joined the older Church. By the disestablishment scheme of 1871 the Church lost the *regium donum*, but the commutation granted by Government, supplemented by the gifts of the people, has more than compensated for the loss.—*Statistics.* Synods, 5; presbyteries, 36; churches, 574; ministers, 653; elders, 2065; missionaries, 34; communicants, 106,366; income, £268,037. *Moderator*, Rev. Wm. M'Mordie, D.D., Kilkel; *Assembly Clerk*, Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D., Londonderry. There are two theological halls, viz., Magee College, Londonderry, and the Assembly's College, Belfast. Vigorous foreign missions are conducted in India and China.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN WALES.

The Calvinistic Methodist (or Presbyterian) Church is the largest Nonconformist Church in Wales, and the only one of native origin. It began through a purely spiritual movement. In the middle of the eighteenth century a layman and two clergymen of the Established Church named Howell Harris, Daniel Rowlands, and

Howell Davies, led the way in a great revival of religion in South Wales. They formed their converts into societies on Methodist lines, but as they rejected Wesley's Arminian doctrines, they leant more and more towards the practices of the Presbyterian Churches. In 1823 a Confession of Faith was adopted embodying the theological principles of the founders of the Church. Since that date the Presbyterian system has been more fully adopted, and the Congregational element is very strong in the constitution of the Church. It is now a member of the Presbyterian Alliance, and is in federal union with the Presbyterian Church of England. *Statistics:* 2 Synods, and 1 General Assembly for North and South Wales; presbyteries, 24; churches, 1386; chapels and preaching stations, 1599; ministers, 883; unordained preachers, 379; deacons, 5365; communicants, 165,218; hearers, 332,167; missionaries, 28, and 13 ordained native ministers; income, £353,653 8s. 3d. *Moderator*, Rev. David Lloyd Jones, M.A., Llandinam. There are two theological colleges, one at Trevecca and one at Bala, and mission work is carried on in Brittany and India.

FREE CHURCHES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FREE CHURCH SOCIETIES, ETC.

The National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches was formed at the Fourth National Congress of the Evangelical Free Churches of England and Wales, held at Nottingham in March 1896. The denominations represented are Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist of all sections, the Society of Friends, the Free Episcopal Church of England, and various unattached Evangelical Missions. The constitution of the Council was settled at the Nottingham meeting in March '96, and the objects are stated as being: (1) To facilitate fraternal intercourse and co-operation among the Evangelical Free Churches; (2) To assist in the organisation of local Councils; (3) To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the Churches; (4) To advocate the New Testament doctrine of the Church, and to defend the rights of the associated Churches; (5) To promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life. The chief movements for which the National Council has been responsible are the Great Simultaneous Mission held at the beginning of 1901, and the campaign against the Education Acts of 1902-3. The tenth Annual Council was held at Manchester in 1905, and over 830 councils and 52 district federations were there represented. The Executive Committee consists of 15 ministers and 15 laymen elected annually by the Council by ballot, together with the President, ex-President, past Presidents, and as many Treasurers and Secretaries as the Council shall from year to year appoint. The organs of the movement are the *Free Church Chronicle* and *The Free Churchman*, both published monthly, and the *Free Church Year-Book*, published annually, in April. President, Rev. R. F. Horton, M.A., D.D.; President-elect, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, M.A.; Treasurers, Mr. George Cadbury, Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., Mr. J. Compton Rickett, M.P.; Sec., Rev. Thomas Law; Office, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

The Metropolitan Free Church Federation exists for the united action of Evangelical Free Churches on spiritual, moral, and social questions affecting Greater London. President, Rev. W. Hardy Harwood; Treasurers, R. W. Perks, M.P., and E. Pascoe Williams, Esq.; Secretary, Rev. William Thomas, Office, 18A, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

The Three Denominations is the abbreviated designation of an association of Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist ministers resident in or near London. The full title is "The General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations Resident in and about the Cities of London and Westminster." This association enjoys the privilege of direct access to the throne and the kissing of hands—a privilege of which it availed itself at the Jubilee of H.M. Queen Victoria, and again at the Diamond Jubilee. As far back as the Revolution each denomination had its own ministerial board in London, and each board by itself approached the Throne as occasion arose. On the accession of Queen Anne the three boards united in an address. In July 1727 the present association was organised. It is not a body which represents the Churches. It is composed solely of ministers, and admission must be through one or another of the three ministerial boards. The secretary is chosen triennially from each of the three bodies in succession, and the annual meeting is held at the Memorial Hall in March. Chairman, 1905-6, Rev. Professor Hackney, M.A.; Sec. Rev. Alexander Jeffrey; Permanent Clerk, Mr. J. Minshull, Memorial Hall, E.C.

The "Three Denominations" is often confounded with another body known as the "Dissenting Deputies." The two were originally connected, but are now distinct from each other. The "Dissenting Deputies" are laymen, and represent Churches—Presbyterian, Independent, or Baptist, in or near London—by whom they are elected. This body came into existence in November 1732, in connection with the Test and Corporation Acts, and still exists to protect the rights of Dissenters. It had not the

privilege of access to the throne, but under recent arrangements will share the privileges of the "Three Denominations." **Vice-Chairman** Alderman Evan Spicer, J.P.; **Sec. Mr. A. J. Shephard**, 6, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

The Evangelical Alliance. Founded 1845-6, to enable Evangelical Christians of different denominations, and of all countries, to manifest their true unity in the essential doctrines of the Gospel, for the defence of religious liberty and upholding of the Evangelical faith. A **Week of Universal Prayer** is observed in the early part of January each year throughout the whole world. **General Sec., H. Martyn Gooch.** Office, 7, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

The Evangelical Continental Society. Founded in 1845. Its object is to aid existing native Evangelical Churches and Missions in France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Russian Poland, Bohemia, and the city of Vienna; and it is the only Congregational Society at work on the Continent. **Sec., Rev. George H. Giddins.** Offices: Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

The Sunday School Union. Founded in 1803. It aims at improving the methods of instruction, and supplies the books and stationery suited for Sunday-schools at reduced prices. The Union celebrated its centenary in 1903, and is seeking to raise £100,000 for the development of educational work, new Sunday-school buildings, etc. **Organ, Sunday School Chronicle.** **General Sec., Rev. Carey Bonner**; **Hon. Secs., W. H. Groser, B.Sc., Frank Clements, Jas. S. Crowther, and Thomas G. Ackland, F.I.A.** **Head Offices**, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.; (Publishing and Retail Depts.), 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour. Established in 1881 by the Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D., Portland, Maine, U.S.A. In 1904 there were 63,000 societies (8000 in the United Kingdom), with a membership of 3,750,000. **Secretary, Rev. W. Knight Chaplin.** Offices, 98, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

Wesleyan Methodists are the followers of John and Charles Wesley. The first Society of the Methodist Church was formed in 1739. The official returns show that there are in Great Britain 2303 Wesleyan Methodist ministers and 531,150 Church members, 7498 Sunday-schools, 1,139,816 teachers and scholars, and 8633 preaching-places; in Ireland, 254 ministers and 28,913 members. There are 19,308 lay preachers, and 1772 on trial. The Foreign Missions of the Church employ 583 ministers, and number 126,752 members. The French Conference has 35 ministers and 1607 members; the South African Conference, 259 ministers and 107,758 members; and the Australasian Conferences (at the last General Conference) 990 ministers and 140,798 members.

The Wesleyan Conference was held in July 1905 in Bristol. The **President** is the Rev. Charles H. Kelly, the **Book Steward**; and the **Secretary** the Rev. John Hornabrook. The **President-elect** for the Nottingham Conference of 1906 is the Rev. Albert Clayton, of London. (For further foreign mission statistics see **Missionary Societies.**)

The **London Wesleyan Mission** is the outcome of the interest aroused by "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London," issued in '85 by the Congregational Union. It has now 8 branches: East, Central, West, South, South-West, Grove, Dept-

ford and Greenwich, Poplar and Bow, with 23 ministers, including Revs. Peter Thompson, Arthur Wood, B.A., T. Brain Castle, Joseph H. Hopkins, J. Gregory Mantle, Henry T. Meakin, C. Ensor Walters, Stephen J. Sullings, with other well-known names. Forty buildings are in constant use on Sundays and weekdays. The congregations number over 20,000, and fully 10,000 are enrolled in Church fellowship. Over 70 "sisters," with 25 lay agents, are engaged from day to day in work amongst the people, and every possible agency is employed to "rescue the perishing." **General Secretary, Rev. W. D. Walters**, 58, Cromwell Avenue, Archway Road, London, N.

In 1797—six years after Mr. Wesley's death—the **Methodist New Connexion** was formed. Alexander Kilham had headed a movement which sought to place the governing power in the hands of the members instead of in the hands of ministers. In the heat of controversy he made statements respecting ministers which could not be sustained, and was expelled by the Conference of 1796. He was followed by 5000 seceders, who formed themselves into the new body. In numerical strength this Connexion now ranks third amongst the denominations that have sprung out of the parent body. It has 205 ministers at home and abroad, 1238 lay preachers, and 45,816 church members.

The case of the **United Methodist Free Churches** is remarkable. First, the Protestant Methodists united in '36 with the Wesleyan Association. The next year a small body in the Midlands (the Arminian Methodists) was absorbed, and in the following year the Independent Methodists of North Wales. In '57 these amalgamated bodies (with a membership of 21,000) were joined by 19,000 Reformers, and the name **United Methodist Free Churches** was adopted. The Reformers who refused to amalgamate became **The Wesleyan Reform Union**, the membership of which is now 8053; the membership of the **Independent Methodists** is 9052. With regard to the **United Methodist Free Churches**, a different denomination from the smaller body just named, it stands, with respect to numbers, next to the Primitive Methodists. At home and abroad there are 448 ministers and supernumeraries, with 3449 local preachers and 101,820 church members. The "foreign districts" are in China, East and West Africa, Jamaica, Australia, and Tasmania.

Primitive Methodism is sometimes referred to as a "growth" rather than a "secession," because the first "class" formed was composed of persons who had not previously belonged to any church. Mr. Hugh Bourne, who had been a local preacher amongst the Wesleyans, took charge of this class, and proceeded to form other classes. This was in Staffordshire in 1810. Two years before this, Mr. Bourne had been excluded from the Methodist body because he would not conform to the regulations of Conference respecting Camp Meetings. The Conference of 1807 had decided against Camp Meetings; but Mr. Bourne, and afterwards William Clowes, refusing to be ruled on this question were excluded. The first Conference of this body was held in '20. It is now the largest of all the bodies that have sprung from the Methodists. It has missions in Southern, Western, and Central Africa; in South Australia, New Zealand, and Queensland. It has

a training college for ministers at Manchester, and colleges for youths at York and Birmingham, also an orphanage at Alresford. It has, too, a training school for native evangelists in South Africa. Latest statistics: Members, 205,849; ministers, 1124; local preachers, 26,262; class leaders, 10,937; places of worship and rented rooms, etc., 5072; hearers, 604,831; value of Connexional property, £4,646,105; debt upon Connexional property, £1,140,146; Sabbath schools, 4199; teachers, 60,641; scholars, 471,855. President of Conference, Rev. G. E. Butt; Secretary, Rev. W. A. French; Missionary Sec., Rev. J. Pickett; General Connexional Sec., Rev. J. Welford; General Book Steward, Rev. E. Dalton; General Sunday School Secretary, Rev. S. S. Henshaw; Editor of the *Monthly Magazines*, Rev. H. Yooll; Principal of the Theological Institute, Rev. W. Johnson; Editor of the *Quarterly Review*, Rev. H. B. Kendall, B.A.

The Bible Christians ("Bryanites") arose in 1815. William O'Bryan was a Cornish local preacher who threw himself into evangelistic work in such thoroughgoing fashion that he was declared to be "irregular." Upon this the new denomination was formed. The preachers at first did not take the title of "Reverend." They, however (like the Primitive Methodists), license women to preach as well as men. In England the denomination is strongest in Cornwall and in the Western counties. It has 210 ministers, 1528 lay preachers, and 33,373 members, ranking, in this particular, fourth amongst the minor bodies of Methodists. The Protestant Methodists were organised in '29, when more than 1000 members separated from the Leeds societies, through the organ controversy at Brunswick Chapel.

Attempts at reunion have been numerous, and not without success. The suggestions that the Old Connexion should be absorbed into the Church of England have not led to the result desired, nor has the wish—often expressed—that the denominations which have sprung from the Old Body should rejoin it, been realised. In September '81, however, an Ecumenical Methodist Conference—intended to be the first of a series—was held in Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States had made the suggestion. There were 400 delegates, representing 28 branches of Methodism and 5,000,000 Church members. Ten years later a second Conference was held in America, and in 1901 a third was held in Wesley's Chapel, City Road.

Attempts are being made to carry the union of churches still further by the amalgamation of several of the smaller Methodist churches. In Australasia the United Methodist Free Churches have joined with other branches of the Methodist family to form one church, with 990 ministers, 12,446 lay preachers, 140,798 members, 234,727 Sunday scholars, and 5871 churches. They are all at one with each other, and with the parent body, in doctrine. The differences refer almost entirely to the position of the ministers, and their relation to the laity in church government. In the old Wesleyan body the "Legal Conference" is supreme, and this "Hundred" must be composed of ministers. Its position was not altered by the admission of laymen in '77 to the Representative Conference. The Primitive Methodists, on the other hand, place power in

a Conference in which there are two laymen to one minister. The New Connexion and the Bible Christians take a middle course—one layman to one minister—whilst the United Methodist Free Churches are unfettered in their choice of representatives. Another distinguishing feature in the government of the last-named Churches is their Circuit Independence. Their annual assembly has no power to revise the decisions of Circuit Courts in circuit matters. It is claimed for this denomination that its churches enjoy the freedom of Congregationalism whilst the whole body has the cohesion of Methodism.

The greatest development of Methodism has been in the United States of America, where it is now the leading denomination, numerically and financially. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Northern States has a membership of 3,029,560, and 18,208 ministers. The Methodist Episcopal Church South has 1,518,854 members and 6247 ministers. Other Methodist bodies in America are the African Methodist Episcopal Church, with 728,354 members and 6429 ministers; the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 542,422 members and 3310 ministers; the Methodist Protestant Church, 184,097 members and 1647 ministers; the Coloured Methodist Episcopal Church, 204,972 members and 2061 ministers; the Free Methodist Church, 28,038 members and 1001 ministers; and some few smaller churches with about 200,000 more members. In Canada the Methodist Church has 305,814 members and 2082 ministers. These figures being added to the number of Methodists in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, give a total of 7,959,549 members, from which it is computed that the total number of persons attending Methodist churches throughout the world is about 30,000,000. Methodism has 6,597,145 Sunday scholars and 806,136 officers and teachers, 49,524 ministers, 108,172 lay preachers, and 93,270 preaching-places.

THE BAPTIST UNION.

The Baptists hold that the only Scriptural mode of baptism is by immersion, and that the proper subjects are "believers"—persons of an age to exercise belief. Any other baptism they consider to be contrary to the original institution, contrary to the example of Christ, and also opposed to the spiritual design of the ordinance. Historians, themselves not Baptists, have shown that through many centuries these views have been held amongst the Waldenses, the Albigenses, the Vaudois, the Lollards and Wycliffites. Formerly, on the Continent and in England, they were opprobriously called Anabaptists. In 1537 Henry VIII. issued a proclamation against their heresy, as persons who rebaptised themselves. As early as 1611, many Baptists, because of persecution, fled to America, and the feeble remnant in London published a *Confession of Faith* (1611) to vindicate their orthodoxy. In 1620 they memorialised the king for liberty of worship. *Confessions of Faith* they published again in 1644 and 1646. In 1689 a General Assembly of Baptists in London published a *Confession* in thirty-two articles, and a Baptist Catechism, after the model of the Assembly's Catechism. The latest returns give, in the United Kingdom, 2907 churches, 3980 chapels, with 1,385,812 sittings, 2116 pastors, 5811 local preachers, 394,811 Church members, 570,149 Sunday scholars, 56,367

teachers. The colleges for training the rising ministry are: Bristol, founded 1770; Midland, 1797; Rawdon, 1804; Regent's Park, 1810; Pastor's, 1856; Manchester (Brighton Grove), 1866; Cardiff, 1807; North Wales, 1862; Scotland, Theological College, 1894; Ireland, Irish College, 1892. The Baptist Foreign Mission was originated in 1792 (see *Missionary Societies*, p. 506).

Baptist churches are congregational in government, holding to the order of pastors (bishops) and deacons. The interests of different counties are cared for by local associations and unions; and the wider affairs of the denomination are attended to by the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, formed in 1812—which Union, while it has no legislative authority, is adapted to secure united action throughout the whole country. In connection with the Union, the General Expenses, Literature, Home Work, Annuity, and Education Funds have been established. These societies represent the distribution of nearly £13,000 per annum by the Council of the Union, under one executive. The recent effort to raise £250,000 for church extension and other denominational objects by means of a Twentieth Century Fund was crowned with success.

Outside the Baptist Union there are the Scotch Baptists, with a plural eldership. In England there are some 300 Hyper-Calvinistic churches. It is computed that in the world at large there are 71,488 Baptist churches, 51,245 pastors and missionaries, and 6,976,788 Church members.

President, 1905-6. His Honour Judge W. Willis, K.C.; **Vice-President,** Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A.; **Secretary,** Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A. **Offices,** Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, W.C. Consult *The Baptist Hand-Book*.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

It is claimed for the Congregational system of church government that it is apostolic; that each congregation of believers gathered by the apostles was in itself a complete church; that each church was free from the control of other churches and of the State; and that every member of the church had the right to take part in its management. Usually each church has one minister or pastor, who is chosen by the free suffrages of the membership; but there is nothing to prevent there being more than one, and in fact such cases are not uncommon. In addition to the pastor or pastors, home missionaries and evangelists are sometimes appointed, whose work is distinct from, though subject to the supervision of, the regular pastorate. There are two orders of church officers only: bishops, elders, or pastors, who are the presidents or administrative rulers in the spiritual department of church life; and deacons, who have charge of its secular affairs.

The earliest Congregational churches were formed in the latter part of the sixteenth century by clergymen like the Rev. Robert Browne, the Rev. Richard Clyfton and others, who had left the Church of England. Congregationalists were at first called "Brownists" and "Separatists," but afterwards Independents. The denomination was greatly strengthened by the Act of Uniformity, 1662, which drove out so many from the Established Church; but it did not escape the persecution in the time of the later Stuarts.

There are in the British Isles 4891 Congregational churches, branch churches and mission stations, with 3152 ministers, 1,754,089 sittings, 462,678 church members, 714,384 Sunday scholars (mission stations in Scotland not included), 67,620 teachers, 261 evangelists and lay pastors, and 5329 lay preachers. There are twelve colleges belonging to the denomination in the three kingdoms, with 54 professors and lecturers (beside three in the Colonies), in which 373 students are being trained for the regular ministry. The British Congregational churches raise for the support of religious worship, and for philanthropic purposes, in connection with their own organisations, upwards of £1,000,000 per annum. County or district associations exist for the purpose of upholding and extending evangelical religion, of promoting the spiritual intercommunion of the churches, strengthening their fraternal relations, facilitating co-operation in everything affecting their common interest, aiding weak churches, and carrying on mission work within their respective areas. The Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society supports mission work through the county unions. For foreign missions see *London Missionary Society*, p. 505.

Congregationalism is also a prominent form of church life in the United States of America, throughout the British dependencies, and in other parts of the world.

The Congregational Union of England and Wales was formed in 1831, and reconstituted by a scheme adopted in 1904, which aimed at uniting Congregational churches more closely in regard to co-ordination of county unions with the Union, church aid, church extension, evangelisation, lay preaching, the securing of a common standard of admission to denominational privileges, and the safeguarding of Congregational trust property. Under the scheme the Union is a federation of those Congregational churches only that are associated with a county union, and consists of an Assembly, a Council and a Chairman. The Assembly includes all ministers and representatives of all qualified churches, with all the members of the Council. The Council consists of about 325 members elected by the county unions on a proportional basis, with committees created for departments of administration. The Council presents an annual report to the Assembly for confirmation.

Offices of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. **Chairman for 1906,** Rev. J. A. Jowett, M.A.; **Secretary,** Rev. R. J. Wells; **Chief Clerk,** Mr. C. Stancliff.

London Congregational Union. Formed March 1873. Embraces the area known as Greater London. About £2000 is expended annually in aiding churches to support their ministers and in extending and consolidating mission work. The Council consists of sixty members, thirty ministerial and thirty non-ministerial, elected by the Districts; and not more than twenty co-opted by the Council, together with the Chairman, ex-Chairmen, vice-Chairman, Treasurers, and Secretary. Each District Committee is entitled to nominate for the Council in the proportion of one member for every seven affiliated churches in the district. **Secretary** Rev. A. Mearns. **Offices,** Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

Mansfield College, Oxford, was established for

the education of men for the Nonconformist ministry, but its classes are open to all persons possessed of the requisite academic qualifications. It is purely theological, and its students must, before entering on its distinctive studies, be graduates of some recognised university. It has two kinds of Scholarships: (1) Arts, value £60 a year, tenable by undergraduates, at any of the older colleges in Oxford. The men who hold these are scholars, but not students, of the College. They become the latter only after they have taken their degree. (2) Theological, value £60 a year, with tuition free, tenable during the course at Mansfield, which extends over three years. These can be held only by graduates in honours who have distinguished themselves in the entrance examination. The College buildings were opened Oct. 15th, '89. As to "Mansfield House," see UNIVERSITY AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS. Principal, Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D.; Professors, Revs. J. V. Bartlet, M.A., D.D., G. B. Gray, M.A., D.D., and Mr. A. Souther, M.A., D.Litt.; Tutors, Revs. G. W. Thatcher, M.A., B.D., F. Lenwood, M.A., and M. M. Watt, M.A.; Bursar, Rev. N. H. Smith, M.A.

COUNTRESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION.

The Countess of Huntingdon (d. 1791) had been a member of the Established Church, but finding that the parochial system interfered with her intense desire to have the gospel preached in every place in England, she cast in her lot with the Nonconformists. The liturgy formed part of the religious worship in her chapels, and it is still used in some of them. During life her control was absolute. At her decease in 1805 her work devolved on her devisees, who carried it on under two Trust Deeds dated 1807 and 1831 until Jan. 1st, 1899, when the present Trust Deed, sanctioned by the Court of Chancery, came into operation. This deed curtailed the absolute power of the Trustees in favour of a limited control by the congregations. At the present time the Trust comprises 44 churches and mission stations, superintended by 22 ordained pastors, with 2614 communicants. The funds raised by these churches for Church purposes in 1904 amounted to £3694. The endowment of the Trust produces about £1300 a year. There are many churches with similar Trusts, but outside the control of the central Trust. All ministers of the Connexion have to subscribe to the "Fifteen Doctrinal Articles" of the Connexion, as do the professors of Cheshunt College and the students, with a view of carrying out the Countess's idea—the continuance of an earnest evangelical ministry. Secretary, Mr. E. Dolby Shelton, 38, Eldon Street House, London, E.C.

Cheshunt College is now established at Cambridge, and applications for entrance and for preaching supplies should be made to the Resident Tutor, Cheshunt House, Hills Road, Cambridge. Office of the College, 36, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

A Protestant episcopal organisation, originated in 1844 (enrolled in Chancery 1863) as a counter-acting movement to the Oxford Tractarianism. Being free from State control, the Free Church claims the liberty to enter a parish where ritual-

istic practices prevail, and establish a liturgical service on the basis of the Evangelical party in the National Church, with which section it is in ritual practically identical. It is governed by Convocation and bishops, consecrated in the line of the Canterbury succession by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cummins, of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, whose bishops were consecrated at Lambeth Palace 1787. The churches, although not numerous, are widely spread. Convocation held yearly (June).

Bishop Primus, Bishop Troughton, 13, Calton Terrace, Morecambe.

Southera Diocesan Bishop, Bishop Brook Lander, Christ Church House, Teddington.

Registrar, E. M. Dence, Esq., Fairhaven, Park Road, Teddington.

Secretaries: General, Rev. J. W. Hodgkinson, 227, Onslow Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow; Finance, Joseph Calvert, Esq., 139, Manchester Road, Hollinwood, Lancs. Missionary, Rev. George Slater, Exeter. S. Division, Rev. T. S. Shape, 65, Grosvenor Road, Forest Gate, E. N. Division, Rev. F. M. Chetwynd, M.A., Tollington, Bury, Lancs.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Church was organised in the City of New York, in the year 1873, as a protest against the sacerdotal ritualism and exclusiveness manifested in the old Protestant Episcopal Church of America. Its first bishop was the Right Rev. George David Cummins, D.D., Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, through whom the episcopal succession from the See of Canterbury has been handed down to the new Church. The movement was introduced into England in '77, and organised as an independent General Synod, with the right of self-government, in '78. The Church is governed by the said General Synod, which at present meets annually, and consists of all the bishops and presbyters, together with two lay representatives, or synodsmen, from each organised congregation. The officers of the Synod are, the President, who is also Presiding Bishop), Registrar, Treasurer, and Secretary, and various standing committees. The Book of Common Prayer, revised, is used in public worship, and the laws and customs of the Church of England, as evangelically understood, are generally observed. The Church is intended to afford a refuge to distressed churchpeople in ritualistic parishes, or where an evangelical church service does not exist. There are some twenty organised congregations in different parts of England, while in America and Canada the churches are numerous. Presiding Bishop in Great Britain, Right Rev. Philip X. Eldridge, D.D., Upper Tooting, S.W. General Secretary, Rev. T. Heath, Christ Church Parsonage, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

THE MORAVIAN CHURCH.

The Moravian Church is a body of Christians formed from among the followers of Hus; organised in 1457 as the "Unitas Fratrum," or "The Unity of the Brethren"; repressed in the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, 1621. Descendants of the Church survived in Moravia, and settled in 1722 at Herrnhut in Saxony, on the estate of Count Zinzendorf. In 1735, the Orders of the Moravian Church were resumed. It spread into Holland, Denmark,

England, and America; developed extensive mission work to the heathen, and engaged in wide educational activity at home and abroad. The Church is composed of three "provinces," Germany, England, and America, each independent within its own sphere, and all constituting "The Unity of the Brethren." In constitution, ritual, and doctrine, the Church is one; foreign missions, leper mission at Jerusalem, mission in Bohemia and Moravia, are the joint responsibility of all. The orders of the ministry are those of Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons. No formal creed is imposed as a test of faith, but the ancient motto of the Church is preserved: "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity." Elected General Synods held every ten years, representative of all the provinces and foreign missions. Governing Board of the Unity elected at these synods. Each province appoints its own executive at its provincial synods. See "A Short History of the Moravian Church," by J. E. Hutton, M.A. (price 2s. 10d., post free). Total constituency in 1904, including the so-called "Diaspora" on the continent of Europe, about 210,000. Pupils in day-schools and boarding-schools about 29,000; in Sunday-schools nearly 39,000. In the United Kingdom there are 52 ministers, and 43 congregations, 6230 church members, 5176 Sunday scholars, and 602 Sunday-school teachers. The Episcopacy is represented by Bishops Edwards (London), Sutcliffe (Yorkshire), Ellis (Derby), and Hassé (Bedford). The Directing Board for the United Kingdom meets in London. Sec., Rev. R. Elliott, 32, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, was founded in the middle of the 17th century by George Fox. "Friends" are distinguished from other Christian bodies by the special stress they lay on the immediate teaching and guidance of the Holy Spirit, and their belief that no one should be paid or appointed by human authority for the exercise of the gift of the ministry. In obedience to this belief they hold their meetings without any prearranged service or sermon, and sometimes in total silence. The Friends believe that the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper are to be taken spiritually, and not in an outward form. Their protests against the use of oaths and against the exaction of tithes and church rates cost them much suffering and frequent imprisonment during the first fifty years of their existence. The simple form of dress maintained by Friends for two hundred years had, in the first half of the 19th century, become a matter of very grave importance. It has, however, now been generally given up, as have the "testimony" against music and singing in its rigid application, and the peculiarities of speech, such as the use of "thee" and "thou" instead of "you" (though many Friends still retain this custom amongst themselves), and the avoidance of all flattering titles. Of late years there has been a very decided evangelical movement among Friends, under the influence of which the old quietism is dying out. As a result of this change the influence of the Society beyond its own borders, through home and foreign missions and adult First Day (Sunday) Schools, has developed to a remarkable extent. In

this country Friends have recently been increasing in numbers. The latest statistics of the Society (1904) are as follows: meetings in Great Britain and Australia, 377; members, 18,332; meetings in Ireland, 38; members, 2513. Total membership, 20,845. "Recorded Ministers" in Great Britain, 394; in Ireland, 39. Attenders of meetings in Great Britain and Ireland not in membership, 8837; First-Day scholars—Adults, 44,755; Juniors, 23,184. There are probably about 93,000 in the United States and Canada, besides small numbers in other countries. There is also in America a numerous body of Friends called "Hicksites" (from their founder, Elias Hicks), who about seventy years ago separated from the orthodox community, and hold latitudinarian views. The Wilburite section are conspicuous in Pennsylvania by their adherence to the old-fashioned dress and the "plain language." Large numbers of persons who do not appear in the statistical returns attend the Mission meetings of the Society of Friends, and very large numbers come under the influence of their missionaries (about 105 in number) in the foreign mission field. Secretary of the Society in Great Britain, Isaac Sharp. Headquarters in Great Britain: Devonshire House, 12, Bishopsgate Without, London, E.C.; in Ireland, 6, Eustace Street, Dublin.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army is a home and foreign missionary society with a semi-military organisation, having its General, Chief of the staff, commissioners, colonels, brigadiers, majors, and other officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, with large contingents of soldiers, after the model of the British army, scattered throughout the world. Originated in the year 1865 by the Rev. William Booth, previously a Methodist minister, the movement was called the Christian Mission until, in '78, the present name was adopted. Its objects are to reach, by means of adaptation, the great masses of the people, both at home and abroad, who are either too degraded or too indifferent to be reached by ordinary religious agencies. Its own supported and separated officers now number 14,051, and these proclaim the Gospel in no less than 30 different languages and dialects. There are also some 44,188 voluntary officials specially selected and appointed to take definite work. The Army publishes in the several countries, in the vernacular, 64 illustrated newspapers and magazines, with a total annual circulation of about 50,000,000, the sale of which is mostly entrusted to its own members. The above summary conveys a brief idea of one side of the Army's work. The statements of accounts for the year ended Sept. 30th, 1904, referring to moneys received at and expended through the International Headquarters only, showed receipts of £66,845 on the General Account; of £10,529 on the Foreign Service General Fund; of £43,952 on the Foreign and Colonial Territories Fund; of £60,603 on the Rents and Interest Account; and of £83,044 on the Self-denial Fund. Another side is the Darkest England Social Scheme formulated by General Booth, which has for its object the immediate alleviation of the present misery of the outcast poor and their actual rescue from destitution, keeping always prominently in view likewise that reformation

in character which, undoubtedly, is the true secret of permanent improvement. In this branch of the work the Salvation Army goes to the slums, and ministers to the workless, the homeless, the tramps, the starving, the waifs and stray children of the streets; and amongst the outcasts of society in every land, irrespective of creed or colour. For the accommodation of these this department has, in different parts of the world, 636 shelters, homes, labour factories, and other institutions in full operation, under the guidance of 241 officers, men and women. The statement of accounts relating to the Darkest England scheme for 1904 showed receipts as follows:—Central Fund, £42,189; Farm Colony, £53,105; and the City Colonies, £148,327. An International Congress was held in London in 1904. The International Headquarters are at 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. The Training Homes are in Clapton, N.E. The International Trading and Publishing Headquarters and Book Room are at 79-81, Fortess Road, Kentish Town, N.W.; Printing Works at St. Albans. The offices of the Men's City Colony of the Social Scheme are at 20 and 22, Whitechapel Road, E. The Headquarters for Women's Social Work are at 259, Mare Street, Hackney, London, N.E. The British Farm Colony is at Hadleigh-on-Thames, Essex.

THE UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

Unitarians is the name commonly given to Christians who do not accept the doctrine of the Trinity, the Deity of Christ, the infallibility of the Bible, and other "orthodox" doctrines. Congregations and mission stations number 287 in England, 33 in Wales, 7 in Scotland, and 39 in Ireland, making 367 in all. The number of ministers and lay workers is 364; number of Sunday-schools 327. The British and Foreign Unitarian Association is not directly representative of the churches, but consists of independent subscribers desirous of promoting "the principles of Unitarian Christianity." The writings of Dr. W. E. Channing, Theodore Parker, Dr. James Martineau, and others, have made Unitarian thought familiar to many outside the limits of the denomination. The only technically Unitarian College is the Unitarian Home Missionary College in Manchester. At Manchester College (*q.v.*), Oxford, many leading Unitarian ministers are trained. There is a triennial Conference of non-subscribing congregations, which consists of Unitarians. An International Council of Unitarian and other Liberal Religious Thinkers and Workers, attended by representatives from Europe, America, Australia, India, and Japan, was held in London in 1901, Amsterdam in 1903, and Geneva in 1905; it will hold its next meeting at Boston, U.S.A., in 1907. The professedly Unitarian congregations of the United States number 350; of these 232 are in New England, many of them being old Puritan foundations. The *Inquirer* and the *Christian Life* are both Unitarian weekly newspapers. Secretary, Rev. W. Copeland Bowie. Treasurer, Mr. Oswald Nettlefold. Office and Book Rooms of the Unitarian Association, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

The Sunday School Association, founded in 1833, exists in connection with the Unitarian and Free Christian Churches. Its objects are

the publication of suitable books for Sunday schools, and the promotion generally of Sunday-school education. Hon. Secretary, Mr. Ion Pritchard; Business Manager, Mr. B. C. Hare. Office, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN).

The members of the New Church are commonly called "Swedenborgians," because they accept the system of Scriptural interpretation contained in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg (b. 1688; d. 1772), by whose instrumentality they believe the Lord has effected His Second Coming by unfolding the internal or spiritual sense of the Divine Word. The doctrines of this sense, together with the science of correspondences—which constitutes the key by which that sense may be unlocked—are set forth in Swedenborg's theological writings. The fundamental doctrines taught are, that the Lord Jesus Christ, in His glorified humanity, is the only God of heaven and earth, and that in Him is the Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit, answering to the trinity in man of soul, body, and their operation together; and that in order to be saved it is necessary to believe in Him, and to keep the commandments by shunning the evils therein forbidden, as sins against Him. Swedenborg's writings were first extensively made known in this country by a clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. John Clowes, rector of St. John's, Manchester, who translated a great number of them, including his greatest work, the "*Arcana Coelestia*" (13 vols.). Another clergyman, the Rev. William Hill, translated the work second only in importance to it, the "*Apocalypse Explained*" (6 vols.). The Rev. Thomas Hartley, rector of Winwick, translated "*Heaven and Hell*." Very early, some drawn from the ranks of the Methodist preachers and other students of Swedenborg, formed a separate organisation for worship (1788), which has continued and increased. There are existing 76 societies, with 6629 registered members and 943 junior members. They have Sunday-schools with 7970 children, and day schools with 3648 scholars. There are 10 societies in London and its neighbourhood. Their statistics, however, fail to tell the number of their receivers, who have always consisted of separatists and non-separatists—the latter sometimes from their isolation, but sometimes from principle, worshipping in the Established Church or with some of the other religious bodies. In America the number of the societies of the New Church is much greater; and in every foreign country, both in Europe and elsewhere, they possess zealous, if not numerous, adherents. The body in Great Britain is governed by a Conference, which meets annually, and consists of all the ministers and of from one to three representatives from each society, according to the number of its members. The Swedenborg Society was founded in 1810 for translating, printing and circulating Swedenborg's works, which may be had in seventeen languages. The Church also possesses its own orphanage, its college for training candidates for the ministry, its National Missionary Institution, Missionary Ministry Fund, and other associations formed to forward its propaganda. Sec., Joseph Deans. Office, 1, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.

THE PECULIAR PEOPLE.

This body of Christians was founded, in 1838, by James Banyard, a native of Rochford, Essex, and a Methodist local preacher. One of the tenets of the Society is that "the Church and the Elders are the most suitable persons for God to heal the sick by, and Sisters in cases of childbirth." The Society hold that God "can and does heal diseases, in answer to the prayer of faith, without the aid of doctors or physic." The religion of the Peculiar People regulates dress and other matters which are considered of indifference by the great majority of Christians. The title "Peculiar People" is self-chosen, and was suggested by such texts as, "The Lord hath chosen thee to be a peculiar people unto Himself" (Deut. xiv. 2). The government of the body is conducted by a committee, consisting of district representatives, three of whom are Bishops, viz., Bishops Heddle, Benton, and Chignell, and a council comprising elders from the churches. The bishops, elders, and deacons receive no salary or pay. At public worship the women sit on one side of the preacher and the men on the other. The denomination is strong in South Essex, and in some parts of Kent. Chairman, Bishop Heddle, Redland, Victoria Avenue, Southend.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Roman Catholic Church is the name of that community of Christians who profess the same faith, partake of the same sacraments and sacrifice, and are united under one head, the Pope or Bishop of Rome and successor of St. Peter, and under the bishops subject to him. Its essential parts are the Pope, bishops, pastors—so far as they are priests—and laity. A distinctive characteristic of the Roman Catholic Church is the supremacy of the Papacy. Its doctrines, like those of the rest of Christendom, are chiefly found in the articles of the Nicene Creed. After the Council of Trent Pope Pius IV. added to the formal Profession of Faith the articles on transubstantiation, invocation of saints, and others which chiefly distinguish the Roman from other Christian communities. The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary and Papal Infallibility were defined as articles of faith in 1854 and '70 respectively. One great and central object of faith and worship is the Mass, which is the mystical sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, instituted by Himself at the Last Supper, and is essentially the same as the Sacrifice of the Cross. Scripture and tradition are appealed to in support of this and other doctrines—as the Seven Sacraments, the honour due to the Blessed Virgin, Purgatory, Invocation of Angels and Saints, etc. There is a great distinction between what is of doctrine and what of discipline; the former belonging to the deposit of faith taught by Christ and the Apostles, which is invariable, whilst the latter, founded on the decisions and canons of councils and the decrees of popes, is the Church's external policy as to government, and may vary according to times and circumstances.

The Sacred College of Cardinals—70 in number, after the 70 disciples—are the supreme council or senate of the Church and the advisers of the sovereign pontiff, and at the death of a pope

they elect his successor. They are also the chief members of the Sacred Congregations, or permanent ecclesiastical commissions (about twenty in number), to which much of the business of the Holy See is entrusted. Among the best known of these congregations are the Propaganda, the Index, the Inquisition or Holy Office, and the Congregation of Rites. The number of cardinals is hardly ever complete; in November 1905 there were 59. Including 52 of the cardinals, the patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops, in February 1905, numbered 1359. There are 10 patriarchates with 14 patriarchal sees, and 201 archiepiscopal and 794 episcopal sees which are termed *residential*. Besides these, there are a number of *titular* sees, most of which are assigned to archbishops and bishops appointed, either to apostolic delegations, vicariates, or prefectures, or to the office of coadjutor, auxiliary, or administrator of a diocese. There are 10 apostolic delegations, 130 vicariates, and 58 prefectures. See Pius X. for a biography of the present Pontiff; and BOURNE, MOST REV. FRANCIS, for a biography of the Archbishop of Westminster.

Statistics.—The total number of Roman Catholics throughout the world, ruled by about 1200 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 264,500,000. There are in Great Britain and Ireland about 5,750,000 (*i.e.*, about 3,310,000 in Ireland, and the remainder in Great Britain); and in the whole of Europe about 177,600,000. Ireland is divided into 4 ecclesiastical provinces, subdivided into 27 dioceses, ruled by 4 archbishops and 23 bishops (*v. infra*). The number of priests in Ireland is about 3650, serving 2417 churches and chapels, situated in 1099 parishes. The 26 archbishops and bishops of Great Britain (*v. infra*) consist of: 1st, for England, 1 archbishop (of Westminster), with 14 suffragans, 3 auxiliaries, 1 coadjutor, and a suffragan for Wales; 2ndly, for Scotland, 2 archbishops (of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans. The number of priests in England and Wales in 1905 was 3273, with 1637 churches, chapels, and stations; in Scotland 521, with 371 churches, chapels, and stations. The United States has about 12,000,000 Roman Catholics, 15 archbishops and 88 bishops, about 13,850 priests, about 11,400 churches and chapels, and 1,202,000 pupils in Catholic schools. In the British possessions of North America there are about 2,650,000 Roman Catholics, 39 archbishops and bishops, about 3700 priests, 2800 churches, chapels and stations. From statistics like these, which can be approximated to in all the other parts of the world by the bishops presiding over the different dioceses or vicariates, and are published occasionally, may be inferred how complete is the organisation of this Church, and how vigorously she exercises the forces at her command for the extension of the Roman Catholic faith.—Westminster Cathedral, a vast edifice in the Byzantine style, of which the exterior is now nearly completed, was permanently opened for Divine service in December 1903. But many years must pass before the completion of the interior, for which large funds are needed. Internally, the length is 342 ft., the width across nave and aisles and side chapels 150 ft., the width of nave 60 ft., and its height 112 ft.

Roman Catholic Bishops.—The following is a list of the bishops in the United Kingdom, with their respective sees:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.
Province of Westminster.

| NAME. | DIOCESE. |
|--|----------------------|
| Most Rev. Francis Bourne (Archbishop) | Westminster. |
| Rt. Rev. P. Fenton (Auxil.) | |
| " " Edward Isley | Birmingham. |
| " " George A. Burton | Clifton. |
| " " Thos. W. Wilkinson | Hexham and |
| " " R. Collins (Auxil.) | Newcastle. |
| " " William Gordon | Leeds. |
| " " J. R. Cowgill (Coadj.) | |
| " " Thomas Whiteside | Liverpool. |
| " " Richard Lacy | Middlesbrough. |
| " " John C. Hedley | Newport. |
| " " Arthur Riddell | Northampton. |
| " " Robert Brindle | Nottingham. |
| " " Charles Graham | Plymouth. |
| " " John Baptist Cahill | Portsmouth. |
| " " W. T. Cotter (Auxil.) | |
| " " Louis C. Casartelli | Salford. |
| " " Samuel W. Allen | Shrewsbury. |
| " " Peter Amigo | Southwark. |
| " " Francis Mostyn | Menevia in Wales. |

SCOTLAND.*

| NAME. | DIOCESE. |
|--|---------------------------|
| Most Rev. James A. Smith (Archbishop) | St. Andrews and Edinb. |
| Most Rev. John Maguire (Archbishop) | |
| Rt. Rev. Eneas Chisholm | Glasgow. |
| " " John Smith | Aberdeen. |
| " " Angus MacFarlane | Argyll and the Isles. |
| " " William Turner | Dunkeld. |
| | Galloway. |

* The four Bishops of Scotland are suffragans to the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. The Abp. of Glasgow has no suffragans.

IRELAND.

Province of Armagh.

| NAME. | DIOCESE. |
|---|------------------------|
| His Eminence Cardinal Logue (Abp.), Primate of all Ireland | Armagh. |
| Rt. Rev. Joseph Hoare | |
| " " Richard Owens | Ardagh & Clonmacnoise. |
| " " John Keys O'Doherty | Clogher. |
| " " Henry Henry | Derry. |
| " " Henry O'Neill | Down and Connor. |
| " " Edward Magennis | Dromore. |
| " " Matthew Gaffney | Kilmore. |
| " " Patrick O'Donnell | Meath. |
| | Raphoe. |

Province of Dublin.

| NAME. | DIOCESE. |
|--|--------------------------|
| Most Rev. W. J. Walsh (Archbishop), Primate of Ireland | Dublin. |
| Rt. Rev. N. Donnelly (Auxil.) | |
| " " James Browne | Ferns. |
| " " Patrick Foley | Kildare and Leighlin. |
| " " Abraham Brownrigg | Ossory. |

Province of Cashel.

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Most Rev. Thomas Fennelly (Archbishop) | Cashel. |
| Rt. Rev. Robert Browne | Cloyne. |
| " " Thomas O'Callaghan | Cork. |
| " " John Mangan | Kerry and Aghadoe. |
| " " Michael Fogarty | Killaloe. |
| " " Edward O'Dwyer | Limerick. |
| " " Denis Kelly | Ross. |
| " " Richard Sheehan | Waterford and Lismore. |

Province of Tuam.

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Most Rev. John Healy (Archbishop) | Tuam. |
| Rt. Rev. John Lyster | Achonry. |
| " " Thomas O'Dea | Clonfert. |
| " " John Clancy | Elphin. |
| " " Francis MacCormack | Galway and Kilmacduagh. |
| " " John Conmy | Killala. |

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the Jesuits in Japan, where great progress was made; but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century. They also carried on operations in China and India. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced amongst the North American Indians. Frederick IV. of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Moravian Church was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, Labrador, Greenland, and in many other parts of the world. The Baptist Missionary Society was founded in 1792, the London Missionary Society in 1795, the Church Missionary Society at the commencement of the last century, and the Wesleyan-Methodist Missionary Society in 1814. The following details are extracted from the last published reports of each society.

The Church Missionary Society, which celebrated its centenary in April '99, labours in West Africa, Eastern Equatorial Africa, Palestine, India, Egypt, Persia, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, Japan, New Zealand, North-west America, and the North Pacific. The summary of the work shows the following results: Stations, 548; Missionaries, etc., including European, Eurasian, and native clergymen, female teachers, and native Christian unordained teachers, 8350; native adherents baptised, 307,092; catechumens, 29,694; native communicants, 33,889; schools, 2478; scholars, 130,239. Mission House, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The London Missionary Society was established in 1795. It is now maintained chiefly by Congregationalists. Income received in year 1904-5, £177,712 (including £37,301 from mission stations). Mission operations carried on in China, India, Madagascar, South Africa, Central Africa, Polynesia and New Guinea. A general summary shows that the Society has 276 European

missionaries and 7087 native agents; 80,165 Church members and 240,890 native adherents, while they conduct 2077 native schools, with 87,299 scholars. **Mission House**, 16, New Bridge Street, E.C.

Baptist Missionary Society. Received on behalf of the Society during 1904-5, £92,200 11s. 5d. Operations are carried on in Bengal, Orissa, and the North-West Provinces of India, Ceylon, China, Palestine, Africa (on the Lower and Upper Congo), and in Brittany and Italy. The statistics for 1904-5 summarised, excluding Jamaica and the West Indies, now independent of the Society, show the following results: missionaries, 154; missionaries' wives and lady helpers, 119; stations and sub-stations, 885; evangelists, 473; baptised, 1899; number of members, 15,982; day-school teachers, 1024; Sabbath-school teachers, 752; day-scholars, 20,457; Sabbath-scholars, 11,874. **Mission House**, 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, E.C. **Secretary**, A. H. Baynes.

Moravian Missions, London Association in Aid of the. Established 1817. There are over 212 stations. The annual expenditure is about £85,000, of which nearly two-thirds is raised in the Foreign field. The converts number over 100,000; day schools 266, with 25,000 scholars; 123 Sunday schools, with 18,000 scholars. **Secretary**, Rev. W. Wetton Cox. **Office**, 7, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Presbyterian Church of England Foreign Missions. Founded '47. Total income, 1904 (including £3500 raised on the mission field), £32,008; expenditure, £31,980. Operations are carried on in China, Formosa, Singapore, at Rampore Boalia, in India, and (a mission to the Jews) at Aleppo, in Syria. Forty-seven European missionaries are engaged, of whom 14 are medical and 4 are lay teachers. There are also 29 lady missionaries, including 3 fully qualified lady doctors, besides 39 native pastors, 371 native evangelists and teachers, and 261 native students in colleges and hospitals. There were 8348 communicants at the end of 1904, being an increase of 396 during the year; and there were 5447 baptised children.

Primitive Methodist Missionary Society. The total receipts of this Society for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1904, were as follows: General Fund, £15,479; African Fund, £5977, making a total of £21,456. **Secretary**, Rev. James Pickett, 18, Ridge Road, Hornsey, N.

The "S.P.G." (Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) is the oldest Missionary Society connected with the Church of England, being incorporated by royal charter in 1701. On the Society's list there are 781 ordained missionaries, including 10 bishops; and of these 270 are labouring in Asia, 221 in Africa, 42 in Australasia and the Pacific, 151 in North America, 66 in the West Indies and South America, and 31 (chaplains) in Europe—the number of languages in which the Gospel is preached being 54. In the Society's colleges there are about 3200 students; and 3000 lay teachers are employed in the various Missions; 40,000 children are receiving instruction in the Mission schools in Asia and Africa. The income for 1904 was £154,154. **Office**, 19, Delahay St., Westminster. **Secretary**, Right Rev. H. H. Montgomery, D.D.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa. Founded by David Livingstone, and commenced in 1861 by Bishop Mackenzie; now

consists of 117 English members and 268 trained native teachers. There are four chief centres of work—at Zanzibar, Usambara, Rovuma, and on Lake Nyasa. **Office**, 9, Dartmouth Street, Westminster.

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. The total sum received in 1904 from the Home districts amounted to £114,320 13s., Ireland £4113 12s. 8d., Foreign districts £18,239 13s. 9d., Mission House receipts £4466 0s. 9d., and miscellaneous receipts £28,596 4s. 11d., together making a total of £169,536 5s. 1d. The expenditure, including adverse balance from previous year, was £177,557 12s. 10d., showing a deficiency on current account of £8021 7s. 9d. at close of 1904. The Foreign Missions of the Society fall under three heads: (1) Missions originated by the Society, but now entirely independent and under the direction of Colonial Conferences in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the South Sea Islands; (2) Missions now under the immediate direction of local conferences, but still aided by the Society, in Ireland, France, and South Africa; (3) Missions still under the immediate direction of the British Conference in Europe, Ceylon, India, China, South and West Africa, and the Western Hemisphere. The summary of the year (not including affiliated Conferences) gives the following results: Circuits, 387; chapels and preaching-places, 3258; missionaries, 532; other paid agents, 4186; unpaid agents, 9840; full Church members, 103,218; on trial for Church membership, 23,534; scholars, 164,426. **Centenary Hall**, 17, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS.

POSITIVISM.

The philosophical and religious system of Auguste Comte (1798—1857). The chief principles of the former side of the system are: (1) The classification of the sciences in hierarchical order, proceeding from the simpler to the more complex, as follows: mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, sociology, morals; and (2) The doctrine of the "three stages" through which the human mind has to pass in the investigation of phenomena: the theological or personifying, the metaphysical or abstract, and the positive or scientific. The religious side of Positivism consists in the *cultus* of Humanity considered as a corporate being in its past, present, and future. The "positive philosophy" is its theoretical or doctrinal basis, corresponding to the theology of the supernatural religions; but besides this it consists in a worship requiring for its full development an organised priesthood, temples, etc. Under the "life" or *régime* of positive religion Comte would include the political and social side of his system. The former involves the establishment of an international republic, consisting of the five great nations of Western Europe, which is ultimately destined to lead the whole world; the latter the reorganisation of society on the basis of a double direction—that of the temporal or material authority, and that of the spiritual or educating body. Positivism as a religion has achieved some success since Comte's death. In Paris it possesses a periodical, the *Revue Occidentale*, and Comte's apartments, at 10, Rue Monsieur

le Prince, are kept as a place of meeting. Other groups exist in other cities of France, of the Continent, of America, both North and South, and in five or six cities in England. In London the principal places of meeting are Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.; and Chapel Street, W.C. The *Positivist Review*, edited by S. H. Swinny, is issued monthly. Office of Positivist Society, 10, Clifford's Inn, E.C.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Christian Science was founded by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, an American lady, in 1867. She claims that her discovery of "the science of mind-healing" was a Divine revelation, though not in a mystical or supernatural sense. Her search therefor was prompted by her own recovery, in Feb. 1866, from an internal injury, the recovery having taken place, as she believes, "in perfect scientific accord with Divine law." In '75, after much study and searching of the Scriptures, she published "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which is the text-book of Christian Science, and which gives Mrs. Eddy's interpretation of the Bible. In it appears the following "brief exposition of the important points or religious tenets of Christian Science:—1. As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal life. 2. We acknowledge and adore one supreme and infinite God;—we acknowledge one Christ—His Son Christ Jesus; the Holy Ghost or divine Comforter; and man as His image and likeness. 3. We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin, and the spiritual understanding that evil is unreal, hence not eternal. But the belief in sin is punished, so long as it lasts. 4. We acknowledge Jesus' atonement as the evidence of divine, efficacious Love, unfolding man's unity with God through Christ Jesus the Way-shower. 5. We acknowledge that man is saved through Christ, through Truth, Life, and Love as demonstrated by the Galilean Prophet in the healing of the sick and the overcoming of sin and death. Also, that the crucifixion of Jesus and His resurrection served to elevate faith and understanding to perceive eternal Life—the allness of Spirit and the nothingness of matter. 6. We solemnly promise to strive, watch, and pray for that Mind to be in us which was also in Christ Jesus; to love one another; and to be meek, merciful, just, and pure." The scientific element of the faith is indicated in the following passages from "Science and Health," by Mrs. Eddy: "The verity of Mind shows conclusively how it is that matter seemeth to be, but is not. Divine Science, rising above physical theories, excludes matter, resolves things into thoughts, and replaces the objects of material sense with spiritual ideas. . . . Christian Science sustains with immortal proof the impossibility of any material sense, and defines these so-called senses as mortal beliefs, whose testimony can neither be true of man nor of his Maker." It follows that disease and pain are merely "mortal beliefs," sensations without reality. Understanding of the allness of "immortal Truth" or Spirit, which is God, leads to the disappearance of pain and disease, and this is what Christian Science claims to accomplish.

Beginning with the first Christian Science organisation, formed at Boston in 1876, and

made a church in '79, the movement has spread till, on Dec. 31st, 1903, there were 596 Branch Churches, mostly in the United States, and 236 Societies. There are several churches in Canada, and churches also exist in London, Edinburgh, and Manchester, while services are held at Cambridge. "Practitioners" authorised by the parent church teach and practise Christian Science, and of these there are between 3000 and 4000; while the number of full members of The First or Mother Church is 35,272, excluding those who merely attend the services. In Nov. 1902 Mrs. Eddy gave instructions that until public thought should become better acquainted with Christian Science, Christian Scientists should decline to doctor infectious and contagious diseases. A magazine, the *Christian Science Journal*, a weekly paper, *Christian Science Sentinel*, and *Der Herold der Christian Science*, are published by the Christian Science Publishing Society, Office of Publication Committee: Huntington Chambers, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

THEOSOPHY.

The chief agent in founding the Theosophical Society was Mdme. H. P. Blavatsky, who, with Col. H. S. Olcott and others, established it in New York in 1875, the headquarters being in '79 transferred to Madras. There are now over 400 branches in Europe, India, America, and the Colonies, and a large literature. The Society has three declared objects—viz.: (1) To form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste, or colour; (2) to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science; (3) to investigate unexplained laws of nature, and the powers latent in man. Some of the more important teachings of Theosophy will be found summarised in eds. '95 and '96. The chief books on Theosophy are: "The Secret Doctrine," "Isis Unveiled," "The Key to Theosophy," by H. P. Blavatsky; "Esoteric Buddhism," "The Occult World," and "The Growth of the Soul," by A. P. Sinnett; "Theosophical Manuals" Nos. I., II., III., IV., and VII., "The Ancient Wisdom," "The Self and its Sheaths," "The Building of the Kosmos," "The Birth and Evolution of the Soul," "A Study in Consciousness," and "Esoteric Christianity," by Annie Besant; "Theosophical Manuals" (Nos. V. and VI.), "The Christian Creed," and "An Outline of Theosophy," by C. W. Leadbeater. Information may be obtained in England from the Secretary, 23, Albemarle Street, W.; in America from the Secretary, 7, West Eighth Street, New York City, U.S.A.; in India from the Secretary, Benares, N.W.P.; in Australia from the Secretary, 42, Margaret Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; in New Zealand from the Secretary, His Majesty's Arcade, Queen Street, Auckland.

Reid, Whitelaw, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, was b. at Xenia, Ohio, Oct. 27th, 1837, and ed. at Miami Univ., Ohio; M.A. and LL.D. Miami, Princeton, Yale, and Cambridge. He chose journalism as his profession, and combined it with military service during the Civil War. Afterwards he was Clerk of the Military Committee '63, and Librarian of the House of Representatives '64-66; became a cotton planter in Louisiana '66-67, and joined the editorial

staff of the *New York Tribune*, Mr. Greeley's paper, in '68. He re-created the paper, and became editor and chief proprietor in '72. U.S. Minister to France '89-92, U.S. Commissioner in the peace negotiations with Spain '98, Special Ambassador to Great Britain at the Diamond Jubilee '97, and the Coronation 1902. He is a Republican in politics, and was the party nominee for the Vice-Presidency in '92. He is a Regent of the New York State Univ., and was appointed Chancellor in 1904. He took up his duties as successor to Mr. Choate on June 3rd, 1905. Embassy: 123, Victoria Street, S.W.

Réjane, Gabrielle, the great French actress, was b. at Paris in '57, and is the daughter of an actor. Educated at the Conservatoire, she made her *début* at the Paris Vaudeville in '75, and created a number of rôles on the boards of the Ambigu, the Palais Royal, the Odéon, etc. She has appeared at Brussels and in London. Her repeated visits to the English capital have made her a favourite with the British as well as the French public. Of her principal parts one may mention specially "Madame sans Gêne," "Sapho," "Lysistrata," "Divorçons." She is married to M. Désiré Paul Porel, director of the Vaudeville.

Reserve and Discharged Soldiers, National Association for Employment of. The object of this association is to introduce to employers of labour and others ex-soldiers of good character only, who have returned to civil life on completion of their service with the colours, as clerks, poor-law officers, indoor servants and valets, grooms and coachmen, attendants (asylum and hospital), messengers, caretakers, drill and gymnastic instructors, night-watchmen, hall and light porters, porters, labourers, carmen and horsekeepers, mechanics and handymen, etc., etc. No fees are charged either to employers or employed. Secretary: Capt. H. F. Wilkinson. Office: 119, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Richter, Eugen, a German writer and a leading politician on the Liberal side, was b. July 10th, 1838, at Düsseldorf; ed. at Bonn, Heidelberg, and Berlin; entered the Prussian Civil Service, and in '64 settled at Berlin as a journalist. In '67 he entered on his Parliamentary career. He soon rose to be a leader of the party of progress. Endowed with great oratorical power, a strong individualist, he has ever combated, in favour of freedom, the extension of the power of the State, and persisted in a negative opposition, on the one hand to Bismarck, on the other to the Socialists. His power, once very great, and acknowledged by Bismarck himself, has of late years decreased, as have the numbers of his party. He has written memoirs, "Jugenderinnerungen" and "Im alten Reichstag."

Richter, Hans, M.V.O., was b. at Raab, in Hungary, April 4th, 1843, ed. in Vienna, and studied music at the Conservatoire there. In 1875 he was appointed Director of the Court Opera Theatre in Vienna, directed the Bayreuth Festival '76, and in '79 began the famous Richter Concerts in London. Hon. Mus. Doc. Oxon. 1886; Conductor Hallé Concerts Society 1900; M.V.O. 1904. The Firs, Bowdon, Cheshire.

Richthofen, Baron Oswald von, German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was born Oct. 13th, 1847, at Jassy. His father was also a Prussian diplomatist. Thus he had the advantage of early travel and residence in many foreign

countries. He served in the Franco-German war, and won the Iron Cross for valour. In '75 he entered the Foreign Office, and from '85 till '96 he represented Germany on the International Commission for the administration of the Egyptian Debt, and took a prominent part in the regulation of the finances of that country. In '96 he became Director of the German Colonial Department, in '97 Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in Oct. 1900 he succeeded Count von Bülow as Foreign Secretary.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

The will of Mr. Cecil Rhodes directed his Trustees (Lord Rosebery, Earl Grey, Viscount Milner, Mr. Alfred Beit, Dr. L. S. Jameson, Mr. L. N. Michell, and Mr. B. F. Hawksley) to establish a number of Colonial, American, and German scholarships, in order to instil into the minds of young colonists the advantage to the Colonies as well as to the United Kingdom of the retention of the unity of the Empire; to encourage in the students from the United States of North America an attachment to the country from which they have sprung; and to further a good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States.

To carry out his intentions his Trustees have established for male students 78 Colonial Scholarships, one-third of which are allotted each year. Each is of the yearly value of £300, tenable at any college in the University of Oxford for three consecutive academical years. They are allotted as follows: 9 to Rhodesia, 12 to Cape Colony, 3 to Natal, 18 to Australia, 3 to New Zealand, 24 to Canada, 3 to Newfoundland, 3 to Bermuda, and 3 to Jamaica; also a number of similar American Scholarships, 2 to each State and territory of the United States, tenable for 3 years; and 5 German Scholarships annually, each of £250, tenable at Oxford for 3 years, the holders to be nominated by the German Emperor.

The Trustees appointed Mr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., LL.D., to visit all the countries interested and draw up a scheme for giving effect to the Scholarship provisions affecting the Colonies and the United States. This has now been done. Candidates to be eligible must furnish proof that they can pass Responsions, though students of colleges in the Colonies affiliated to Oxford are exempt from this requirement. Where possible, and throughout the States, the men sent as scholars are selected from Colleges or Universities rather than from Secondary Schools, the limits of eligible age being 19 and 25. The only exceptions to the requirement of two years' work at a recognised degree-granting College or University are made in the case of Queensland and West Australia, Natal, Rhodesia, Newfoundland, Bermuda, and Jamaica. The final selection of the Scholars is in the hands of carefully appointed local committees of selection and of the leading Universities. There were 82 scholars in residence at Oxford in 1904-5, and 66 more were elected for 1905-6. Office of the Trust, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

Roads Improvement Association. The, was formed in '86 and incorporated in '98, to secure reform in the system of administering highways of the United Kingdom, and to obtain better, wider, and more numerous roads and footways. Its aggregate membership exceeds 125,000, and all the principal motor

societies are represented on its Council. The Report of a Departmental Committee, appointed by the Government to inquire into the subject of Highway Authorities and Administration in England and Wales (Cd. 1793), embodied many of the recommendations of the Association. They recommended that trunk roads for long distances through traffic should be selected and maintained as National Roads by the State by means of a Central Department, which might be a department of the Local Government Board. As to local road traffic the Committee recommended the abolition of many of the smaller district councils as highway authorities and the transference of their duties and powers to the county councils. The better plan, in the Committee's opinion, would be to form a Highway Board in each county, charged with the direct control of all the principal roads in the county, the Board being representative of all the authorities at present having rights and powers with regard to main roads. The law as to highways should be consolidated. The annual subscription for individuals is 5s. Hon. Secretary, W. Rees Jeffreys. Offices: 16, Down Street, Piccadilly, W.

Robinson, Very Rev. Joseph Armitage, M.A., D.D., Dean of Westminster, was ed. at Christ's Coll., Cambridge (4th classic '81), ordained deacon at Ely in '81, priest in '82, was domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Durham '83-4, curate of Great St. Mary, Cambridge, '85-6, vicar of All Saints', Cambridge, '88-92, Prebendary of Wells Cathedral '94-9, Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, '99-1900, and Canon of Westminster '99-1902, being then appointed to the Deanery of Westminster. He was a Fellow of Christ's Coll., Camb. '81-99, Dean '84-90, Cambridge Whitehall Preacher '86-8, Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge '93-9, Select Preacher at Oxford '99, and Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King, 1902. He holds the degrees, besides those above mentioned, of Hon. Ph.D. (Göttingen), Hon. D.Theol. (Halle), and is a Fellow of the British Academy. He has written several works: "The Philocalia of Origen," "Unity in Christ," "Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians," etc.

Rodin, Auguste, President of International Society of Painters, Sculptors, and Gravers, was b. in Paris 1840, and produced the first of his famous series of sculptures in '64, though it was not till the eighties that he secured the recognition which has since so deservedly grown. He visited London in 1903, and had a great reception. 182, Rue de l'Université, Paris.

ROUMANIA.

Moldavia and Wallachia, formerly autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire, with Dobrogea, have since Dec. 23rd, 1861, formed an independent kingdom, now under the rule of Charles I. of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whom, with a Cabinet of eight and the Prime Minister, resides the executive power. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 120 members, indirectly elected for eight years by two colleges representing the propertied electors, and a Chamber of 183 members elected for four years by three electoral colleges or classes of voters. These three colleges consist of (1) electors possessed of property insuring an annual income of not less than £50; (2) those paying direct taxes of

not less than 20 francs annually, or following a profession; and (3) all Roumanian subjects of full age, most of whom vote indirectly by choosing delegates who vote with the direct electors of the other colleges. The members of both houses are paid. The King has a veto on all measures passed by the two chambers.

The armed forces of Roumania consist of the Regular Army, the Militia, and the Opolthénie. In peace time there only exist cadres for the regular army, which is divided into permanent and territorial troops. The period of service for the permanent troops is three years, and for the territorial troops five years for the infantry and four for the cavalry, but in this latter force the soldier at first only puts in three months of continuous service; he is then sent to his home and called up, in his turn, for one week each month. The effective of the army in war is as follows. Infantry: 8 rifle battalions; 34 infantry regiments (102 battalions); altogether 2250 officers, 126,000 men, and 4700 horses. Cavalry: 6 *Roshiori* regiments (24 squadrons, forming an independent division); 11 *Calarashi* regiments (44 squadrons): total, 530 officers, 13,200 men, 12,100 horses. Artillery: 12 regiments (75 batteries, 450 guns; 40 ammunition columns; 2 fortress artillery regiments: total, 930 officers, 26,900 men, 22,800 horses. Engineers: 12 sapper companies, 4 telegraph, 4 pontoon, and 4 railway companies: total, 140 officers, 6200 men, 1500 horses. Grand total, 2850 officers, 169,800 men, and 41,400 horses. If to these are added the transport, auxiliary troops, 32 militia regiments, etc., the numbers will amount to 7500 officers, 314,000 men, and 65,000 horses.

For local government purposes the country is divided into 32 districts, each under a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. Education is free and compulsory, but still in a backward condition. The prevailing religion is that of the orthodox Greek Church. During 1902 Mr. Hay, U.S. Secretary of State, in a note to the Powers, protested against the treatment of the Jews in the country by the Government. He estimated their number at about 400,000, and pointed out that by the alien laws passed by the Government since '79 they were excluded from the public service and the learned professions, prohibited from owning land or even cultivating it, debarred from residing in the rural districts, and compelled to dwell as artisans or hired labourers in the towns, although under the Berlin Treaty of '78 it was provided that there should be no discrimination against any resident of Roumania on account of religious belief. Many Roumanians are to be found in neighbouring countries, particularly in Hungary and Transylvania, where they have given some trouble.

Cereals, wines, and timber are the chief products, the large majority of the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Minerals are said to abound, but only coal and petroleum are worked. There are very large and valuable State forests, and salt-mining is a State monopoly. In 1901 the United Kingdom sent £2,257,040, in 1902 £2,117,600, and in 1903 £1,724,210 of the imports, and took £977,540 in 1901, £1,655,220 in 1902, and £1,252,080 in 1903 of the exports; but Germany has secured the greatest share of the trade. There were 2295 miles of State railways in 1902. The capital is Bucharest (pop. 282,071), and the chief ports are Braila, Kustendjie, and Sulina.

Area, 50,720 sq. m.; population, 1903, 6,151,628.

Revenue, 1902-3, £9,938,223; expenditure, £8,645,198; imports, 1902, £11,333,782; 1903, £10,796,950; exports, 1902, £14,992,768; 1903, £14,225,210; debt, 1903, £55,755,585.

Ministry: *Premier and Minister of the Interior*, M. George Cantacuzene.—*War*, General Mano.—*Finance*, M. Take Janesco.—*Foreign Affairs*, General Lahovary.—*Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and Crown Lands*, M. John Lahovary.—*Public Works*, M. John Gradisteano.—*Justice*, M. Badarau.—*Public Instruction*, M. Nadesco.

Minister in London, M. Alex. Catargi, 61, Warwick Square, S.W.—*Attaché*, M. Boeresco.—*Consul-General in London*, Count Reginald Ward, 68, Basinghall Street.

British Minister at Bucharest, Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B.

British Consul-General, Lt.-Col. H. Trotter, C.B. (Galatz).

Sovereign.

King Charles I. is a son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and was b. April 20th, '39. He ascended the throne after Prince Alexander John had been expelled ('66). In '81 the Roumanian representatives unanimously proclaimed him King instead of Prince of Roumania. In '69 he married the Princess Pauline Attilie Louise of Wied, who is known in literary circles under the *nom de plume* of "Carmen Sylva." In Jan. '93 the Crown Prince Ferdinand, nephew of the King, and son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (b. Aug. 24th, '65), was married to the Princess Marie of Edinburgh, and two sons, Carol and Nicholas, and two daughters have been born to them.

Political Parties.

Questions of finance have more than anything else determined the fate of parties in recent years. During the years of prosperity which the country experienced from '59 to '99 the loan indebtedness of the country mounted rapidly. In spite of surpluses in many years there were deficits in others, and a large extraordinary expenditure was accounted for by public works and military outlay. In '99 the harvest, on which the country relies, failed, a commercial crisis naturally followed, and there was a heavy deficit amounting to about 35,500,000 lei. In the spring of '99, before the financial crisis occurred, M. Sturdza's administration was defeated, and M. Cantacuzene, the leader of the old Conservatives, formed a Cabinet. His Finance Minister, M. Joneco, proposed to meet the situation by economies, new taxation, and the alienation of some of the State property; but his proposals met with much opposition, and eventually the old Conservative and the young Conservative or "Junimist" parties coalesced, M. Carp, the Junimist leader, becoming Premier and Finance Minister in July 1905. His proposals, particularly those imposing additional direct taxation, provoked the hostility of the old Conservatives, and he eventually resigned Feb. 8th, 1901. The differences between the two Conservative parties proving to be irreconcilable, M. Sturdza was called upon by the King to form a Liberal administration, and succeeded on Feb. 27th, 1901. He at once set about a policy of severe retrenchment, and by his unflinching courage in carrying out a great scheme of economics he

restored the country to its financial independence, receiving the expression of the King's gratitude in a special rescript issued by his Majesty in March 1903. Internal dissensions, and the hostility of officials affected by his reforms, however, brought about his fall, and a Conservative Cabinet under M. Cantacuzene was formed in January 1905.

History, 1905.

In May 1905 the Sultan issued an Irade officially recognising the Roumanian or Kutzo-Vlach element in Macedonia. This gave umbrage to the Greeks, who boycotted those employing the Roumanian language in church services. The excitement thus aroused in Macedonia led to reprisals against the Greeks in Roumania. Negotiations between the Greek and Roumanian Governments followed, but the Greek Government declared that the Irade mentioned above was illegal, and that they would oppose it. The persecution of the Vlachs continued, and outrages on Greek subjects in Roumania were alleged to have taken place. Finally a diplomatic rupture took place, the Ministers of the two countries leaving their Legations "on unlimited leave" (Sept. 24th).

A Commercial Treaty with Great Britain, including the most-favoured-nation clause, was concluded and signed at Bucharest (Nov. 1st).

Rouvier, Maurice, French Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs 1905, was b. at Aix, April 17th, '42, the son of a grocer; ed. at Marseilles Lycée, and started life as corresponding clerk for a Greek firm in Marseilles. He then turned to law and journalism, and entered political life. His strong opposition of the Second Empire was recognised by his appointment as General Secretary of the Prefecture of the Bouches-du-Rhône in '70. He entered the National Assembly as a member of the Extreme Left '71, and was elected Deputy for Marseilles '76. In '81 he became Minister of Commerce in the Gambetta Cabinet, retaining the portfolio in the Ferry Administration of '84. In '87 he formed his own Cabinet, taking the portfolio of Finance, which he retained in successive Administrations; but he could not weather the storm of the Panama scandals, and resigned in '92, not returning to public life for 10 years. During this interval he increased his reputation as an economist and financier, founding the Banque Française pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, and drafting a scheme for the unification of the Ottoman Debt. In the Combes Cabinet of 1902 he again became Minister of Finance, and succeeded his chief as Premier in 1905. M. Rouvier is now Senator for the Alpes-Maritimes. In politics he is an Opportunist. As a financier he made French Rentes go up 20 points from '80 to '92, and his Budget speeches have been compared to Gladstone's. Address, 8, Rue de Windsor, Neuilly-St. James.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Royal Academy, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was founded in 1768 by George III., who gave it rooms in Somerset House. Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to its present abode, the site of which it occupies rent-free (1869). The principal objects of the Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of a well-regulated school or academy of design for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an annual exhibition

open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The Royal Academy is "a private society," supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the superintendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and bye-laws; and the Society itself consists of 40 Royal Academicians, and at least 30 Associates; there may also be not more than four engravers, of whom not more than two may be Academicians. The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the present occupant of the office is Sir E. J. Poynter (*q.v.*), elected Nov. 4th, '96. There is a council of 10 members, who succeed by rotation, five retiring every year, the President, the Keeper, and the Treasurer being *ex-officio* members.

Retired Royal Academician.
Frith, W. P.

Royal Academicians.

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|---------------------------------|--|
| 1899 Abbey, E. A. | 1898 Lucas, J. S. |
| 1898 Aitchison, G. | 1903 Macheth, R. W. |
| 1879 Alma-Tadema, Sir L. O.M. | 1893 MacWhirter, J. |
| 1877 Armistead, H. H. | 1905 Murray, David. |
| 1902 Bodley, G. F. | 1877 Orchardson, W. Q. |
| 1891 Brock, T. | 1881 Oulless, W. W. |
| 1896 Crofts, E. (keeper). | 1876 Poynter, Sir E. J., Bart., President. |
| 1877 Davis, H. W. B. | 1894 Prinsep, V. C. |
| 1891 Dicksee, F. | 1895 Richmond, Sir W. B., K.C.B. |
| 1887 Fildes, S. Luke. | 1881 Riviere, B. |
| 1902 Frampton, G. J. | 1866 Sant, J. |
| 1896 Jackson, T. G., Treasurer. | 1887 Sargent, J. S. |
| 1892 Gilbert, A., M.V.O. | 1877 Shaw, R. N. |
| 1891 Gow, A. C. | 1887 Stone, M. |
| 1881 Graham, P. | 1905 Swan, J. M. |
| 1899 Gregory, E. J. | 1889 Thornycroft, H. |
| 1890 Hekomer, H. von C.V.O. | 1903 Waterlow, Sir E. A. |
| 1860 Hook, J. C. | 1903 Webb, A. |
| 1898 Leader, B. W. | 1893 Woods, H. |
| 1876 Leslie, G. D. | 1878 Yeames, W. F., Librarian. |

Retired Associate.

Stacpoole, F.

Associates.

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1903 Bacon, J. H. F. | 1894 Hacker, A. |
| 1900 Belcher, J. | 1898 Hemy, C. N. |
| 1903 Brown, J. A. Arnesby. | 1899 John, W. G. |
| 1894 Branley, F. | 1898 La Thangue, H. H. |
| 1904 Brangwyn, F. | 1893 North, J. W. |
| 1895 Clausen, G. | 1897 Parsons, A. |
| 1903 Colton, W. R. | 1904 Pegram, H. |
| 1899 Cope, A. S. | 1897 Shannon, J. J. |
| 1876 Crowe, E. | 1898 Smythe, L. P. |
| 1900 Drury, A. | 1896 Solomon, S. J. |
| 1899 East, Alfred. | 1876 Storey, G. A. |
| 1900 Farquharson, D. | 1900 Tuke, H. S. |
| 1892 Forbes, S. A. | 1889 Wyllie, W. L. |

Secretary.—Fred. A. Eaton

(to whom all communications should be addressed).

The premises of the Royal Academy at Burlington House comprise a grand gallery or range of thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the annual banquet is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world. The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students. The total cost of the buildings was over £150,000, the whole of which was defrayed out of the funds of the Academy. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the holding of its annual exhibition of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in May and continues until the first Monday in August. No works which have previously been exhibited are ac-

cepted, and the Council has the right to reject any picture it may please. The Winter Exhibition of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was established in 1869, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in January for a period of ten weeks. The fine library and books of prints belonging to the Academy are open to students and artists who have been exhibitors at the Royal Academy, subject to such regulations as may be made from time to time by the Council, at certain hours. The Diploma and Gibson Galleries, reached by a staircase to the right of the entrance hall, contain the works presented by each member as a specimen of his ability on his election as a Royal Academician; the works of J. Gibson, R.A., bequeathed by him; several interesting pictures of old masters, and some fine pieces of sculpture.

Royal Academy of Music. Established in 1822, and incorporated by charter in 1830. Students of all branches of music are received, and find ample stimulus to exertion in the large number of scholarships and prizes which are offered for competition. Associates are entitled to the use of the initials A.R.A.M. Fellows (the number is limited to 100) are elected by the Directors after leaving the Academy. They are solely entitled to use the initials F.R.A.M. Honorary members are entitled to the initials R.A.M. with the prefix Hon. Musical composers, performers, and teachers, who have not studied at the Academy, can become Licentiates of the Institution by passing a qualifying examination held twice a year—viz., in September and in the Christmas vacation—successful candidates at which are entitled to the use of the initials L.R.A.M. Principal, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus. D. LL.D.; Secretary, F. W. Renaut. The Academy is situated in Tenterden Street, Hanover Square.

Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle St., London, W., Sec., Miss Hughes.

Royal Cambrian Academy of Art, Plas Mawr, Conway. Hon. Sec., W. J. Slater.

Royal College of Music. Founded 1883. The pupils are of both sexes, and consist of scholars, exhibitioners and students. The Open Free Scholarships are 54 in number; are gained by competition, and entitle the holder to a thorough and systematic free education at the College in theoretical and practical music. There are also eleven Close Free Scholarships, for the benefit of persons residing in certain specified localities, as well as various Exhibitions and Prizes. Students (or paying pupils) are admitted on payment of a fee of £12 12s. per term. Associates need not necessarily be pupils or ex-pupils of the College; they have to pass a qualifying examination, which entitles them to use the initials A.R.C.M. (fee £5 5s.). A Junior Department has been opened for students under 16 years of age whose time is also occupied by the necessities of their general education. Fee, £6 6s. per term. Patron, H.M. the King; President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Director, Sir C. H. H. Parry, Bart., C.V.O.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Charles Morley, M.P.; Registrar, Mr. Frank Pownall, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington.

Royal Colonial Institute. Founded in 1868, and incorporated by royal charter in '82. The objects are thus officially set forth:—

"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a reading-room and library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no paper shall be read, nor any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give the Institute a party character." Evening meetings are, as a rule, held on the second Tuesday in each month, from November to June, and afternoon meetings are also held from time to time. The monthly *Journal* and *Proceedings* give the papers read during the year, which are always of a valuable and very interesting description. On Sept. 30th, 1905, there were 1500 resident and 3060 non-resident Fellows. The Library contains over 59,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the Colonies and India. Office, Northumberland Avenue. Secretary, J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G.; Librarian, James R. Boosé; Chief Clerk, William Chamberlain.

Royal Drawing Society (Incorporated 1902), 50, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. Hon. Sec., T. R. Ablett.

Royal Historical Society, 3, Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane, W.C. Hon. Sec., H. E. Malden, M.A.

Royal Horticultural Society. Gardens, Wisley, Surrey. President, Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bt.; Sec., Rev. W. Wilks, M.A. Exhibition Hall and Offices, Vincent Square, Westminster.

Royal Humane Society. Secretary, Major A. F. C. Cloughton, 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

Royal Indian Engineering College, The Coopers Hill, has been primarily maintained under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to educate candidates for Government service in the Indian Public Works, in the Accounts, Indian State Railway, Telegraph and Forest Departments. About 50 students have been admitted yearly to the College, but in 1904 orders were issued for its closure in 1906, and no more candidates are being admitted. President, Col. Sir John W. Otley, K.C.I.E.

Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. This Society was founded in 1831, and formerly held its exhibitions in Pall Mall, but in the spring of '83 moved to more commodious galleries at 101, Piccadilly. There is an annual exhibition of water-colour paintings, commencing the second week in March. The walls are open to artists whose works are approved, and members are elected according to the merit which their productions display. President, E. J. Gregory, R.A.; Vice-President, Yeend King; Secretary, W. T. Blackmore. Office, 101, Piccadilly, W.

Royal Institute of Public Health. Founded in 1886 to provide a central institution in London for the training of medical practitioners desirous of obtaining the diploma in Public Health; to provide the means whereby muni-

cipal and other authorities can obtain reliable bacteriological and chemical analysis, and to aid the theoretical and practical investigation and study of all branches of preventive medicine. The official organ of the Institute is the *Journal of Preventive Medicine*, published monthly. Principal, Prof. W. R. Smith, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. Edin.; Secretary, F. Drew Harris, M.B., D.P.H. Office, 37, Russell Square, W.C.

Royal Irish Academy. A scientific and literary society, meeting in Dublin, incorporated by royal charter of George III., 1786, and having 400 members. The Academy publishes "Transactions" and "Proceedings," containing papers on Science and Polite Literature and Antiquities. President, Robert Atkinson, LL.D., D.Litt.; Secretary, C. J. Joly, Sc.D. Resident Secretary, R. Macalister, LL.D., 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.

Royal Life Saving Society. Early in the year 1905, Mr. W. H. Grenfell, M.P., as Acting President, received a letter from the Home Secretary containing the command of His Majesty the King that the Society shall be styled the "Royal Life Saving Society." His Majesty was also pleased to become its patron, an honour which was greatly appreciated not only by the members but also by all who take an interest in swimming and life saving. The objects of this Society, which was founded in '91, are to promote technical education in life saving and resuscitation of the apparently drowned; and to stimulate public opinion by lectures, demonstrations and competitions, in favour of the general adoption of swimming and life saving as a branch of instruction in schools, colleges, etc. Various awards and diplomas are granted by the Executive after examination and tests, according to ability of candidates to render aid to those in danger of drowning. A Handbook of Instruction has been issued (price 1s.), giving full details as to the course of instruction. The Society has branches in all parts of the United Kingdom, Canada, India, South Africa, New Zealand, Sweden, Malta, Australia, and Italy. President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Hon. Secretary, Mr. William Henry. Offices, 8, Bayley Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C.

Royal Literary Fund. The principle of the Fund is to administer assistance to authors of genius and learning, reduced to distress by unavoidable calamities, or deprived, by enfeebled faculties or declining life, of the power of literary exertion; and this assistance is extended at the death of an author to his widow and children, or mother, or sister. The Fund has £57,410 invested, producing an income of £1,770, besides rents and other receipts. Patron, H.M. the King; President, Lord Tennyson; Secretary, A. Llewelyn Roberts, Esq., B.A.

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, is for candidates for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. Admission is by open competitive examinations held each year in June and November. Some commissions in the Royal Marine Artillery are also usually offered on the results of these examinations. Three trials are allowed. The age for admission is between 18 and 19½. Candidates must be within these limits on Dec. 1st for the winter examination, and on June 1st for the summer examination. A candidate pays £150 per annum while at the Academy. Reductions

are, however, made in the case of sons of officers, etc. The charge for uniform, books, etc., for each cadet other than a King's cadet, on first joining is £35, and £15 at the beginning of the 3rd term, and each candidate receives a mess allowance of 3s. per day. Medical examination takes place after the competitive examination, and no candidate is accepted unless recommended as physically fit for H.M. service. The Governor and Commandant is Major-Gen. R. H. Jelf, C.M.G., Royal Engineers (retired); Assistant Commandant and Secretary, Col. A. M. Murray, R.A. (retired).

Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is maintained for the purpose of affording a special military education to candidates for commissions in the Cavalry, Infantry, Indian Army and West Indian Regiments. Admission is by open competitive examinations held in June and November. Some commissions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry are also usually offered on the result of these examinations. Three trials are allowed. The age for admission is between 18 and 19½. Candidates must be within these limits on Dec. 1st for the winter examination, and on July 1st for the summer examination. Candidates for commissions in the West Indian Regiment may be admitted up to the age of 21. The son of a civilian pays £150 per annum while at the College, but reductions are made in the case of officers' sons. The charge for uniform on first joining is £35. Each candidate receives a mess allowance of 3s. per day. The medical examination follows the competitive examination for admission. King's Cadets, honorary King's Cadets, Indian Cadets, and Pages of Honour are admitted after a qualifying examination. The length of a course of instruction is one year, divided into two terms. A candidate for a commission must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of military duty. Governor and Commandant, Colonel Kitson.

Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, London. Established March 1st, 1872. Patrons, Their Most Gracious Majesties the King and Queen. The College embraces a Preparatory School, a Grammar and High School, a Technical School, and an Academy of Music. The work is in need of increased support, especially in the shape of annual subscriptions. Donations and subscriptions can be paid to the Principal at the College, or to the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay & Co., Ltd., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Lord Stalbridge; Principal, F. J. Campbell, Esq., LL.D. Lady Superintendent, Mrs. F. J. Campbell.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.

The Observatory was built by an association of scientific gentlemen, who founded in 1811 the Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh. Amongst the first members were Prof. Playfair, Prof. Leslie, and Sir David Brewster. They were assisted by the Town Council of Edinburgh, who put them in possession of an old Gothic tower and adjacent grounds on the Calton Hill. The erection of the Observatory was approaching completion when George IV. visited Scotland in 1822, and, in response to an address presented by the President and members, His Majesty granted them the title

"Royal Observatory of King George IV." In 1834 the Observatory was made over to the Crown, and in the same year the first Astronomer Royal for Scotland was appointed in the person of Thomas Henderson. He was succeeded in '45 by Charles Piazzi Smyth, who retained the post till his retirement in '88.

In '89 the whole equipment of Lord Crawford's Observatory at Dunecht, Aberdeenshire, became the property of the Crown by the gift of the owner, and was added to the existing Royal Observatory, larger buildings and a new site at Blackford Hill being provided by H.M. Government. The new Observatory was formally opened in '96. It consists of a T-shaped building, the principal portion of which, running east and west, is surmounted at each end by a copper dome, the larger of which, at the east end, covers a 15-inch equatorial refractor. The smaller one covers a Newtonian, with a mirror of 24 inches aperture. The meridian house farther west in the same line is provided with a transit circle having a telescope of 8½ inches aperture.

To the south of the main buildings is the library, containing the whole of the valuable collection of astronomical books and manuscripts brought together by Lord Crawford at Dunecht, the library of the late Charles Babbage, the Comet library, which is specially rich, and the collection of old books and manuscripts of historic interest. The optical room, 60 feet long, is provided with a Foucault siderostat, with mirror 16 inches in diameter. Besides the chief instruments already mentioned, the Observatory has a 12-inch Browning reflector, a Zöllner's photometer, three 6-inch refractors, and the physical apparatus—the latter including a very powerful electro-magnet.

The Observatory is under the official control of the Scottish Office, to the chief of which Department, the Secretary for Scotland, a report on the work of the Observatory is presented annually by the Astronomer Royal for Scotland.

The scientific staff of the Observatory consists of the Director, Mr. F. W. Dyson, who is the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, and three assistants.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

The great increase in British maritime trade in the 17th century rendered the determination of longitude at sea a pressing necessity. The subject was brought to the notice of King Charles II., who, on understanding that the first requisite was a more accurate knowledge of the positions of the moon and principal stars, founded the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in 1675, on the hill which was formerly the site of a castle built in 1437 by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. The first observation was made on Sept. 19th, 1675. The Observatory is under the official control of the Admiralty, and the Director is styled the Astronomer Royal, who receives his appointment directly from the Prime Minister, and holds office by warrant under the Royal sign manual. It has been the good fortune of the Observatory to have at its head such men as Flamsteed, Halley, Bradley, Maskelyne, Pond, and Airy. The present Director is Sir W. H. M. Christie, K.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S. (q.v.).

The meridian observations of sun, moon, planets and stars, which constitute the funda-

mental work, are made with a fine transit-circle of 8 inches aperture. An altazimuth on a new principle with telescope of 8 inches aperture has been constructed to supplement the observations with the transit circle. The largest instrument is a 28-inch refractor. Another fine instrument is the astrophotographic equatorial designed for work in connection with the "Photographic Chart of the Heavens." It consists of two telescope tubes rigidly connected and parallel, one carrying a 10-inch telescope lens, the other a 13-inch photographic lens by which the star images are imprinted on the photographic plate. The Thompson equatorial, presented to the Observatory by the late Sir Henry Thompson, has on one side of the declination axis a telescope with a lens corrected for photographic rays of 26 inches aperture, and on the other side a telescope with a mirror of 30 inches diameter. A photographic spectroscope is mounted on the reflector. There are several smaller refractors used for observing comets, occultations of stars by the moon, Jupiter's satellites, etc. Photographs of the sun are taken on every available day, and after being measured are carefully stored for reference. Magnetic and meteorological observations, made continuously, form an important branch of the work. The chronometers used in the Navy are purchased after "trial" at the Observatory. The average number being tested daily is about 600. Hourly and daily time-signals are sent out from the Observatory through the Post Office telegraphs, giving Greenwich time to all parts of the country.

By the influence of Sir Isaac Newton a Board of Visitors was instituted in 1770 to visit the Observatory and receive the Astronomer Royal's report of the work of the past year. This Board, which is recruited from our leading scientists, meets at the Observatory each year on the 1st Saturday in June. Persons desirous of visiting the Observatory must satisfy the Astronomer Royal that they are interested in astronomy. Secretary, H. Outhwaite. Office hours 9 to 4.30.

Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

The building was taken over by new owners in March 1899, and upwards of £10,000 has been spent on electrical improvements, and over £25,000 in structural alterations and stage equipment. The stage has been recently reconstructed on modern principles, with large electrical lifts and other similar appliances. Owners, The Grand Opera Syndicate, Ltd. Directors, Earl de Grey, Viscount Esher, H. V. Higgins. Musical Director, André Messager. Secretary, Neil Forsyth.

Royal Patriotic Fund. The Royal Patriotic Fund Reorganisation Act, 1903, dissolved the Patriotic Fund Commission, and transferred its property, rights, duties, and liabilities to the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation. The property of this Corporation is, subject to any special trust relating to any part thereof, to be administered by the Corporation for the benefit of the widows, children, and dependants of officers and men of the naval and military forces of the Crown. Total invested funds, Dec. 31st, 1904, £1,192,118. Numbers on books of various funds at that date, 44691 widows, 4424 children, 234 "other dependants." Total expenditure for the year 1904, £71,909; total income, £43,285. Excess

of expenditure over income provided by sales of invested funds. Executive Committee: H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G. (President); Earl of Dartmouth (Chairman and Vice-President of Council); General Lord Methuen, G.C.B.; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London; Lieut.-Col. Lord Edmund Talbot, D.S.O., M.P.; Sir F. Mowatt, G.C.B.; Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, K.C.B.; Sir R. D. Awdry, K.C.B.; Col. Sir James Gilead, C.V.O., C.B.; Sir F.T. Marzials, C.B.; W. Hayes Fisher, Esq., M.P.; H. E. Kearley, Esq., M.P.; D. J. Shackleton, Esq., M.P.; C. H. R. Stansfield, Esq.

Royal Sanitary Institute. Founded in 1876 and incorporated in '88, "to promote the advancement of Sanitary Science in all or any of its branches, and to diffuse knowledge relating thereto." Examinations are held, and certificates of competency in sanitary knowledge granted in London and also in provincial centres, the Commonwealth of Australia, British South Africa, Hong Kong, and the Dominion of Canada, and as at present arranged are adapted for inspectors of nuisances and for meat inspectors. Examinations are also held in Sanitary Science as applied to buildings and public works, and in Hygiene in its bearing on school life. The *Journal* of the Institute is published monthly. The *Parkes Museum*, which is maintained by the Institute, and is open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and on Mondays to 8 p.m., contains a great variety of the most approved forms of apparatus and appliances relating to health and domestic comfort. There is a large library of sanitary literature. Secretary, E. White Wallis, F.S.S. Offices, 72, Margaret Street, London, W.

Royal Scottish Academy, instituted in 1826, incorporated in '38, consists of Academicians, Associates, honorary members and honorary retired members. A supplementary charter was granted in '91, by which the Academicians were empowered to add to the number of Associates, certain privileges being also granted the latter class. Each member is entitled to exhibit in the annual exhibition three works. President, Sir James Guthrie; Secretary, George Hay; Treasurer, John Hutchison; Librarian, W. D. McKay; Clerk, James Hastings.

Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society, instituted 1854. Any person interested in forestry and desirous of promoting the objects of the Society is eligible for election as a member. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Robert Galloway, S.S.C., 19, Castle Street, Edinburgh. Offices, 5, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers, The, was founded in 1881 by Sir Francis Seymour Haden. Annual Exhibitions of the work of members only are held by the Society at the Gallery, 5A, Pall Mall East, in the early spring of each year. All forms of engraving on metal, whether by the burin, the etching needle, by mezzotint or aquatint, or by whatever other process, are eligible for exhibition. Offices, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. Founded in 1804. The Summer Exhibition is opened to the public towards the end of April, and the Winter Exhibition on the first Monday in December. The number of members is forty, while the number of associate exhibitors is unlimited. President, E. A.

Waterlow, R.W.S.; Secretary, R. Hayward Butt. Attached to the Society is an "R.W.S. Art Club," established '84, for the purpose of holding a series of *Conversazioni* to which members are invited to send works of art for exhibition. President, H. M. Marshall, R.W.S. Office, 5A, Pall Mall East.

Royal Society of St. George, 24r, Shaftesbury Avenue, Bloomsbury. Hon. Sec., Howard Ruff.

Royal Statistical Society. Founded in 1834, and incorporated by royal charter in '87. It has accumulated an extensive library (amounting at the present time to upwards of forty thousand volumes), bearing on statistical and economic subjects. Throughout the session papers on statistical subjects are read and discussed at its monthly meetings. Two medals, the Guy and the Howard, are usually offered each year for competition. The *Quarterly Journal* contains a valuable record of the progress of statistical science. President, Earl of Onslow. Hon. Secretaries, Sir J. A. Baines, C.S.I., R. H. Rew, and A. Wilson Fox, C.B. Office, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Royal United Service Institution. Whitehall, S.W. Established in 1831, for the promotion of naval and military art, science, and literature. The Museum, which occupies the old Banqueting House of the once famous Palace of Whitehall, contains, besides Rubens' celebrated ceiling, the famous models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, interesting naval and military relics and trophies, models of ancient and modern war-vessels, ordnance, and small arms. Admission 6d. daily: April to September, 11 to 6; October to March, 11 to 4. President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Chairman of Council, Lord Roberts. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. A. Leatham.

Rural Labourers' League. Established in May '88. Objects: to assist in putting into operation the Allotment Acts of '82, '87, and '90, and Small Holdings Act, '92; to secure a more direct connection of the agricultural population with the soil; to assist in the promotion of a practical scheme, either by old-age pensions or some other means, by which the agricultural labourer may be relieved of the necessity of ending his days in the workhouse. Secretary, Mr. J. L. Green. Offices, 110, 111, Strand, W.C.

Ruskin College, Oxford (Incorporated). Founded in 1899 in St. Giles'. The College, which is situated at the corner of Worcester Place and Walton Street, is intended for working men who are desirous of taking part in public and social work, and the subjects taught bear principally upon social and industrial questions—viz., political economy, industrial history, history of social movements, citizenship, local government, sociology, and logic. The work is carried on in two ways—(1) by residence at the College, and (2) by means of a Correspondence School, which enables those who cannot leave their work to learn the same subjects through the post. The fees for residence at Ruskin College are £52 per annum, including board, lodging, and tuition. The fees for membership of the Correspondence School are 1s. entrance fee and 1s. per month. The movement is under the control of a Council. Principal, Dennis Hird, M.A.; Vice-Principal, H. B. Lees Smith, M.A.; General Secretary, Bertram Wilson.

RUSSIA.

[In view of the disturbed, not to say anarchic, state of Russia at the time of going to press, the following account of the government of the country is retained, but it should be read in connection with the changes and modifications introduced by Imperial Decree in 1905, as described in *History*, 1905, below, though at the time of going to press these were not carried out, save as to the formation of a responsible Cabinet.]

The Government is an autocracy, the Czar being the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. He must belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, and his consent is necessary to the marriage of any prince or princess of the Imperial family. He, however, entrusts the administration of the empire to four chief Councils, known respectively as (1) the Council of the Empire, a consultative body, the members of which he appoints, and which is divided into four departments, viz. Legislation, Civil and Church Administration, Finance and Industry, Sciences and Commerce, each under its own president, though there is a president of the whole council nominated by the Emperor every year; its chief function is to examine all projects of laws brought before it by the Ministers, and the annual estimates of expenditure; (2) the Ruling Senate, which is a partly deliberative and partly executive body, and promulgates all laws; it also supervises the general administration of the empire, superintends courts of law, and is the high court of justice for the empire; (3) the Holy Synod, which is composed of the Metropolitan Bishops of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff, the Archbishop of the Caucasus and other bishops, and which superintends religious matters; and (4) the Committee of Ministers, which was reorganised in Nov. 1905.

The Army.

A Committee of National Defence was created in May 1905, with the Grand Duke Nicholas as President, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

The Russian army is at the present time in the condition of being reduced from a war to a peace footing. The effort put forward has been enormous; but the various characters of the forces engaged, and the uncertainty as to the reserves called out, make it impossible to estimate accurately the number of men sent to the front in Manchuria. The *Russki Invalid* stated that up to March 12th, 1905, 13,087 officers, 761,467 rank and file, 145,408 horses, and 1321 guns had reached Kharbin; and if other troops known to be employed are added, the total would be 823,000. But it is obvious that this colossal figure must include non-combatants, and it is doubtful if the fighting forces actually in Manchuria have ever exceeded 600,000.

In time of peace the Russian army may be said to consist of several armies: the European, the Caucasian, the Turkestan, and the Amur force; the first of these organised like other European armies, and the constitution of the others varying in conformity with local requirements. Moreover, the strength of each has varied according to the necessities of the situation, the troops being on the ordinary peace footing, on the higher peace establishment as in the frontier districts, or on the war footing as in Asiatic Russia. There are 13 greater Military

Districts, the Transcasian District, and the territorial region of the Don Cossacks. There were 25 army corps in Europe and the Caucasus and 2 cavalry corps, 2 in Turkestan, and 3 in the Amur district. Large bodies of troops are usually massed on the western frontier; they are rather thinly dispersed in Middle Russia, and they have had great strength in Turkestan and Eastern Siberia.

The peace strength has been given as follows:

| | Europe and the Caucasus. | Asiatic Russia. |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Infantry . . . | 627,000 men. | 83,000 men. |
| Cavalry . . . | 116,000 " | 14,000 " |
| Artillery . . . | 138,000 " | 15,000 " |
| Engineers . . . | 34,000 " | 8,000 " |
| Army Services . | 34,000 " | 5,000 " |
| Total . . . | 949,000 " | 124,000 " |

Of these forces the active army numbered 731,000 in Europe and the Caucasus, and 87,000 in Asiatic Russia. Baron von Tettau, in a volume on the Russian Army (1902), gives the peace strength, including Cossacks and Frontier Guards, as 1,100,000.

The Cossack forces have a special constitution. Every Cossack becomes liable to serve as soon as he has completed his eighteenth year. For the first three years, which are looked on as "preparatory," his service is, however, purely local; but for the next twelve years he is considered as belonging to the "front" category. This category consists of three bans, the first of which is formed of men actually serving, and the two others of men who have been granted unlimited leave. The last five years are spent in the Reserve category. There is, however, a still further category, for which no limit of age is fixed: this comprises all able-bodied Cossacks not otherwise classified. These have to supply and maintain their own horses, besides providing their own clothing and equipment. The peace effective of the Cossacks is stated to be 65,930, with 52,400 horses, but it is probable that not more than 58,000 are permanently with the colours. The war strength is given as 182,065, including 4275 officers, and there are 173,150 horses. This gives a percentage of 13½ to the male population liable to Cossack service. Either owing to defective handling, or a decline of efficiency in the force, which has been neglected, the Cossacks have played but a small part in the war. Of the Cossack formations Gen. Rennenkampf has 4 Trans-Baikal divisions, Gen. Samsonoff 4 Siberian regiments, Gen. Grekoff 4 Orenburg regiments, and Gen. Teleschiff 6 regiments of the Don.

In the Russian Empire considerably over a million men annually attain the age for joining the army. The number liable to serve is usually about a million men, and some 315,000 men are actively embodied in the standing army. Seventy per cent. of the men so entered are illiterates. About 5000 enlist annually as volunteers, and 16,000 join the Cossacks. The period of liability to personal service lasts from the 21st to the 43rd year of age. Those who join the Standing Army spend five years with the colours (four in the Infantry), thirteen in the Reserve, and the remainder in the Opoltschenie, or Militia. In some instances, however, the War Minister has power to retain men for a longer period with the colours; whilst, on the other hand, this period is

shortened by one, two, three, or four years for those possessing a superior education. The Opoltschenie, which has been developed from a simple militia into a first reserve formation, now embraces two different classes: (1) Men between 21 and 43 years of age, who have never served; (2) men who have completed 5 years' service with the colours and 13 years in the Reserve. The ages of the men vary between 39 and 43 years.

The Finnish Military Service Law, whereby the Finnish army lost the independence guaranteed by treaty, was promulgated on Aug. 1st, 1901, but was repealed in 1905 (see p. 523).

The war strength of the Russian forces consists of about 56,500 officers and 2,855,000 men, including 1,792,000 Infantry and 196,000 Cavalry. These form the Active Army of all classes, but are not available in any one part of the empire. To these figures must be added the available Reserve, estimated at 1,064,000; Frontier battalions, 41,000; Cossacks, 142,000. There are besides these the Territorial Reserve, some 2,000,000 men, and the Opoltschenie, 1,300,000. General Redigers, a well-known authority, estimates the trained reserve to be 2,700,000. A recent high English authority gives the following figures: Peace footing, 1,000,000; Reserves, 2,900,000; Militias, 1,200,000; other Services, 100,000; total, 5,400,000. It was expected that under new organisation the Opoltschenie, or Militia, in time of war would form 40 Infantry divisions, 640 battalions; 20 regiments of Cavalry, 80 squadrons; 80 batteries of Artillery, and 20 battalions of Sappers; but owing to the vast distances to be covered, and the want of railway accommodation, the mobilisation of this great force would be neither easy nor rapid. It has, however, contributed a large force to Manchuria. In regard to the embodiment of the reserve force in the event of war great advances have been made by the establishment of brigade commands and the organisation of reserve brigades.

The Navy.

As in the case of Germany, the Emperor is in supreme command of the naval forces. But he exercises his authority through the General Admiral or Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, an official who is almost invariably a member of the Imperial family. Under the supervision of the General Admiral, an officer selected by the Emperor from the list of vice-admirals acts as Minister of Marine, and exercises a control over the twelve departments charged with the business of naval administration. The Admiralty Council, which is responsible for the Estimates, consists of the General Admiral, the Minister of Marine and ten flag-officers. Assisted by the Technical Committee and the other departments, this Council decides upon the allocation of the total sum provided for the Navy over the various items in the Estimates. The head of the Naval Headquarters Staff is responsible for the training, organisation and efficiency of the personnel, and assigns the various ships which compose the fleets and squadrons. This is the executive branch of his department. The other branch deals with Naval Intelligence, the collection and codification of information concerning foreign navies, the preparation of schemes of mobilisation and of proposed plans

of action in case of war. Similarly the Department of Construction and the Technical Committee deal with the matériel, the former being responsible for the execution of the shipbuilding programme and the maintenance of a proper supply of stores, while the latter marks the improvements made in ships, machinery and engines of war, and suggests plans and specifications for new ships, etc. By an edict of the Emperor in 1874 military service was rendered obligatory for all classes, and the number of men annually needed for the Navy is fixed by law. The men are recruited by conscription, and while on the active list are not allowed to marry.

The Admiralty is thus constituted:—

Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Birileff.

Members.—Admirals of the Fleet, K. Pilkin, Ul. Schmidt, N. Kaznakoff; Vice-Admirals, Ul. Verhovsky, J. Dikoff; Lieutenants-General, A. Kolokoltzoff, Soulieff.

The original estimates for 1905 came to a total of £12,149,692 (116,627,043 roubles), with a sum of £4,069,703 (39,069,150 roubles) for new construction. In consequence of the losses in the naval campaign in the Far East, however, a new shipbuilding programme is to be introduced, and it is stated that £20,000,000 (roubles 192,000,000) will be spent during the next five years over and above the ordinary estimates.

There are 2200 officers on the effective list of the Russian Navy, exclusive of naval cadets, and the number of all ranks as projected for 1905 was 69,200. The strength of the Reserve was fixed at 30,000.

The executive officers were divided as follows: 1 commander-in-chief (general admiral), 14 admirals, 22 vice-admirals, 35 rear-admirals, 102 captains, 349 commanders, 990 lieutenants, and 777 sub-lieutenants and midshipmen.

The strength of the Russian Navy in ships built, building and projected, on Nov. 30th was:—

| | Built. | Pro- jected. | Build- ing. |
|---|--------|--------------|-------------|
| Battleships, 1st class | 7 | 5 | 13 |
| do. 2nd class | 2 | — | — |
| do. 3rd class | 1 | — | — |
| Coast defence ships | 9 | — | — |
| Armoured cruisers | 3 | 2 | 19 |
| Protected cruisers, 1st class | 4 | 2 | 12 |
| do. do. 2nd class | 2 | — | 12 |
| Unprotected cruisers | 3 | — | — |
| Torpedo vessels | 7 | — | — |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers | 40 | 55 | 8 |
| Torpedo boats | 169 | — | — |
| Submarines | 13 | 12 | 2 |

Of the projected vessels, 10 battleships, 15 armoured cruisers, and the protected cruisers belong to a programme for replacing the vessels lost in the war in the Far East. See RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The principal Russian dockyards are situated as follows:—

Kronstadt: one dock takes any ship; three smaller. Libau: two docks take any ship. Sevastopol: two docks take any ship.

Provincial and Local Government.

For purposes of local government the empire is divided into the nine General Governments of Finland, Poland, Wilna, Kieff, Moscow, the Caucasus, Turkestan, the Steppes, and Irkutsk, each under a Governor-General with full civil and military powers. In Siberia the Governors-General are assisted by deliberative Councils.

There are subdivisions of the General Governments into 78 Governments (49 in European Russia, 10 in Poland, 8 in Finland, 7 in the Caucasus, and 4 in Siberia), each under a Civil Governor with a Council; and into 16 Provinces (1 in European Russia, 4 in the Caucasus, 9 in Central Asia, 4 in Siberia, each under a Military Governor). The Governments are divided into districts, with their own administrative institutions, and special Governors are placed over the large towns. In European Russia the country is divided into communes, groups of which are united to form cantons. Communal and cantonal affairs are decided by communal and cantonal assemblies. The administration of the districts is to some extent, and in some governments (though great extensions of the system were ordained in 1905), entrusted to elective district assemblies, called *Zemstvos*, in which the landowning nobles have great power. These assemblies were founded in 1864 by Alexander II., and are of two kinds, the smaller being elected to deal with the affairs of a single district, while the larger are elected by the *Zemstvos* of all the districts in a Province or Government, and form Provincial *Zemstvos* to deal with the affairs common to the districts in that Government. District *Zemstvos* are indirectly elected, and consist of from 60 to 65 persons, about half being nobles, and the remainder chiefly peasants, including 3 or 4 representative merchants from the towns. The *Zemstvo* sits once a year for about 15 days, and has a standing committee of paid officials appointed for 3 years. Provincial *Zemstvos* consist chiefly of noblemen or members of the aristocracy. The Governor of the Province has a veto on all resolutions of both bodies. The rate levied must not exceed 3 per cent. of the annual value of the real property in the district. There are also elective administrative bodies in most towns and cities. Russian institutions and the Russian language have been introduced into parts of the empire which previously enjoyed some measure of independence and self-government—e.g., into Poland and Finland: but see p. 522.

Religion and Education.

The State religion is Græco-Russian, called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. The Emperor is the head of the Church, but the Holy Synod is the board of government, and the Procurator has very large powers. The orthodox number over 87,000,000; Dissenters about 2,000,000, Roman Catholics 11,500,000, Protestants and other Christians 5,030,000, Jews 5,000,000, Mahometans 13,890,000. All religions are professedly tolerated, but the Jews are generally and severely oppressed, and some other dissenters have at times suffered greatly. In 1905 a decree conceding liberty of worship was issued (see History below). An Imperial Ukase was issued in Aug. 1903 ordering the restitution to the Armenians of the property of Armenian churches and schools in the Caucasus, of which they had been deprived by the Government in 1903.

In educational matters Russia is perhaps the most backward country in Europe. There were 78,700 primary schools in 1900, with about 4,600,000 pupils, though the lack of official information on the subject may make matters seem worse than they are. There are also secondary, technical and special schools, and about 20,000 students in the 9 Universities.

The administration of justice, though nominally reformed in '64, is still much in need of reform and reorganisation.

Newspapers.

There are few Russian papers of repute, on account of the restrictions of the laws against the press (though these were to some extent removed during 1905), and the poverty of the people. The principal daily published in St. Petersburg is the *Novoe Vremya* (London correspondent, Mr. G. Wesselitzky), which is hostile to England, and possesses pronounced Panslavistic tendencies. The *St. Petersburg Vedomosti* was at one time more important than at present, because of the fact that it is edited by Prince Ukhtomsky. The *Russ* and the *Russian Vedomosti*, both published at Moscow, have Liberal tendencies, and the *Nashi Dni* is a new Liberal paper. Other papers are the reactionary *Sviet* and the *Journal de St. Petersburg*. The Government organs are the *Official Messenger* and the *Financial Messenger*.

Industries, Railways, etc.

The great majority of the population are engaged in agriculture. Grain, eggs, butter, and other agricultural products, timber, mineral oils, flax, linseed, and hemp are among the chief products of the country. There are immense forest areas, the State owning the largest part of them, and timber is largely exported. Coal, iron, and other minerals exist in large quantities, and the mining industry is increasing. There is a rapidly growing petroleum industry in the Baku district. In a report to the Czar on the Budget Estimates for 1900 M. Witte remarked on the extraordinary growth of Russia's industries, which increased in value from 541,000,000 roubles in '77 to 1,816,000,000 roubles in '97. Recently, however, the manufacturing industries have been in a depressed and stagnant condition. The railways of the Empire have a total length (1903) of 40,836 miles, and most of them belong to the State. There are in European Russia, exclusive of Finland, 50,000 miles of navigable rivers, canals, and lakes. Over 50 towns and cities are lighted by electricity, and electric tramways are numerous, while projects for the use of electric motive power are under way, and all the machine-works in the country have adopted it. By an Imperial Ukase, issued Nov. 26th, '97, the currency was established on a gold basis, and the relative value of silver and paper roubles in gold was permanently fixed.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Russia is one of the largest of the military powers of the world. It has a European area of 2,095,616 sq. miles, with a population of about 106,265,000, and the total area of the Empire, including the Asiatic possessions, is 8,660,395 sq. miles. The total population in 1903 was estimated at 141,000,000. The fifty governments of European Russia, excluding Poland and Finland, contain 94,215,415 people, the Vistula Province (Poland) 9,455,943, and Finland 2,750,000. The governments and provinces in Asiatic Russia contain 22,697,469 people, including the Caucasus 9,248,695, Siberia 5,727,090, and Central Asian possessions 7,721,684. The Slavs, including the Poles, constitute about 73 per cent. of the population, Turco-Tartars about 9 per cent., Finns about 5 per cent., and Jews about 4 per cent.; the rest of the population being made

up of Lithuanians, Germans, Armenians, and a variety of Asiatic peoples. The population of the capital, St. Petersburg, was (1903) 1,534,000. Moscow has 1,173,427 inhabitants, Warsaw 771,382 (1904) and Odessa 405,000. In Asiatic Russia the largest towns are Tiflis (pop. 160,000), and Baku (pop. 112,250) in the Caucasus; Tashkend (pop. 156,500) in Turkestan; Tomsk (pop. 52,500), and Irkutsk (pop. 51,500) in Siberia.

Revenue. Budget estimate (ordinary) 1905, £197,704,561; expenditure (ordinary), £191,606,557. The extraordinary expenditure was estimated at £7,856,868, and the extraordinary revenue at £275,000, the deficit being made good from the State Treasury cash reserves. No provision was made in the above figures for the war with Japan. **Imports.** 1904, £58,360,000, including food-stuffs, £9,260,000; raw materials, etc., £33,280,000; manufactured goods, £15,670,000; exports, 1904, £95,500,000, including raw materials, £30,080,000; food-stuffs, £61,490,000; and manufactures, £2,320,000. **Imports from United Kingdom to Russia,** 1904, £15,285,157; exports to United Kingdom from Russia, £31,402,838, of which cereals amounted to £13,996,153; public debt, 1904, £707,851,930, including over £250,000,000 incurred in respect of railways. For the war foreign loans of £32,000,000 and £25,000,000 were raised in Paris and Berlin in 1904, and £15,000,000 Treasury Bonds were issued in 1904 and an Internal Loan of £20,000,000 in 1905.

Ministry: Premier, Count Witte.—*Minister of the Interior,* M. Durnovo.—*Finance,* M. Ivan Shipoff.—*Education,* Count Tolstoy.—*Agriculture,* M. Kutler.—*Commerce,* M. Timiriazeff.—*Ways and Communications,* M. Nemeshaeff.—*Controller,* M. Filossotoff.—*Marine,* Admiral Birileff.—*War,* General Rödiger.—*Foreign Affairs,* Count Lamsdorff.—*Justice,* M. Manukhin.—*Imperial Household,* Baron Fréedericks.

Council of the Empire: President, Count Solsky; T.R.H. the Grand Dukes Michael, Vladimir, Alexis, Alexander Michaelovitch, and Michael Nicolaevitch; M. de Frisch, M. Pobiedonostzeff, Count Worontzoff-Danchkoff, Vice-Admiral Tyrtoff, M. Philippoff, Count Bakhmetiev, M. Ostrowsky, M. Yermoloff, M. Mouravieff, Prince Khilkoff, Baron Budberg, General Richter, Admiral Alexieff, M. Saburoff, General Treppoff.

Procureur of the Holy Synod, Prince Obolensky.

Ambassador in London, Count de Benckendorff, Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.—**Consul-General,** Baron R. U. Sternberg, 17, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

British Ambassador, St. Petersburg, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bt., G.C.V.O. (appointed Nov. 29th, 1905).—**Secretary of Embassy,** C. A. Spring Rice, Esq.

British Commercial Agent: H. A. Cooke, 7, Malaya Dmitrovka, Moscow.

British Consuls. **Consul-General:** O. Wardrop (St. Petersburg), C. S. Smith (Odessa), A. P. Murray (Warsaw). **Consuls:** P. Stevens (Batoûm), H. M. Grove (Moscow), A. Woodhouse (Riga), A. F. Medhurst (Rostov), H. P. Smith (Kiëff).

Sovereign.

Nicholas II., who on Nov. 1st, '94, succeeded Alexander III. as "Emperor of All the Russias," was b. at St. Petersburg on May 18th, '68, his mother being the Princess Dagmar, a

daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark, and sister to Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Cumberland, and the King of Greece. He enjoys the revenue from the Russian Crown domains, covering over 1,000,000 sq. m., including gold and other mines in Siberia. He is gifted with the linguistic facility of most of his countrymen, and fluently speaks French, German, Italian, and especially English, of whose literature he has a thorough knowledge. During the famine of '91 he was, at his own request, made President of the Committee of Succour, and worked hard in the organisation of relief. As Czarevitch he held several military commands in his own country—in the famous Preobrajensky regiment among others—and in England he had conferred upon him in '93 the Order of the Garter. He married the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt in Nov. '94, and a son and four daughters have since been born to them. The four daughters came first, but a son was born on Aug. 12th, 1904, and was named Alexis. The coronation of the Czar took place with impressive ceremonial at Moscow in May '96, and in August of the same year he commenced a tour which included visits to the Emperor of Austria and Germany, to the King of Denmark, to Queen Victoria, and to the President of France. The visit to Paris was taken advantage of to accentuate the friendly understanding or alliance, as it may now be called, between France and Russia. This alliance was definitely announced on the occasion of the visit of President Faure to St. Petersburg in '97. The famous peace proposals which he made to the Powers during '98 led to the Peace Conference at The Hague in '99, and the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration there.

History. 1905.

The year opened with gloom and disappointment. The Czar's manifesto of Dec. 27th, 1904, was regarded as a final refusal of the demand for self-government, and political discontent, joined with economic distress, soon found ominous expression. The workmen at the Putiloff, Neva Shipbuilding, and other works in St. Petersburg, struck (Jan. 18th), and, with Father Gapon as one of their chief leaders, arranged a mass meeting in the Palace Square, intending to present a petition to the Czar asking for liberty of assembly, speech, and person, self-government, etc. The authorities apparently lost their heads, and what would have been a peaceable demonstration was turned into a butchery. The military refused the workmen access to the square, fired on the crowds, and terrible scenes followed. General Trepoff was appointed Governor-General of the city, with plenary powers (24th). Many leading men were arrested, including Maxim Gorki (though he was released on Feb. 27th), and some sort of order was restored (28th); but the Government had by their action alienated not only the people, but the educated and professional classes, who from that moment were in favour of representative self-government. Disturbances then broke out in the provinces—at Moscow, Riga, Reval, Odessa, Warsaw, Lodz, Radom, and Kovno—the revolutionaries everywhere taking advantage of the opportunity to attack the bureaucracy. By the end of February all Poland was under a modified form of martial law. The Grand Duke Serge, uncle of the Czar, was assassinated by a bomb

at Moscow (Feb. 17th). In the Caucasus a sort of civil war prevailed between the Tartars and Armenians there, and the telegraph and railway services were suspended in many parts of the country owing to employes striking.

Legislative Assembly Promised.

The Czar issued a Manifesto (March 3rd), in which he said: "Disturbances have broken out in our country itself, to the joy of our enemies and to our own deep sorrow. Blinded by pride, the evil-minded leaders of the revolutionary movement make insolent attacks on the Holy Orthodox Church and the lawfully established pillars of the Russian State, thinking that by severing the natural connection with the past they will destroy the existing order of the State and set up in its place a new administration on a foundation not suitable to our Fatherland." This Manifesto dashed the hopes of all who advocated the summoning of a National Assembly. The workmen's delegates at once proclaimed a general strike, and for a time disorder again threatened to break out. In the evening of the same day, however, a Rescript was issued, promising that a Legislative Assembly should be summoned, in these words: "I am resolved henceforth, with the help of God, to convene the worthiest men possessing the confidence of the people and elected by them to participate in the elaboration and consideration of legislative measures." A Commission under M. Buligine, Minister of the Interior, was appointed to organise the elections and apportion the representation.

During March a serious agrarian movement commenced, peasant riots being reported from all parts, accompanied by great destruction of property. The condition of the country at this time may be judged from the fact that during April and May attempts were made on the lives of 116 officials. In 42 cases the victims, including one governor, were killed on the spot; in 62 they were wounded, and the remaining 12 attempts were unsuccessful. A decree was promulgated (April 30th), conceding liberty of worship to the Old Believers and abolishing the religious disabilities of members of the Roman Catholic and other Christian communities and of Mahometans and Buddhists.

Appointment of General Trepoff.

The news of the defeat and almost total destruction of the Baltic Fleet renewed the agitation in favour of peace which had gone on at intervals during the earlier months of the year. Many public bodies declared in favour of stopping the war. At this point the Czar thought fit to appoint General Trepoff, already Governor-General of St. Petersburg, Assistant Minister of the Interior and Chief of the Police, with full powers in "all matters connected with crime and the protection of public safety," or coming within the province of the Police Department. He was authorised to forbid the assembling of congresses when he considered their proceedings harmful to public safety and order; to close temporarily, for periods up to one year, associations, assemblies, leagues, and analogous institutions of all kinds, in similar circumstances; and he was given supreme control as regards the conditions of detention of persons accused of crimes against the State. M. Buligine, Minister of the Interior, promptly resigned, but his resignation was not accepted until August 24th.

Strikes and Mutinies.

The disorder which had long prevailed at Łódź, in Poland, culminated (June 23rd) in terrible fighting between the workmen, who were mostly on strike, and the police and the military. Barricades were erected in the Jewish quarters, the city was left in darkness, and 561 were killed, the wounded numbering nearly 1000. A mutiny also broke out on the battleship *Kniaz Potemkin* in the Black Sea, the crew murdering the captain and other officers and taking possession of the ship. Other ships, including the *Georgi Pobiedonosets*, were also taken by their crews, and when they arrived at Odessa thousands of strikers there made common cause with the mutineers. The granaries and shipping in the harbour were fired, and there was great loss of life. The *Georgi Pobiedonosets* surrendered to the authorities (July 3rd), and the *Kniaz Potemkin*, after wandering for some days, surrendered to the Roumanian authorities at Constanza (9th). A smaller revolt also broke out at Libau, but was at once suppressed.

A National Duma Granted.

On Aug. 19th the Czar issued a Manifesto in which he said: "The time is come to summon elected representatives from the whole of Russia to take a constant and active part in the elaboration of laws, attaching for this purpose to the higher State institutions a special Consultative Body entrusted with the preliminary elaboration and discussion of measures and with the examination of the State Budget." The formation of a *Gosondarstvennaia Duma* (State Council) was therefore announced, and the Minister of the Interior was ordered to submit regulations for elections to the Duma, so that deputies from 50 governments and the military province of the Don should assemble not later than Jan. 1906. The provisions of the Constitution published simultaneously provide that the members of the Duma shall hold office for five years, unless it be dissolved by the Emperor. It may elect a President and Vice-President annually, and conduct its proceedings in general session and in sections. Ministers and Chiefs of Departments cannot become members, but may attend the sessions. Members receive 10 roubles per day and travelling expenses. The competence of the Duma extends to all questions relating to new laws and the modification, etc., of existing laws, to the departmental, Ministerial and National Budgets, to the construction of railways by the State, and to matters submitted to it by Imperial Decree. It was provided, however, that "the fundamental laws of the Imperial Administration shall not be touched." The public are not admitted, but press representatives may be, by the President, to the open but not to the closed sessions. Bills passed by the Duma go to the Council of State, and the conclusions of the Council and the Duma are then submitted to the Czar. Should the Council and the Duma disagree, the questions at issue may be submitted to a commission composed of an equal number of each body.

Disorder in the Caucasus.

Owing to serious fighting and destruction at Baku, it was reported (Sept. 7th) that over 1000 persons had been killed and several thousands wounded, almost exclusively Tartars,

Persians, and Armenians. Nearly 100,000 men were rendered workless, and the oil industry was said to be ruined. The Government's policy of inciting the Tartars against the Armenians brought about a religio-racial conflict, which was aggravated by political agitators. The oil-wells at Balakhany, Bibi-Eibat, and Roumany-Sabuntchi were burned out, and the whole district was given up to mob violence, the authorities being practically helpless and useless. Terrible scenes were witnessed at Shusha also, hundreds of killed and wounded lying about the streets through the fighting between the Armenians and the Tartars. Massacres of Armenians also took place at Erivan and Tiflis, and in the districts of Zanzegur and Djibrail, the Tartars proclaiming a holy war against them. Finally on Sept. 24th a conference of leading Armenians and Tartars agreed to terms of peace, and an Arbitration Court was formed to settle disputes.

The Zemstvo Congress.

A Congress of 300 delegates representing the Zemstvos and Municipalities of the Empire assembled at Moscow (Sept. 25th). Similar Congresses had been held earlier, in May and in July, a draft Constitution being prepared on the latter occasion. Deputations from the Zemstvos and Dumas, and from the Marshals of Nobility, waited on the Czar in June, and it was undoubtedly their representations, their warnings as to the imminence of a revolution, and their strong request that the Czar's promise of a Constitution should be fulfilled without delay, that led to the issue of the Manifesto on Aug. 19th. The Congress held in September was therefore of great importance. It carried the following resolution: "The Zemstvo and Municipal Congress considers that the national Duma which is to be convoked according to the law of Aug. 19th is not national representation in the true sense of the words; but, having in view the fact that electoral assemblies uniting a great part of the social forces of the whole Empire may serve as a rallying point and support for the general movement for the attainment of political freedom, the Congress recognises it as necessary that Russian citizens who are united on the political programme formulated by the Zemstvo Congresses of the preceding and present years should seek to enter the Duma in as large numbers as possible for the purpose of forming there a united group with the object of obtaining the guarantees for personal liberty and equality outlined in the resolutions of preceding Congresses, and with a view to organising the representation of the people on the basis formulated by the same Congress." The Congress further approved a declaration that representation should be on a national and not on a class basis, the election of the representatives being by universal and direct suffrage. Together with a Representative Assembly elected by universal suffrage, there must be organised, the Congress declared, a special representative body drawn from the Zemstvos reorganised on a democratic basis and extended throughout the whole Empire.

An Organised Political Strike and a Responsible Ministry.

An organised strike on all the railways commenced (Oct. 21st), and Moscow and St. Petersburg were soon cut off from the rest of the

Empire. The demands of the strikers were purely political, and they were supported (evidently following a concerted plan) by the workers in most of the large industries, until it was estimated that over 1,000,000 men were on strike (26th). Famine threatened in many cities, the gas and electric light were cut off, shops were plundered, and disorder was rife in places; but the general attitude of the country was one of passive revolt. The people stopped work in order to force reforms upon the Government, and they succeeded, for the Czar signed a Constitution at Peterhof (30th), and Count Witte was appointed Prime Minister of a responsible Ministry, this step carrying with it the downfall of the bureaucracy. Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg gave the operative parts of the Imperial Manifesto as follows:—

"I. To grant the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on real inviolability of the person, and freedom of conscience, speech, union, and association.

"II. Without deferring the elections to the State *Duma* already ordered, to call to participation in the *Duma*, as far as is possible in view of the shortness of the time before the *Duma* is to assemble, those classes of the population now completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things.

"III. To establish it as an immutable rule that no law can come into force without the approval of the State *Duma*, and that it shall be possible for the elected of the people to exercise a real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by us."

Count Witte then formed the Ministry, the composition of which is given on p. 528, but he encountered many refusals from the progressive leaders, especially of the Zemstvoists, whom he asked to become his colleagues.

Constituent Assembly and Universal Suffrage Demanded.

The strikers, however, were not satisfied, as they demanded an amnesty and "the immediate convocation of a Constituent Assembly elected by the universal equal and direct secret suffrages of all adult citizens, without distinction of sex, creed, or nationality, and the provision of all guarantees of civic freedom." This was the proclamation of the Central Strike Committee in answer to the Imperial Manifesto, and it ended with the words, "The political strike continues." In fact, anarchy appeared to reign throughout the country. At Warsaw, Odessa (where nearly 1000 were killed and 5000 wounded), and Kazan, rioting went on unchecked; at Rostoff, Kherson, Kishineff, Kieff and other towns anti-Jewish outrages took place of a most horrible character, unchecked by the authorities, and indeed, it was alleged, instigated by them for reactionary purposes. An amnesty for all political offences was proclaimed (Nov. 3rd), covering all such offences up to Oct. 30th; but terrible reports of butcheries by Cossacks at Tiflis and elsewhere, and of further anti-Semitic riots in the provinces, continued to come in. At a meeting of the Engineers' Union held on Nov. 4th a resolution was passed which described the situation at that time thus: "The long and obstinate struggle of the nation with autocracy and arbitrariness has compelled the Government to make conces-

sions. But the Government is seeking to resume an open conflict with the nation by organising the dark elements, and, having armed them out of the nation's money, to incite them against the progressive elements of society, against intelligence, against the students, workmen, and Jews, and to accomplish a counter-revolution. It is no secret for any one that the organisers of these acts of violence and arbitrariness are the police, with General Treppoff at their head; and we declare that further delay in the dismissal of General Treppoff will be regarded as an open challenge to the nation. We demand the handing over to a popular tribunal of General Treppoff and all the administrators guilty of violence, of the shooting of peaceful demonstrators, and of massacres." General Treppoff was relieved of his duties (9th).

More Disorder and Another Strike.

A mutiny broke out amongst the sailors at Kronstadt (9th), supported by the fortress artillerymen, but the mutineers returned to barracks, order was restored (10th), and a court-martial was ordered to try the offenders. At Vladivostock also there was an outbreak of soldiers and sailors on the 15th, and much destruction of property resulted. The Central Labour Committee decreed another general political strike, which came into effect (15th) as a protest against coercion in Poland and the court-martial on the Kronstadt sailors. As to Poland, an official communiqué had been issued at St. Petersburg (13th) declaring that the Polish revolutionary organisations were plotting for the restoration of the Kingdom of Poland, and stating that martial law had consequently been proclaimed in that province, since the Government would not tolerate attacks on the integrity of the Empire. It was also announced that so long as the political agitation in Poland continued the province would receive none of the benefits resulting from the Manifesto of Aug. 18th and Oct. 30th. A manifesto was published (17th) announcing that the payments made by peasants of all categories for the use of land would be reduced by one-half from Jan. 1st, 1906, and abolished altogether from Jan. 14th, 1907, and that the Peasants' Agrarian Bank had received instructions to facilitate land purchase. The strike ended, by order of the Central Labour Committee (20th), but the Committee called on all workmen to pursue the revolutionary propaganda in the ranks of the army "with tenfold activity," and to enter on the military organisation of the working masses, in preparation for "the last general encounter of all Russia with bloody monarchy now living in its last days."

A Zemstvo Congress assembled at Moscow (Nov. 10th), and endorsed the refusal of the Zemstvo representatives to enter the Witte Cabinet. A resolution was carried (23rd) insisting on universal direct suffrage and the convocation of a Constitutional Assembly. The attitude of the Zemstvoists towards the Government was expressed as follows: "The Congress feels assured that the Ministry can count upon the co-operation and support of the Zemstvoists and members of the *Duma* at large only in so far as it will correctly and consistently carry out the constitutional principles of the Manifesto. Every departure from these principles will meet with resolute counter-action on their part." An organised revolt of the naval and

military forces and workmen at Sevastopol took place (24th). The mutineers captured the city, Admiral Pisarevsky was shot, the sailors took possession of the railway station and stopped traffic. The movement was of a political nature, and the Government were unable to suppress it at first, but a battle took place (28th). The rebels shelled the town, but the Government forces stormed the rebel batteries and took the ships. Further trouble broke out at Kronstadt also, and at Vladivostok, and military disaffection was reported in the garrisons of St. Petersburg and Warsaw. The postal and telegraph employes struck (30th), owing to an order forbidding them to form a union. In the provinces the Peasants' Union was growing rapidly, and agrarian disturbances increased.

Provinces and Dependencies.

Bokhara is a feudatory Central Asian State attached to Turkestan, and lying between it and Afghanistan. It was conquered in '68. It is the most populous khanate of Turkestan, while Bokhara (75,000) is the principal trade centre of the region. Area, 92,000 sq. m., pop. 1,250,000. The Ameer, Sayid Abdul Ahad (b. March 26th, 1859), succeeded '80; heir Sayid Mir Alim Khan (b. Jan. 3rd, '80), is allowed to maintain an army of 11,000 troops for administrative purposes, and these are drilled by Russian instructors. The products of the country are fruit, tobacco, cotton, corn, silk, and hemp, and the trade is almost entirely in the hands of the Russians. There is a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

The **Grand Duchy of Finland** was ceded to Russia in 1809. Under its original constitution it has a Diet or national Parliament consisting of four estates—nobles, clergy, burghers, and peasants. The Czar is the Grand Duke, and has a right of veto, but the assent of all four estates is necessary to any changes in the Constitution or for making new taxes. There is a Senate nominated by the Crown, presided over by the Governor-General, which sits at Helsingfors, and is the chief administrative body. A State Council, also nominated by the Crown, sits at St. Petersburg. Provincial affairs are principally managed by the Senate, military and foreign affairs by the Imperial officials. The chief products are timber, farm produce, etc. There is a large class of small peasant proprietors. Railways exist with a total length of about 2106 miles, all but 200 miles of which belong to the Finnish Government. Chief town, Helsingfors (pop., including Sveaborg and the troops, 130,000). Area, 144,255 sq. miles; pop., 1902, 2,781,017. Imports, 1903, £10,696,000; 1904, 10,648,000; exports, 1903, 8,548,000; 1904, £8,552,000.

Great changes have, however, been made in recent years. In '99 the Czar ordered that all new laws affecting Finland should in future be submitted to the Diet first, and then be sent up to the Imperial State Council for settlement and promulgation. This had the effect of removing from the Finnish Parliament the exclusive right of discussing measures affecting both Finland and the Empire, and involved—indeed was intended to effect—the Russification of the country. The Diet and the Senate opposed the strongest objections to the manifesto. They further opposed the scheme of obligatory military service, approved by the Czar in Feb. '99, under which a term of five years' service was fixed, and the

Finnish privilege whereby Finnish regiments were required to serve only in the Duchy was abolished. But protests proved unavailing, the civil administration of the army was transferred from the Senate to the Russian Minister for War, and other steps were taken to deprive the army of a national character. In June 1900 an Imperial Ukase commanded the gradual introduction and use of the Russian language in all the official departments and public offices, and five years were given to minor officials to prepare for the exclusive use of Russian in communicating with their superiors and the Governor-General. The Senate refused to promulgate this order, on the ground that it was unconstitutional, and that out of 2,700,000 inhabitants only 8000 spoke Russian. In Sept. 1902 an edict was issued placing the Senate under the direct supervision of the Governor-General and making all its acts dependent on his consent. As the Senate is the Supreme Court of Justice, the whole judicial system was thus placed under the control of the Governor-General. It was also provided that no official should be brought to trial without the consent of his superiors. In 1903 the Czar gave the Governor virtually dictatorial powers, and many leading men were banished; while the Russian language was substituted for the Swedish in all the public institutions of the country in October. The Governor-General, M. Bobrikoff, was murdered on June 16th, 1904, by Eugen Schauman, who shot himself immediately afterwards. On Dec. 9th, 1904, in opening the Diet the Czar's speech held out a hope of some amelioration by the abolition of the special measures "enacted for the suppression of resistance" on the part of the people, and the limitation of the objectionable laws as a result of the remonstrances made by the Senate.

In 1905 the Procurator-General, Mr. M. E. Johnson, was assassinated (Feb. 6th). In response to a petition presented by the Diet on Dec. 31st, 1904, asking for the restoration of constitutional government, the Czar, by a **Manifesto** dated March 29th, 1905, suspended the operation of the military law of July 12th, 1901, on condition that the Diet should pay 10,000,000 marks annually to the Russian Exchequer for military purposes; and re-established the irremovability of the judges. The Estates, while acknowledging their gratification at the improvement thus effected in the situation, pointed out that abnormal conditions still existed, and asked the Czar to adjourn the session till the autumn; but it was closed on April 15th. Popular meetings were then held all over the country, at which votes of confidence in the attitude of the Estates were passed. By decrees of Aug. 24th further concessions were made with regard to the ordinances concerning the summary dismissal of officials, forbidding any one to bring an action against an official without permission, prohibiting meetings, providing for the employment of Russian gendarmes in Finland, etc. Following on a passive rebellion or strike, which completely suspended all railway, post, and telephone communications, and the urgent representations of the Senate to the effect that until constitutional government had been restored, order could not be maintained, a **Manifesto** was signed (Nov. 4th) granting all the demands of the Estates made on Dec. 31st, 1904, repealing the Manifesto of Feb. 15th, '99, the

dictatorship ordinance of April 15th, 1903, the ukase of Nov. 23rd, 1903, as to the employment of Russian gendarmes, the military law of July 12th, 1901, etc. The responsibility of the Secretary of State to the Diet, and not to the monarch, was admitted, and an extraordinary sitting of the Diet was convened for Dec. 20th, to prepare laws providing for the freedom of the press, of speech, of public meeting, and of association, and for the establishment of a National Assembly based on universal suffrage. Prince Obolensky resigned his post as Governor-General. A Constitutional Senate was appointed (Nov. 30th).

Governor-General, M. Gerhard.

British Consul, C. J. Cooke (Helsingfors).

Khiva. A state in Central Asia lying to the south of the Sea of Aral, and bounded on the east by the Oxus and on the south and west by Transcaspiæ. It has been subject to Russia for about two hundred years, but in '72 it became definitely a Russian vassal state. The reigning Khan is Seyd Mahomed Rahim, who succeeded in '65, and his third son, Asfendiâr, is the heir apparent. The inhabitants are Mohammedan Sunnis. **Area**, 22,320 sq. m.; **pop.** 800,000. The chief products are silk and cotton.

Poland includes ten provinces, with a total area of 49,159 sq. miles, and a population in 1903 of 11,759,642. The population increases very rapidly, and of the above total about 1,320,000 are Jews and 500,000 Germans. The country had a separate constitution 1815-30, and a separate government '30-64; but in the latter year it was deprived of its administrative independence, and in '68 it was incorporated as an integral part of Russia, trial by jury was abolished, and the official use of the Polish language was prohibited. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. There are two main parties, one the Nationalist party and the other the Socialist party; but both are equally opposed to the Russian Government. The bulk of the population live in the rural districts, and the peasants own about 43 per cent. of the land; but of the total rural population of 7,000,000, about 3,000,000 own no land, and are dependent on hiring themselves out as labourers. Russian Poland is one of the largest pig-producing countries in Europe. **Capital**, Warsaw; **pop.** 771,382. See **History** 1905 as to 1905 events.

Siberia is a Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest of the empire by the low-lying Ural Hills, a slender barrier which has now been broken down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system. The Zemstvo system was extended to the province in April 1905. A uniform system of public justice was instituted in July '97 by order of the Czar, in place of the existing arbitrary administration of autocratic officials. Trial by jury was not conceded, but justices of the peace are appointed by the Crown, and they also act as *juges d'instruction*. The higher tribunals consist of eight circuit Courts in the towns of Tomsk, Tobolsk, Chita, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Blagovestchensk, and Vladivostok, and a Court of Appeal or Palace of Justice above these at Irkutsk. **Area**, 4,833,496 sq. m; **pop.**, '97, 5,727,090. Valuable goldfields have been discovered in the Government

of Yeniseisk, and in the basins of the Obi, Lena and Amur rivers, 50,000 men being employed in mining. Of recent years thousands of Russian peasants have emigrated hither, and nearly all the fertile soil free of forest and outside the steppes has been occupied. A new sea route through the Kara Sea to Siberia has been opened up, chiefly by English enterprise.

The railway connection between Russia and Siberia forms the greatest railway undertaking in the world. The first sod was cut at Vladivostok, on May 24th, '91, and the line was laid in three parts: (1) running from the European frontier in the Ural, eastward; (2) from Vladivostok, on the Pacific, running west; (3) the middle section, near Lake Baikal, formed to join the other two. On Dec. 28th, '99, the last rails were laid on the **Trans-Baikal** section, thus establishing steam and boat communication between Western Europe and the Pacific coast. During 1902 Vladivostok was superseded as the terminal port by Dalny, in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur, which is the terminus of the Eastern China Railway. The total distance from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok is 9781 versts, or 6521 miles, and to Port Arthur 5913 miles. The Trans-Siberian bifurcates into two branches at Stretensk—one branch going south to Port Arthur and Pekin and the other eastward to Vladivostok. During the Russo-Japanese war the capacity of the line was tried to the utmost. The resource of Prince Khilkoff, Minister of Ways and Communications, was specially exhibited in handling the traffic at Lake Baikal, where the only break in the long line occurred. During the winter season he succeeded in laying and maintaining a line across the ice, while the **Circum-Baikal Railway**, to connect the sections on both sides of the lake, was being constructed. This work was accomplished by Sept. 25th, 1901. The link begins at Baikal, and runs round the southern end of the lake to Myssovaya, a distance of 163 miles; the work was extremely difficult, and the cost was about £6,000,000. In Oct. 1905 it was stated that an extension of the Baikal Railway from Stretensk to effect a junction with the Ussuri line had been decided upon, to run parallel with the River Amur and not leave Russian territory.

A regular service of passenger trains round Lake Baikal was commenced on Jan. 14th, 1905. In March the scheme for doubling the existing single line of the Siberian Railway, which was decided upon in the previous November, was postponed, because the work would impede the heavy war traffic. It was further settled that the £1,068,000 voted for the doubling should be spent on improving the existing line. In June it was reported that operations were to be commenced to construct the railway from Perm on the river Kama in Eastern Russia, across the Ural Mountains to Ekaterinburg, the centre of all the mines and ironworks belonging to the Imperial Crown of Russia. In September, in connection with the opening of the **St. Petersburg-Vologda-Viatka Railway**, it was stated that the new line will be linked by the Viatka-Perm-Ekaterinburg-Cheliabinsk Railway with the Siberian Railway at Cheliabinsk, and direct communication will thus be established between the Russian capital and the Far East. At Vologda it cuts the line from Moscow to Archangel, thus considerably shortening the journey between St. Petersburg and the northern port on the Arctic

Ocean. On Oct. 10th it was reported that the Trans-Siberian Railway was to be double-tracked without delay.

Transcaspia is a Russian province in Central Asia, including the Turkoman region between the Caspian and the Oxus. Area, 214,237 sq. m.; pop. 375,000. The administrative centre is Askabad. In this province is Merv, an oasis situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva. It has an area of 1600 square miles, and a population of a quarter of a million Turcomans. There is no town of Merv—the thickly packed prosperous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name. About 10,000 Russian troops are maintained in the oasis, which is distant 200 miles from Herat. **Turkestan** is another province in Central Asia. It comprises the khanates and deserts annexed by Generals Tcherniaeff and Kaufmann between 1860 and 1875, and now known as the provinces of Samarcand, Fergana, and Syr-Daria. Area about 257,134 square miles, with 3,000,000 inhabitants. The principal town is Tashkent, pop. 156,500; Bokhara and Khiva are under the control of the Governor-General. The Orenburg-Tashkent Railway, according to a St. Petersburg telegram of Oct. 13th, 1904, was finished by that date, the length being given at nearly 1900 kilometres. A special article in the *Times* of Oct. 27th enlarged on the strategic importance of the railway as an advanced Russian base in Asia. The writer said that if the new railway is destined to achieve but small economical results, its value as a strategical factor must not be underrated. Hitherto Tashkent has been a comfortable garrison for 10,000 men. Henceforth it will become the storehouse and advanced base of the Russians in Asia. A section leading to the Afghan frontier, north of Balkh, remained to be finished, and then Russia will have two lines of railway leading to the borders of Afghanistan. It was reported in November that the Riazan-Uralsk Railway Co. had had to abandon its intention of connecting Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga, with the rest of the system, owing to engineering difficulties and the question of expense. The building of the railway extension of the Riazan-Uralsk line was being pushed forward from the northern end, and the hasty surveys which were being made to the east of Astrakhan showed that the line, originally intended to terminate at Astrakhan itself, will really turn off to the east before reaching the Volga delta and come out on the Caspian at a point to the east of Krasnoi Yar. This extension will facilitate access to Central Asia via the Caspian.

On Aug. 8th, 1905, the northern section of the Orenburg-Tashkent Railway was thrown open to local traffic. Reservoirs have had to be constructed in parts of the general route, owing to the waterless nature of the country. A telegram from Simla, Sept. 20th, reported that the Russians were bridging the Oxus between Karki and Khwajasalar, presumably in connection with a railway from Samarkand to the river. According to the *Times* of Oct. 3rd, the prospect "appears to be that the Volga and the Oxus will ultimately be linked by way of Samarkand, Tashkent, and Orenburg, with a line having the same gauge throughout, and possessing great strategical value." The same journal of Sept. 23rd gave some interesting details of

Russian enterprise on the Persian frontier. A railway was then in course of construction from Kara-Khiss, a station midway between Tiflis and Erivan, towards Tabriz, Teheran, Shahrud and Meshed. At present trains run from Tiflis to Erivan in 18 to 20 hours. By 1906 the extension or branch in question will reach Julfa on the Persian frontier, from which place there is (or will be) a good road, constructed mainly under Russian auspices, to Tabriz. The British Consul at Tabriz, in his annual report (to March 1905) published in October, however, stated that this road was not making the progress which was anticipated, owing to a serious mistake in the laying of the track through a ravine near Julfa. On Oct. 10th it was reported that a new line from Omak to Semipalatinsk was to be commenced immediately.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR IN 1905.

Fall of Port Arthur.

The official record of the captures at Port Arthur (the fall of which, as was stated in the 1905 ANNUAL, took place on Jan. 7th, 1905) showed that the number of serviceable guns captured was 528. Of gun ammunition there were 206,734 rounds; small arms numbered 36,593; small arm ammunition, 5,436,240 rounds. The prisoners included 41,641 combatants, of whom 15,307 were sick or wounded. The supplies taken comprised flour, 1,475,000 lb.; barley, 123,000 lb.; Indian corn, 23,313 lb.; rye, 2250 lb.; bread, 1,000,000 lb.; canned beef, 58,000 lb.; salt, 590,000 lb.; sugar, 33,300 lb. The *Times* correspondent at Peking, Dr. Morrison, after visiting Dalny and Port Arthur, wrote (Jan. 25th) that "no more creditable surrender has been recorded in history." He said that General Kondrachenko, who was killed on Dec. 18th, 1904, was the heart and soul of the defence, and that but for him General Stössel would have capitulated weeks before. The Japanese found 25,000 able-bodied soldiers in the fortress, well clad and well nourished. There was no failure of ammunition or of food.

North Sea Commissioners' Report.

The International Commission of Inquiry into the North Sea incident, created by the Baltic Fleet firing on a Hull fishing fleet on Oct. 21st, 1904, met in Paris (June 6th, 1905), and elected Admiral Fournier, of the French Navy, President. The other members were Vice-Admiral Sir L. Beaumont (Great Britain), Vice-Admiral Dubsoff (Russia), Rear-Admiral Davis (United States), and Admiral Baron von Spaun (Austria-Hungary). The Report of the Commission was read on Feb. 26th, 1905, by Admiral Fournier. The majority of the Commissioners declared that they lacked precise elements to identify on what objects the ships fired, but the Commissioners unanimously recognised that the boats of the flotilla committed no hostile act; and the majority of the Commissioners being of opinion that there was no torpedo-boat either among the trawlers or on the spot, the fire opened by Admiral Rozhdestvensky was not justifiable. The duration of the firing on the starboard side, even from the standpoint of the Russian version, seemed to the majority of the Commissioners to have been longer than appeared necessary; but the Commissioners were not sufficiently informed to enable them to decide

as to the continuation of the firing on the port side. The Commissioners willingly acknowledged unanimously that Admiral Rozhdestvensky personally did all he could from beginning to end to prevent the trawlers, recognised as such, from being the objects of the fire of the squadron. The Commissioners were unanimous in recognising that, after the circumstances which preceded the incident and those which give rise thereto, there was at the closing of the firing sufficient uncertainty as to the danger incurred by the section of the ships to decide the Admiral to proceed on his way. At the same time the majority of the Commissioners regretted that Admiral Rozhdestvensky, while going through the Straits of Dover, did not inform the authorities of the neighbouring maritime Powers that, having been led into open fire in the vicinity of a group of trawlers, those boats of unknown nationality required assistance. The Commissioners, in closing their report, declared that their appreciations formulated therein were not in their spirit of a nature to cast any discredit either on the military value or the sentiments of humanity of Admiral Rozhdestvensky and of the *personnel* of his squadron.

The Russian Ambassador accordingly, on March 9th, 1905, handed to Lord Lansdowne £65,000, being the amount of the indemnity due to the Hull fishermen as claimed by the British Government. The amount claimed by the Hull fishermen originally was £103,830, but the Board of Trade Commission appointed to inquire into the matter assessed the compensation justly due at £65,000.

The Position in Manchuria.

The 1905 ANNUAL left the main armies, under Oyama and Kuropatkin, facing one another from opposite sides of the Sha-ho, the Russians being entrenched on the north and the Japanese on the south bank. The Japanese front curved to the southward on both wings in the form of a rough crescent. Nothing of importance took place after the battle of the Sha-ho, in Oct. 1904, until the end of the year. The fall of Port Arthur and its evacuation on Jan. 7th, 1905, set free General Nogi's army. This was what the Japanese were waiting for. Their plans, it transpired afterwards, were already formed, but they held their hands till they could bring up Nogi's men. Another force under General Kawamura, consisting of reservists, was brought up on the right of the Japanese position. While the Japanese plans were maturing, however, two incidents occurred as the result of Russian initiative.

General Mishchenko made a cavalry raid on the Japanese communications early in January, and there was considerable fighting at and around Niu-chwang; but the raid was not pushed seriously, and the column quickly retired, having effected practically nothing. A more serious effort was made when the Russian Second Army, under General Gripenberg, 85,000 strong, with 350 guns, crossed the frozen Hun-ho and attacked the Japanese left. The village of Hei-koa-tai was taken (25th), but a splendid defence of Sandepu was made by a small Japanese force. Marshal Oyama promptly strengthened his left, and after a hard struggle (27th) drove the Russians back across the Hun-ho (29th). The casualties were estimated at—Japanese 7000, Russians 10,000.

General Gripenberg held that he had not been adequately supported by General Kuropatkin, and resigned his command of the Second Army (Feb. 3rd). It appeared afterwards that the Japanese were largely outnumbered at this time, as Nogi's force had not then come up.

The Battle of Mukden.

By Feb. 20th, however, Nogi's army was in position at Sha-hei-po, a little town west of Liau-yang, covered from the observation of the enemy by all the cavalry that could be spared. Partly on Nogi's front and partly on his right was Oku's army; Nodzu held the centre, and on the right were Kuroki, and Kawamura with his army of reservists. The Japanese line was nearly 100 miles from west to east. Kuropatkin's subordinates were—on the west, General Kaulbars, in the centre General Bilderling, and on the east, or Russian left, General Linévitch. Kuropatkin, who, it was estimated, had slightly over 400,000 men and 1500 guns at this time, believed, apparently, that the main Japanese effort would be made on this wing. Here he had at least 60,000 men strongly entrenched on the south and south-east of Fushun, 26 miles east of Mukden. This initial error on Kuropatkin's part was fatal, for the Japanese flanking movement was planned to take place on the west, and the Port Arthur troops were given the execution of the chief part of it. In order to divert attention, however, Kawamura began operations on Feb. 19th, while the frost still held and the frozen rivers were passable, this being an essential element of the Japanese plans. The first point gained was the Ching-ho-cheng defile, after crossing the Tai-tse river, and two days of fierce fighting (24th). Machuntun and Tita, fortified positions south and south-east of Fushun, were reached (28th); but Kuropatkin, more than ever convinced that the turning movement was to be in this direction, brought up his reserves to these points, and it was not till after eight days of desperate struggle that Machuntun fell (March 8th). Tita was taken (9th), and the Russians in this part of the field fled to the north of Fushun. The Fushun position was carried (10th), and the Russians then retired towards Tie-ling. Meanwhile Kuroki, on Kawamura's left, had forced his way across the Sha-ho and established touch with Kawamura. Nodzu's army, in the centre, began a tremendous artillery duel on Feb. 27th, and on the 28th Oku began his advance, and by March 6th was threatening to outflank the Russian position in the Sha-ho valley to the south-west of Mukden. He was, however, held fast by the stubborn Russian defence at this point, and only the desperate gallantry of his men defeated an attempt to pierce the Japanese line which Kuropatkin made at the crisis of the struggle. Nogi's turning movement on the west began on Feb. 26th between the Hun and the Liao rivers. He advanced without opposition at first, marching almost due north till he reached Hsin-min-lun, 33 miles west of Mukden, on March 1st. Then he swung round and marched eastwards, on a front of 15 miles, keeping touch with Oku at Lik-wan-pau, and pushing his way towards the railway, which was cut on March 8th, north of Mukden. Before this, however, Kuropatkin had seen his mistake, and realised that he was outflanked. He had made every effort to stop Nogi, but in vain,

and on March 7th he gave the order to retreat. On the 8th Nodzu crossed the Sha-ho, and swept on to the Hun, which was crossed on the 10th. Kuroki protected Nodzu's right, and Nodzu and Nogi were thus able to hammer the Russians inclosed between them. Mukden was occupied, and enormous captures of prisoners, arms, provisions, etc., were made. The battle then became a Russian rout. The Russian loss was 30,000 killed, 100,000 wounded, and about 50,000 prisoners. The Japanese casualties were stated to be 52,500. Kuropatkin's forces fled in the utmost disorder to Tie-ling, and Kuropatkin himself resigned his appointment as Commander-in-Chief (13th). Another defeat was inflicted on his forces at Tie-ling, which the Japanese occupied (16th). On the same day General Linevitch was appointed to the supreme command, and General Kuropatkin, at his own request, took over the command of General Linevitch's army.

Casualties of the War.

No further fighting of any importance took place in Manchuria. Until the end of the war there were only small skirmishes and outpost affairs recorded, with very small loss on both sides. The *Times* correspondent at Tokio estimated (July 4th), after a very careful examination of the figures, that the casualties on both sides were as follows:—

| | Japan. | Russia. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Casualties (Army) | 163,086 .. | 314,779 |
| " (Navy) | 3,670 .. | 6,000 |
| Prisoners | 646 .. | 67,701 |
| | <u>167,402</u> .. | <u>388,480</u> |

Defeat of the Baltic Fleet.

Fifteen warships of the Baltic Fleet, which left Russia in Oct. 1904, anchored at Diego Suarez on Dec. 31st, 1904, and the cruiser squadron under Admiral Fölkersahm at Fasan-dara Bay (Jan. 4th, 1905). Colliers were in waiting at Diego Suarez to coal the fleet, and much indignation was expressed in Japan at the prolonged stay of Admiral Rozhdvestvsky's ships in French waters. It was not until March 16th that they left, and on the 24th the third squadron, under Admiral Nebogatoft, which left Libau on Feb. 15th, arrived at Port Said, reaching Jibuti on April 2nd. On April 8th Rozhdvestvsky's Fleet was sighted off Singapore, and it arrived at Kamranh Bay in French Indo-China on April 12th. Japan naturally expostulated when it appeared that the Russians were using this station as a Russian naval base, and on April 26th the Fleet left, only, however, to make its way to Hon-kohe Bay, also in French waters. Having effected a junction with Nebogatoft's squadron, Admiral Rozhdvestvsky left Hon-Kohe on May 16th, and sailed for the Tsushima Straits. His ships were detected by Admiral Togo's scouts on May 27th, for Togo, it appeared, had lain *perdu* here from the beginning, feeling confident that his enemy would select this route. A fog prevailed at first, but lifted later in the day, and there was a very high sea. Before engaging, Togo signalled, "The fate of the Empire depends on this effort. Let every man do his utmost." The splendid tactics and superior gunnery of the Japanese gave them an over-

whelming victory, the fighting lasting till the afternoon of May 28th, and including a general engagement, and a torpedo attack on the night of the 27th, which broke up the defeated fleet. The result of the fight was as follows:

Russian Ships Sunk—21.

6 battleships (*Souvaroff*, *Alexander III.*, *Borodino*, *Oslabya*, *Sissoi Veliky*, and *Navarin*).

4 cruisers (*Admiral Nakhimoff*, *Dimitri Donskoi*, *Vladimir Monomakh*, *Svetlana*).

1 coast defence ship (*Admiral Oushakoff*).

5 special service ships (*Ural*, *Kamchatka*, *Ilulish*, *Anastny*, and *Russi*).

5 destroyers.

Russian Ships Captured—5.

2 battleships (*Orel* and *Nikolai I.*).

2 coast defence ships (*Admiral Apraxine* and *Admiral Seniavin*).

1 destroyer.

Russian Ships Escaped—9.

The cruiser *Almaz* and the destroyer *Bravy* reached Vladivostok, 3 cruisers (*Aurora*, *Oleg*, and *Jemchug*) fled to Manila, where they were interned; 1 cruiser (the *Izumrud*) was wrecked in Vladimir Bay; and 2 special service ships and 1 destroyer fled to Shanghai.

Admirals Rozhdvestvsky and Nebogatoft were captured, the first named being seriously wounded, and 7282 Russian sailors were taken prisoners. Admiral Fölkersahm was killed, and about 4000 men suffered the same fate.

The Japanese lost 3 torpedo boats, and had 116 killed and 538 wounded.

Naval Losses of the War.

The *Times* correspondent at Tokio, writing on July 4th, 1905, estimated the naval losses of the war as follows:—

| | Japan. | Russia. |
|---|--------|---------|
| Battleships sunk | 2 .. | 12 |
| " captured | — .. | 2 |
| " interned | — .. | 1 |
| Armoured cruisers sunk | — .. | 5 |
| Coast defence ships sunk | — .. | 1 |
| " captured | — .. | 2 |
| Cruisers sunk | 4 .. | 6 |
| " interned | — .. | 5 |
| Other ships and destroyers sunk | 6 .. | 33 |
| " " captured | — .. | 3 |
| " " interned | — .. | 13 |

Operations in Sakhalin.

A Japanese squadron landed troops on the coast of Sakhalin near Korsakovsk (July 7th), and the commander of the Russian garrison, after burning the Government buildings, withdrew northwards. In an engagement at Daline, some miles north of Korsakovsk, they were defeated with the loss of four guns, and by July 12th the Japanese were masters of all the south part of the island. Alexandrovsk, the capital, on the western coast, was occupied by another landing party (24th), and after some fighting Rykoff, forty miles inland, was taken (27th). General Ripanoff, the Military Governor, surrendered (31st), with his force of about 3200 men, and the northern part of the island was brought under Japanese control. A landing in Castries Bay on the Siberian coast was also made on July 24th,

Negotiations for Peace.

On June 8th the President of the United States sent a despatch to the Japanese and Russian Governments, in which he said that the time had come when, in the interest of all mankind, he must endeavour to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict which was being waged. He accordingly urged the Russian and Japanese Governments, not only for their own sakes, but in the interest of the whole civilised world, to open direct negotiations for peace with one another. The proposal was accepted by both Governments, and after various details had been settled, the *Peace Envoys* met on board the American naval yacht *Mayflower* in Oyster Bay (August 5th), where President Roosevelt entertained them to lunch. They then sailed for Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where they were formally received (8th) and held their first sitting (9th). The *Envoys* were: for Japan, Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Takahira, Japanese Minister to the United States; for Russia, M. (now Count) Witte, President of the Committee of Ministers, and Baron Rosen, Russian Ambassador to the United States. The Japanese terms of peace were submitted in writing (10th), and the Russian reply was handed in (12th) also in writing. It was soon known that most of the Japanese terms had been accepted, but that others were firmly rejected—viz., the cession of Sakhalin, the payment of Japan's war expenses, a proposed limitation of Russian naval forces in the Far East, and the surrender of the Russian ships interned at neutral ports. The terms were then discussed seriatim, and agreed to in detail, with the exception of those referred to above. A deadlock occurred with regard to them, and for some time it appeared that agreement was impossible. President Roosevelt intervened, and appealed directly to the Czar, with the result that some progress was made as to the question of Sakhalin, but on the other points the Czar refused to give way. Finally, the Japanese representatives, under instructions from Tokio, which were probably influenced by the conclusion of the new treaty between Great Britain and Japan on August 12th (see JAPAN), withdrew the demand for an indemnity (the amount of which was stated to be £120,000,000), the limitation of Russian naval power in the Far East, and the surrender of the interned ships, and offered to cede half of Sakhalin, and agreement was reached on those terms (29th). The great personal share which President Roosevelt had in this result was recognised on all hands, and congratulations were sent him from far and near. An armistice was agreed upon (Sept. 1st), on the understanding that it should take effect when the treaty of peace was signed, which was done on Sept. 5th. The Armistice Commissioners of both armies met at Sha ho-tsu (13th), and signed the protocol providing for the cessation of hostilities throughout Manchuria.

Text of the Treaty.

The text of the Treaty was as follows, the numbers referring to the Articles:—

I.—There shall henceforth be peace and amity between their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of All the Russias, and between their respective States and subjects.

II.—The Russian Government, acknowledging that Japan possesses in Korea paramount political, military, and economical interests, engage neither to obstruct nor interfere with the measures of guidance, protection, and control which the Government of Japan may find it necessary to take in Korea. It is understood that Russian subjects in Korea shall be treated exactly in the same manner as the subjects or citizens of other foreign Powers—that is to say, they shall be placed on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. It is also agreed that, in order to avoid all causes of misunderstanding, the two High Contracting Parties will abstain on the Russo-Korean frontier from taking any military measures which may menace the security of Russian or Korean territory.

III.—Japan and Russia mutually engage: (1) to evacuate completely and simultaneously Manchuria, except the territory affected by the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula, in conformity with the provisions of additional Article I. annexed to this Treaty; and (2) to restore entirely and completely to the exclusive administration of China all portions of Manchuria now in the occupation or under the control of the Japanese or Russian troops, with the exception of the territory above mentioned. The Government of Russia declare that they have not in Manchuria any territorial advantages or preferential or exclusive concessions in impairment of Chinese sovereignty, or inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity.

IV.—Japan and Russia reciprocally engage not to obstruct any general measures common to all countries which China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

V.—The Russian Government transfer and assign to the Government of Japan, with the consent of the Government of China, the lease of Port Arthur, Ta-lien, and adjacent territory and territorial waters, and all rights, privileges, and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease, and they also transfer and assign to the Government of Japan all public works and properties in the territory affected by the above-mentioned lease. The Government of Japan undertake that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects in the territory above referred to shall be perfectly respected.

VI.—The Russian Government engage to transfer and assign to the Government of Japan, without compensation and with the consent of the Chinese Government, the railway between Chang-chun (Kwang.cheng-tsze) and Port Arthur and all its branches, together with all rights, privileges, and properties appertaining thereto in that region, as well as all coal mines in the said region, belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway.

VII.—Japan and Russia engage to exploit their respective railways in Manchuria exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes, and in no wise for strategic purposes. It is understood that this restriction does not apply to the railway in the territory affected by the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula.

VIII.—The Governments of Japan and Russia, with a view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic, will, as soon as possible, conclude a separate convention for the regulation of their connecting railway services in Manchuria.

IX.—The Russian Government cede to the

Government of Japan in perpetuity and full sovereignty the southern portion of the Island of Sakhalin, and all islands adjacent thereto and public works and properties thereon. The 50th degree of N. latitude is adopted as the northern boundary of the ceded territory. The exact alignment of such territory shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of additional Article II. annexed to this treaty. Japan and Russia mutually agree not to construct in their respective possessions on the Island of Sakhalin or the adjacent islands any fortifications or other similar military works. They also respectively engage not to take any military measures which may impede the free navigation of the Straits of La Perouse and Tartary.

X.—It is reserved to the Russian subjects, inhabitants of the territory ceded to Japan, to sell their real property and retire to their country; but if they prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they will be maintained and protected in the full exercise of their industries and rights of property on condition of submitting to Japanese laws and jurisdiction. Japan shall have full liberty to withdraw the right of residence or to deport from such territory any inhabitants who labour under political or administrative disability. She engages, however, that the proprietary rights of such inhabitants shall be fully respected.

XI.—Russia engages to arrange with Japan for granting to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk, and Behring Seas. It is agreed that the foregoing engagement shall not affect rights already belonging to Russian or foreign subjects in those regions.

XII.—The treaty of commerce and navigation between Japan and Russia having been annulled by the war, the Governments of Japan and Russia engage to adopt as the basis of their commercial relations, pending the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce and navigation on the basis of the treaty which was in force before the present war, the system of reciprocal treatment on the footing of the most favoured nation, in which are included import and export duties, Customs formalities, transit and tonnage dues, and the admission and treatment of the agents, subjects, and vessels of one country in the territories of the other.

XIII.—As soon as possible after the present Treaty comes into force all prisoners of war shall be reciprocally restored. The Governments of Japan and Russia shall each appoint a special commissioner to take charge of prisoners. The Governments of Japan and Russia shall present to each other, as soon as possible after the delivery of prisoners has been completed, a statement of the direct expenditures respectively incurred by them for the care and maintenance of prisoners from the date of capture or surrender up to the time of death or delivery. Russia engages to repay to Japan, as soon as possible after the exchange of the statements

as above provided, the difference between the actual amount so expended by Japan and the actual amount similarly disbursed by Russia.

XIV.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of All the Russias with as little delay as possible, and in any case not later than 50 days from the date of the signature of the treaty. The formal exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington as soon as possible.

XV.—The present Treaty shall be signed in duplicate in both the English and French languages, and in case of discrepancy in interpretation the French text shall prevail.

In conformity with the provisions of Articles III. and IX., the Plenipotentiaries concluded the following additional Articles:—

I.—The Governments of Japan and Russia mutually engage to commence the withdrawal of their military forces from Manchuria simultaneously and immediately after the Treaty of Peace comes into operation; and within a period of 18 months from that date the armies of the two countries shall be completely withdrawn from Manchuria, except from the leased territory of the Liau-tung Peninsula. The forces of the two countries occupying the front positions shall be first withdrawn. The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to maintain guards to protect their respective railway lines in Manchuria. The number of such guards shall not exceed 15 per kilometre, and within that maximum number the commanders of the Japanese and Russian armies shall, by common accord, fix the number of such guards to be employed as small as possible having in view the actual requirements.

II.—As soon as possible after the present Treaty comes into force, a Commission of Delimitation, composed of an equal number of members to be appointed respectively by the two High Contracting Parties, shall on the spot mark in a permanent manner the exact boundary between the Japanese and Russian possessions on the Island of Sakhalin. The Commission shall be bound, so far as topographical considerations permit, to follow the 50th parallel of north latitude as the boundary line; and in case any deflections from that line at any points are found to be necessary, compensation will be made by correlative deflections at other points. It shall also be the duty of the said commission to prepare a list and description of the adjacent islands included in the cession; and finally the Commission shall prepare and sign maps showing the boundaries of the ceded territory. The work of the Commission shall be subject to the approval of the High Contracting Parties.

The two Emperors appended their signatures to duplicate copies of the Treaty (Oct. 14th), and formal notice was given of the exchange of ratifications.

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St. Andrews, The Most Rev. George Howard Wilkinson, D.D., Bishop of, and Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, is the son of George Wilkinson, Oswald House, Durham, and was b. 1833 and ed. at Durham School and Oriel Coll., Oxford. After holding minor appointments he became Vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton Square, '70-'83, was Select Preacher at Oxford '79-'81, and appointed Bishop of Truro '83-'91. In '93 he was appointed Bishop of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld and Dunblane, and in 1904 Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church. He has published several devotional books, "Instructions in the Devotional Life," etc. Fen House, Perth, Scotland.

St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden, of the foundation of William Ewart Gladstone. The main design of the institution, as declared by the founder, is the promotion of Divine learning in connection with the Church of England. All students, whether clerical or lay, and without restriction of communion or religion, are welcome to the opportunities it offers. The Library, for the sustentation and growth of which provision is made, includes the whole of Mr. Gladstone's personal collection, amounts to more than 35,000 volumes, and has been placed in the building erected to his memory by the nation, and opened Oct. 14th, 1902. In the Hostel attached to it, board and lodging are provided at a cost of 25s. per week. Application for admission should be made to the Warden, the Rev. Gilbert C. Joyce.

Saint-Saëns, Charles Camille, composer, organist, and pianist, was b. at Paris, Oct. 9th, 1835. He distinguished himself at the Conservatoire under Benoist, and was appointed organist of St. Méry, Paris, '53, and of the Madeleine '58-'77. He first appeared in London (as a pianist) in '71; since then his visits have been frequent. He has composed several symphonies, symphonic poems, cantatas, sacred and secular, much chamber music, and many songs. His operas include "Samson et Dalila," first heard at Weimar in '77, and brought to Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, Sept. '93, and "Henri VIII." (Paris '83 and London '98). One of his earliest successes in this country was the quaint "Danse Macabre." He received the Mus. Doc. degree at Cambridge in '94.

SALVADOR.

Salvador is an independent republic of Central America since the dissolution of the Central American Federation (which included Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador) in 1839. It is bounded on the south by the Pacific and on the north by Guatemala and Honduras, is governed by a President and a Congress of seventy Deputies, elected respectively for four years and one year, by universal suffrage. Education is free and obligatory. The army numbers only 4000 men, but there is a militia of about 25,000. The bulk of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The chief products

are coffee, indigo, sugar, rubber, and tobacco. Cotton growing now receives State encouragement. There is some mining done also. Trade is carried on chiefly with the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany.

Area, 7225 sq. m.; pop. 1,006,848, of whom about 75 per cent. are of mixed race and 25 per cent. Indians. Capital, San Salvador, pop. 60,000. Revenue, 1903, £638,468; 1904, £703,540; expenditure, 1903, £616,380; 1904, £697,790; imports, 1903, £617,695; 1904, £752,160; exports, 1903, £1,133,909; 1904, £1,382,385; external debt, estimated at £726,500, was in '99 taken over by the Salvador Railway Co., Ltd., in consideration of the transfer to it of the railways and other concessions formerly held by the Central American Public Works Co. Amount outstanding, Jan. 1st, 1905, £665,133.

President, Señor Escalon (assumed office March 1st, 1904).

Chargé d'Affaires in London, Señor Santiago Perez Triana, 21, Devonshire Terrace, Hyde Park.

British Minister (at Guatemala), Chargé d'Affaires, H. A. R. Hervey, Esq.

British Consul, W. E. Coldwell (San Salvador).
—Consul-General in Great Britain, Mr. M. J. Kelly, 8, Idol Lane, London, E.C.

Salvesen, Edward Theodore, K.C., was b. July 1857, and is a son of Mr. de Christian Salvesen, of Leith. He was ed. at the Edinburgh Collegiate School and Edinburgh Univ. (M.A., LL.B.); member of the Faculty of Advocates '80, took silk '99, and was Sheriff of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk 1901. His practice at the Bar was largely in the departments of shipping and mercantile law. Appointed Solicitor-General Jan. 1905, and later a Lord Justice of the Court of Session. He married in '86 a daughter of Lord Trayner. In politics he is a Liberal Unionist.

Sanderson, Sir Thomas H., Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, was, after gaining a competitive examination, appointed a junior clerk in the Foreign Office in 1859. He was attached to the special mission of Lord Kimberley (then Lord Wodehouse) to Denmark 1863-4, served as private secretary to Lord Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs '66-68; assisted the late Lord Tenderden in his duties as H.M.'s Agent at Geneva with reference to the *Alabama* claims, Nov. '71; was again private secretary to Lord Derby from '74 to '78, and to the late Earl Granville, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, from April '80 until June '85, was appointed an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs April '89, Permanent Under-Secretary of State Jan. '94. He will be succeeded in 1906 by Sir C. Hardinge (q.v.). Created a C.B. in '80; K.C.M.G. Aug. '87; K.C.B. '93; G.C.B. 1900; I.S.O. 1902.

SAN DOMINGO.

San Domingo is the republic which occupies the eastern end of the island of Hayti (q.v.), and was founded in 1844 after a revolution

which overthrew the Spanish rule. Area, 18,045 sq. m.; estimated pop. 650,000. It is divided into six states or provinces, and six maritime districts, and is governed by a President, chosen by an electoral college for a term of four years, and a National Congress of twenty-four members elected for two years. Capital, **San Domingo**, pop. 20,000. The inhabitants of the island are composed chiefly of mulattoes, and the Spanish language is that which is chiefly spoken. The State religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. There is said to be now some progress, and the country is being opened up by railways. Exports consist of valuable timbers, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, bananas, and sugar. Cotton is now being grown. Mining is largely in the hands of Americans. The customs duties are the main source of revenue.

Revenue, 1900-1, £478,000; expenditure (no returns); public debt, 1905, about £6,456,000; imports, 1901, £646,635; exports, £1,201,175.

President, C. F. Morales (elected June, 1904).

Consul-General in London, M. Miguel Ventura, 17, Coleman Street, E.C.

British Consuls. A. G. Vansittart (Port-au-Prince, Hayti). Vice-Consul, Mr. Gosling (San Domingo).

History 1905.

An Agreement was signed by the Dominican Government and the representatives of the United States (Jan. 20th), and a new and modified Agreement (Feb. 7th), under which the United States Government undertook to adjust all the obligations of the Dominican Government, foreign as well as domestic, itself determining the validity and amount of all pending claims; and for that purpose to take charge of the existing Custom Houses and collect all Custom House receipts. President Roosevelt sent this Agreement to the United States Senate with a message (Feb. 16th). The President stated that the public debt of **San Domingo** was, in Sept. 1904, \$32,280,000 (£6,456,000) including about \$22,000,000 due to European creditors; and explained that 45 per cent. of the customs receipts would, under the Agreement, be handed to the Dominican Government, and the remainder would be used to pay what proportion of the debts it was possible to pay on an equitable basis. The United States Senate did not sanction the Agreement, which was a good deal criticised, but on March 28th, 1905, President Roosevelt announced that, pending the action of the Senate next Session, by agreement between the two Governments, United States agents would collect the Customs revenue as proposed, and that the 53 per cent. allocated to the debt would be deposited in a New York Bank in trust for the foreign creditors, pending the ratification of the Agreement by the Senate. A decree was issued by President Morales to this effect, the National Bank of New York was designated as the depository of the Dominion revenues, and the arrangement was carried out in April, and Mr. Hollander was appointed United States Commissioner to examine all claims against the Dominican Government. The English and other creditors, whose rights had been secured by an International Arbitration award made in

July 1904, urged that such an award could not be abrogated or suspended in this fashion. In August President Roosevelt stated that the 45 per cent. of Customs produced more for the Republic than the whole revenue had previously produced, and claimed that the scheme offered *bona-fide* creditors the only really good chance of obtaining their just demands.

San Marino is an independent republic in the north-east and under the protection of Italy, surrounded by Italian territory, and governed by a Great Council of 60 members, two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents. Area, 33 sq. miles; pop. 11,002. Exports, wine, cattle, and stone.

British Consul, Major W. P. Chapman, residing at Florence.

Santos Dumont, M., is a Brazilian of means and leisure, whose ambition it is to establish that an airship for aerial navigation "is not a mere plaything but a practical invention, capable of being applied in a thoroughly useful fashion." He won the Deutsch prize, offered to the first aeronaut who should go to and return from the Eiffel Tower, the Aérostatic Park, in Paris, being the starting-point, on Oct. 10th, 1901. In November 1901 the Brazilian Congress voted him £5000 in recognition of his great services to aerostatic science. Chevalier of the Legion of Honour 1904. See AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Satow, Sir Ernest Mason, G.C.M.G., British Minister at Peking, was b. in 1843 and ed. at Mill Hill School and University College, London (B.A. Lond. '61 and Hon. Ph.D. Warburg '77). He was appointed a Student Interpreter in Japan '61, and became Secretary to the British Legation '68, Agent and Consul-General at Bangkok '84, and Minister Resident '85; transferred to Monte Video '88, Minister to Morocco '93, and to Japan '95. In 1900 he was sent as British Minister to Peking, Sir Claude MacDonald taking his place at Tokio. He was promoted to G.C.M.G. on June 26th, 1902. He has collaborated in a Handbook to Japan and a Japanese-English Dictionary. Address: British Legation, Peking.

Savings Banks (Trustee) were founded early in the nineteenth century. Regulated originally by Acts 57 Geo. III., cc. 105 & 130; now by the Act 26-7 Vict., c. 87, and amending Acts, and by regulations framed by the Lords' Commissioners of H.M. Treasury. Funds invested in banks of England and Ireland in names of Commissioners for reduction of the National Debt. In the year 1904 they were 223 in number, with 119 Branch Banks and funds amounting in the aggregate to over £61,029,000, including "special investments"—i.e. moneys invested independently of the Government. They are very successful in promoting thrift and in fostering habits of saving, especially in large towns and in Scotland, where they were formerly known as National Security Savings Banks. In '91 a Statutory Committee was appointed to exercise certain limited powers of supervision and control over them, inspecting them periodically and reporting annually to Parliament. This Committee is known as the **Trustee Savings Banks Inspection Committee**, whose Chairman is Sir Albert K. Rolit, M.P. Secretary, W. S. Cameron. Offices, 9, Serle Street, W.C.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS, 1905.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING, 1905.

Founded at York in 1831, at the suggestion of Sir D. Brewster, for the purpose of stimulating scientific inquiry and for promoting the intercourse of scientific men. The Association meets annually for a session of one week, in some large provincial town, but never in London. An annual volume is issued, containing not only the addresses and abstracts of papers communicated to the several sections, but also reports on the state of science, prepared by committees specially appointed, and often assisted by grants of money for conducting researches. Within the period 1834-94, a sum of £68,300 had been allotted by way of grants.

The 1905 meeting was held in South Africa at the special invitation of the South African Colonies, Cape Town and Johannesburg being the selected centres for the delivery of addresses to the sections, and for the reading and discussion of papers. The itinerary, however, comprised visits to Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, and Bulawayo. The inaugural meeting was held at Cape Town on Aug. 15th, and the number of members who sailed from England to attend the congress was nearly 400. The total attendance in South Africa was 2130.

In the presidential address, the first part of which was delivered at Cape Town and the second at Johannesburg, Prof. Darwin discussed the general principles involved in theories of evolution, with special reference to the world of inanimate matter, and illustrated the subject by means of various theories of the intimate constitution of matter and of cosmical evolution. The mystery of life remained as impenetrable as ever, in spite of the formulations of the theory of natural selection. The biologist, in his evolutionary speculations, did not attempt to explain life itself, but, adopting as his unit the animal as a whole, discussed its relationship to other animals and to the surrounding conditions. The physicist, on the other hand, was irresistibly impelled to form theories as to the intimate constitution of the ultimate parts of matter, and desired, further, to piece together the past histories and the future fates of planets, stars, and nebulae.

A special series of lectures was delivered at Cape Town and the other places of call as follows: Prof. E. B. Poulton, "Burchell's Discoveries in South Africa"; Mr. C. V. Boys, "Some Surface Action of Fluids"; Mr. D. Freshfield, "Mountains: the Highest Himalaya"; Col. Bruce, "Sleeping Sickness"; Prof. Ayrton, "Distribution of Power"; Prof. Arnold, "Steel as an Igneous Rock"; Mr. A. E. Shipley, "Fly-borne Diseases"; Mr. Hinks, "The Milky Way and the Clouds of Magellan"; Sir W. Crookes, "Diamonds"; Prof. J. B. Porter, "Bearing of Engineering on Mining"; Mr. Randall MacIver, "Zimbabwe."

In the Mathematical and Physical Section, the President, Prof. A. R. Forsyth, F.R.S., discoursed upon three scientific centenaries which were concurrent with the year 1905, and their significance from the historical point of view. The allusions were to Bacon's "Advancement of Learning" (1605), Halley's cometary prediction (1705), Laplace's treatise on celestial mechanics (1805), and Monge's work on the

application of algebra to geometry. Among the subjects discussed were "The Magnetic Survey of South Africa," by Profs. Beattie and Morrison; "On Lunar Radiation," by the Earl of Rosse; and "Progress of the Great African Arc of Meridian and Geodetic Survey," by Sir David Gill.

In the Chemical Section the President, Mr. G. T. Beilby, dealt with the metallic qualities of gold, and the extraction of gold from its ores. Mr. A. D. Hall opened a discussion on **Agricultural Progress**; and papers, among others, were read on "The Need for Organised Chemical Research in Cape Colony," by Mr. C. F. Juritz; and on "A Radio active Substance discovered in the Transvaal," by Mr. R. L. Cousens.

In the Geological Section the President, Prof. H. A. Miers, F.R.S., dwelt upon the application of crystallography to the solution of problems in geology. Papers on **South African geology** were much in evidence; a Report on a Traverse of the Zambesi Gorge, by Mr. G. W. Lamplugh, F.R.S., was an important contribution.

In the Zoological Section, Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S., President, entitled his address "The Distribution of African Fresh-water Fishes." Among papers read were "South African Ticks," by Dr. Nuttall; "Mimicry in South African Insects," by Prof. Poulton; and "Game Preservation in the Transvaal," by Major J. S. Hamilton.

In the Geographical Section, the President, Admiral Sir W. J. L. Wharton, F.R.S., who afterwards died at Cape Town, discoursed generally on Geography as a Science.

In the Economic Science and Statistics Section, the Rev. Dr. Cunningham gave an address dealing with unconscious assumptions in economics. Sir David Hunter, K.C.M.G., contributed a paper on "The Development and Working of Railways in the Colony of Natal."

In the Engineering Section, the President, Sir C. Scott Moncrieff, G.C.S.I., gave a comprehensive address on branches of Irrigation. Prof. Perry, F.R.S., supplied a paper on "The Strength of Winding-ropes in Mines"; contributions were, however, singularly meagre in this section.

In the Anthropological Section, the President, Prof. A. H. Haddon, F.R.S., gave an exhaustive address on the **Races of South Africa**. Mr. D. Randall MacIver discussed the ruins of Rhodesia, in which hitherto accepted views of the antiquity of the Zimbabwe were traversed.

In the Physiological Section, Col. Bruce discoursed upon "The Causation and Methods of Prevention of Stock Diseases in South Africa." Valuable discussions took place on the effect of climate upon health; and diseases prevalent in South Africa.

In the Botanical Section, the President, Mr. Harold Wager, F.R.S., entitled his address, "On Some Problems of Cell Structure and Physiology."

In the Educational Science Section, Prof. Sir R. C. Jebb, M.P., took as the subject of his remarkably informing presidential address, "University Education and National Life."

The Association tour ended with a visit to the Victoria Falls.

The Association is to meet at York in 1906, under the presidency of Prof. E. Ray Lankester, F.R.S.; and at Leicester in 1907.

General Secretaries, Major P. A. MacMahon, F.R.S.; Prof. W. A. Herdman, F.R.S. Assistant Secretary, A. Silva White. Offices, Burlington House, W.

ANTHROPOLOGY, 1905.

It appears that the arguments relating to the extreme antiquity of Man, based on the evidence of eoliths, will need serious revision in the light of recent observations by Prof. Marcellin Boule and certain other scientific authorities in France. They state that flints identical in appearance with the recognised types of eoliths are produced by mechanical means in the manufacture of cement at certain works at Mantes. Here the flints are separated from the chalk, in which they are embedded, by rotary motion in a tank of water; and among the flints deposited as a gravel at the bottom of the vessel, after suffering severe friction in the swirling water, the pseudo-eoliths are found. From this observation it is assumed that similar forms could be produced by natural means of a like character, and consequently the plateau flints cannot be accepted as evidence of human work. This view is supported by so high an authority as Prof. Gaudry, but has been opposed in this country by several writers.

The stone implements of the Thames Valley have been studied for years by Mr. A. C. Hinton and Mr. A. Kennard, who have recently proposed, in the "Proceedings of the Geologists' Association," the following classification according to relative age: eoliths, transitionals, older palæoliths, palæoliths from the 100-ft. terrace, palæoliths of the brick-earths, palæoliths of the fourth terrace, rock-shelter implements, and the Uxbridge type.

Dr. Baudouin and M. Bonnemère have presented to the Anthropological Society of Paris an interesting paper dealing with historical references to stone implements, known to old writers under such fanciful names as lightning-stones, thunder-stones, ceramnia, etc.

The discussion as to the Egyptian flint implements, usually regarded as palæolithic, has received an important contribution from Mr. H. K. Hall, of the British Museum, who describes and figures some typical forms in *Man*. In collaboration with Mr. E. R. Ayrton last winter he investigated the conditions under which they occur, and this investigation leads him to conclude that the implements are, as their form suggests, of true palæolithic age.

A collection of more than 1500 skulls from Upper Egypt, belonging to various periods from the Roman occupation to a pre-dynastic age, have been studied by Prof. Arthur Thomson and Mr. Randall, whose results have been published in a fine monograph on "The Ancient Races of the Thebaid." The early inhabitants appear not to have been homogeneous, and two races may have existed side by side in Upper Egypt, one negroid and the other non negroid. These conclusions have, however, been called in question by Dr. A. Keith.

The veteran anthropologist, Dr. John Beddoe, delivered the Huxley Memorial Lecture at the Anthropological Institute on Colour and Race. He has also contributed to the *Journal* of the Institute a paper descriptive of his method of estimating cranial capacity, or the content of a skull, from circumferential measurement,

whether on the living or the dead subject. Prof. Karl Pearson's objections to his method are fully discussed. Dr. Beddoe holds that intellectual distinction is generally the concomitant of a large brain, though exceptions are not infrequent. Big men often have large heads, and perhaps large brains, but inordinate cranial enlargement, as is well known, is apt to be accompanied by morbid tendencies.

Major C. E. Woodruff, a surgeon in the United States Army, has published a valuable work on the effects of tropical life on white men. He concludes that tropical light is enervating, for, being excessively stimulating, it causes those unaccustomed to it to use up their energy rapidly and then become practically exhausted. The distribution of man seems to be governed by isothermal boundaries, so that while a race may migrate freely in an east and west direction, the movement is very limited northwards and southwards. Those who built up the great ancient subtropical civilisations probably migrated from their proper zone, and after great efforts became exhausted and perished. The conditions for the evolution of blondness are found in a cold, dark, northern climate, probably cloudy and rainy, which the author regards as favourable to brain development. The dark, city type is said to be due to the heat and light reflected from walls and pavements being more intense than in the country. In the United States the blonds have in most parts gone out of their proper zone, and so likewise have our colonists in Australia and parts of Africa. According to Major Woodruff, they will probably degenerate, the birth-rate will diminish, and ultimately the migrated race will perish.

The study of physical anthropology in this country is likely to be advanced by the publication of an excellent text-book of "*Morphology and Anthropology*," by Mr. W. L. H. Duckworth, issued by the University of Cambridge.

A paper by Dr. Westermarck, in the *Journal* of the Anthropological Institute, deals with the belief in the Evil Eye, as it exists in Morocco. To thwart its baneful influence, it is common to extend the fingers towards the source of evil; and hence the five fingers, variously conventionalised, have become a common charm. The object of the author is to show that many Moorish patterns have their origin in this superstition.

The methods of tattooing, cranial deformation, mutilation of teeth, and other modes of personal decoration practised in the Sudan, have been described in *L'Anthropologie* by Dr. J. Decorse.

Mr. T. A. Joyce, of the Ethnographical Department of the British Museum, has described and figured in *Man* some curious figures carved in steatite from Mendiland, in West Africa. These images are valued by the natives as bringing good luck to their rice-fields. In the same journal Mr. Mullen, of the Salford Museum, describes and figures some very curious images used as fetiches in Landana, South-west Africa. They are covered with nails, screws, and knife-blades, which have been driven in by the natives to secure protection. The Report of the Anthropological Committee on the African Pigmies exhibited in London has not yet been published.

Our knowledge of the ethnology of Tibet has been greatly increased by various publications consequent on the expedition to Lhasa, especially by the work of Col. Waddell. It is

interesting to note that the peculiarities of Tibetan speech are said to be due to the inclemency of the climate, most of the words being capable of pronunciation with the mouth half-closed against the cold.

ASTRONOMY, 1905.

The most important solar phenomena of the year relate to the large sun-spots and the total solar eclipse of August 30th. On Jan. 1st an ordinary spot appeared on the sun, and passed across the disc without any unusual activity; but at its second appearance, on Jan. 28th, it had developed enormously, and finally occupied $\frac{3}{10}$ of the sun's visible surface. It crossed the central meridian about midnight on Feb. 3rd, when a moderate disturbance of the magnets was noted at Greenwich. It appeared for the third time on Feb. 25th, crossing the meridian on March 1st, when another disturbance of the magnets was noticed. The spectrum of this spot was well observed by Prof. Fowler, who was fortunate in making observations during a period of great activity between 9.45 and 10 a.m. on Feb. 2nd. The bright C and F lines over the umbra itself occupied their normal position, but as the outside of the principal umbra was reached they became displaced towards the red; the line D_3 also changed from a prominent bright line over the umbra to a dark, cloudy appearance on the outside of the umbra, while on the preceding side of the umbra the Fraunhofer lines were either obliterated or reversed. All the bright-line phenomena Prof. Fowler ascribes to the presence over the spot of prominences of varying activity. The whole spectroscopic appearances observed tended to show that the darkness of the spot was really due to absorption by gases rather than to defective radiation or absorption by liquid or solid matter. The spot of October was easily seen with the naked eye.

The central line of totality of the total solar eclipse of Aug. 30th passed over Labrador, Spain, Majorca, Algeria, Tripoli, and Egypt, and organised expeditions were stationed at various places along this route. In addition, special steamers were run for the accommodation of many persons interested in the phenomena. The Canadian Government organised an expedition to be located about 100 miles north of the Strait of Belle Isle, on the Labrador coast, and invited Mr. Maunder, of Greenwich Observatory, to join it. Unfortunately clouds obscured the sun, and the chance of comparing photos taken at this end with those taken in Egypt was lost. At Oropesa, in Spain, Father Cortie, of Stonyhurst, secured some fine photos on a scale of 2.1 in. to the solar diameter, and four plates giving images of the corona and spectra of the corona and prominences. Another Jesuit party at Tortosa secured many drawings and a store of electric, magnetic, and meteorological data. Prof. Larmor was stationed on the Orient steamer *Ortona* near the east coast of Spain, and noted that the darkness was not intense. Dark shadow-bands from six to eight inches wide and separated some eighteen inches were seen, after totality, rippling along the deck parallel to the strip of the sun after totality and travelling in the direction of the shadow. At Palma, in Majorca, Sir Norman Lockyer's party were only partially successful, while in other parts of the island good photos were obtained. At Guelma, in Algeria, Mr. Newall

was very fortunate in securing a photo of the flash spectrum with a very high dispersion, and photos showing polarisation phenomena tending to show that while the straight radial streamers shine with reflected light, the arched formations which accompany the prominences shine by direct light. At Tripoli Prof. Todd secured some good photos and made observations of the shadow-bands. These bands were seen some ten minutes before totality; they were narrow and wavering, moving swifter than one could walk. At Alcalá Prof. Moyer saw the shadow-bands for three minutes before and three minutes after totality, but failed to see them during total phase: greyish wavy ribbons, two inches wide and separated some three or four inches, with a slow motion of one or two inches per second. The Greenwich expedition was located at Sfax on the coast about 150 miles south of Tunis. Sir William Christie obtained some excellent photos on a scale of four inches to the sun's diameter. These show minute details of the corona and prominences, which support the evidence obtained in recent eclipses for a connection between prominences and the arched formations of the corona. There is also a prominent dark ray shown. Mr. Dyson was also successful with his spectrographs, which show two lines not previously observed in the corona—viz. at λ 5117 and λ 5536. At Assouan, in Egypt, were Russian, American, and British expeditions, and the weather was perfect. Prof. Hussey, of the Lick Observatory, is satisfied with his results, and Prof. Turner, of Oxford, has secured some photos of the corona establishing polarisation effects. Shadow-bands of moderate velocity were observed both before and after totality.

At this early stage our definite results may be summarised. The general appearance of the eclipse was less interesting than that of 1900, perhaps owing to the almost symmetrical arrangement of the corona. The most remarkable features visible to the naked eye were the streamers near the south pole of the sun, which extended some 80' from the limb; and an enormous prominence in the N.E. accompanied by the arched coronal streamers, which appear somehow connected with prominence activity, and shine, according to Newall's observations, with inherent light. A vast fund of magnetic, electric, meteorological, and polarisation material has been gathered, and Mr. Dyson has added two new lines to the coronal spectrum. At totality the light of the corona was intense, and M. Moyer states that the general illumination on the earth was brighter than that on a full-moon night. Only Venus and Regulus were visible to the naked eye, the sky being grey, not dark, with a yellow fringe in the south. The shape of the corona was just as predicted for a period of sun-spot maximum.

The second meeting of the International Union for Co-operation in Solar Research took place at New College, Oxford, Sept. 27th-29th. The necessity for co-operation was unanimously agreed to, and several resolutions were passed tending to that end, the chief being No. 4, which proposes forthwith to organise such co-operation in two branches—(a) the study of the spectra of spots; (b) the study of the records, by means of the H and K light, of phenomena of the solar atmosphere.

Two new satellites to Jupiter have been added by Perrine, of the Lick Observatory. J. vi. was found on Dec. 3rd, 1904, and J. vii. on Jan. 2nd,

1905. They are both about the same distance (7,000,000 miles) from Jupiter, and appear as 14th-magnitude stars. And W. H. Pickering has added a tenth satellite to Saturn, with a period of about twenty-two days. A faint comet was discovered by M. Giacobini at Nice on March 26th.

Among future events are a total eclipse of the moon on Feb. 8th, and another on Aug. 3rd, both invisible at Greenwich. Occultation of Aldebaran by the moon, Feb. 3rd, 5h. 23m. (even.); March 30th, 8h. 56m. (morn.); Sept. 10th, 2h. 47m. (morn.).

Books of Reference.—"Astronomy for Everybody" (Newcomb), 7s. 6d.; "Astronomy without a Telescope" (Maunder), 5s.; "Problems in Astro-physics" (Clerke), 20s.; "General Astronomy" (Young); and for current literature *The Observatory*; *Monthly Notices of the R.A.S.*; *Popular Astronomy* (American); *Astronomische Nachrichten* (Continental).

For Societies see pp. 542-4.

BIOLOGY, 1905.

The investigations of the Mediterranean Fever Commission, carried on under the superintendence of a sub-committee of the Royal Society's Tropical Diseases Committee (Chairman, Col. Bruce, C.B.), reported concerning the causation and prevention of a fever, prevalent in Malta among the naval and military forces and the civil population, and induced by a particular micro-organism, *Micrococcus melitensis*, first discovered by Bruce in 1887. According to a report of this Commission, issued in Aug. 1905, it appears to be established that goats are susceptible to Mediterranean fever, and that, through the medium of the animal's milk, the disease is communicated to the human subject. Herds of goats furnish the staple source of milk supply in Malta. The Commission's work illustrates the fruitful results that may ensue from properly directed research under present-day biological training.

Of cognate interest is the problem of sleeping sickness (see ed. 1905). In the early part of the year, Prof. E. A. Minchin, a competent zoologist, was sent to Entebbe, Uganda, as an additional observer, and his conclusions are awaited with interest. As a remedy, the action of arsenic *in vita* on the parasitic organism (*Trypanosoma gambiense*) is, it appears, only partial. The spread of the disease to the hitherto "clean" fly-belt area on Lake Albert and the Nile is reported. A valuable map, showing the distribution in Africa of species of tsetse flies as at present known, has been issued by Mr. E. E. Austen, of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.). Consult reports of the Sleeping Sickness Commission, No. VI., 1905.

The annual Croonian Lecture of the Royal Society was delivered by Mr. W. B. Hardy, F.R.S., on "The Globulins"; the Bakerian Lecture by Dr. Horace T. Brown, F.R.S., on "The Reception and Utilisation of Energy by the Green Leaf." The Society's gold Royal medal was awarded to Professor C. Scott Sherrington, F.R.S., for his work on the central nervous system, specially in relation to reflex action. The Linnean Society's gold medal was awarded to Prof. Eduard Strasburger, of Bonn, the eminent botanist.

Mr. J. Butler Burke made a pronouncement (*Nature*, May 1905) respecting the result of experiments carried out by him in the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, as to the effect, or so-

called "spontaneous action," of radium chloride and radium bromide upon a gelatin medium, the latter of the kind commonly in use for bacterial cultures. Under certain conditions, which need not be specified here, microscopic culture-like "growths" of elementary form were observed, which sprang up, as it were, *de novo*; and, according to Mr. Burke, a careful and prolonged examination of their structure, behaviour, and development afforded belief that they were highly organised bodies, although not bacteria. To these bodies was assigned the name of radiobes. "The growth," said Mr. Burke, "is from the minutest visible speck to two clots, then a dumbbell-shaped appearance, later more like frog's spawn, and so on through various stages until it reaches a shape largely different from its previous form, when it divides and loses its individuality, and ultimately becomes resolved into minute crystals, possibly of uric acid." Into the field of criticism and of controversy which surged around these statements we do not enter. It is, however, necessary to say, as regards a question of priority advanced, that the French scientist, M. Raphael Dubois, lecturing at Lyons University on Nov. 4th, 1904, explicitly referred to experiments that he had made in which the cycle of changes induced by a radiferous salt in association with gelatin was noted and detailed. The growths in this case were called *éobes*. Mr. Burke has avowed that he was totally unaware of the progress of experiments by another observer of the same character as his own.

More germane, however, to the general inquiry is the recent announcement (Dubois) that the phenomena can be produced by non-radiferous chloride of barium; and, again, Rudge (*Nature*, Oct and Nov.) mentions experiments showing the effect of pure barium salts on the gelatin. The growths were just as easily obtained as with the radium preparation. Consult, in connection, "L'Évolution de la Matière," by M. Gustave Le Bon, and *Fortnightly Review*.

Dr. Horace T. Brown, F.R.S., and Mr. F. Escombe published an account of their valuable investigations on some of the physiological processes of green leaves; and the former, in collaboration with Mr. W. E. Wilson, of researches on the thermal emissivity of a green leaf. This it is possible to determine both from "still air" conditions and from any given velocity of an air current, provided the weight of water transpired per unit-area and unit-time is known, and also the temperature difference involved.

Prof. J. Larmor, Sec. Royal Society, furnished a note on the mechanics of the ascent of sap in trees (*Proc. Roy. Soc.*), which, coming from a physicist, should give fruitful thought to the botanist. His position is, that nothing abnormal from the passive mechanical point of view need be involved in this or other vital phenomena.

Considerable interest attached to the circumstance that at last Dr. H. C. Bastian, F.R.S., has been privileged to put on record, also in the above-quoted source, his evidence for the occurrence of heterogenesis. He claims to have established the heterogenetic origin of different kinds of ciliated infusoria from the eggs of one and the same rotifer.

Two interesting publications were Capt. Scott's "Voyage of the *Discovery*," and "My Life: a Record of Events and Opinions," by Mr. Alired Russel Wallace, F.R.S.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS, 1905.

The position with reference to the acceptance or otherwise of the N-rays of Prof. Blondlot (see edition 1905) remains much where it was. Prof. Blondlot, however, in an article in the *Revue Générale des Sciences*, recapitulated his propositions, and claimed to have made more than a hundred experiments establishing their identity.

The Hon. R. J. Strutt investigated the amount of uranium, radium, thorium and helium in as many radio-active minerals as were available. Mr. B. Boltwood's measurements (*American Journal of Science*), indicating that the amount of radium in a mineral is proportional to the uranium, were confirmed. Also, he has shown that all the thorium minerals contained uranium and radium, and the suggestion is put forth that the helium of minerals is probably produced more by thorium than by radium. With reference to the medical aspects of radium and its possible uses in the cure of disease, Mr. Strutt thinks that the experiment might be tried of giving baths of weak radium solution, which would be more potent by far than the richest mineral waters as a test of medicinal value.

Prof. Tommasina, of Geneva, claims to have discovered a mode of imparting radio-activity to organised bodies, such as, for example, living animals and plants, without the use of radium or any similar radio-active substance. He also claims to have observed by means of the electro-scope that certain animals and plants possess an inherent radio-active capacity. He read a paper on the subject at the Liège Congress.

An International Congress of Radiology and Ionisation, the first of its kind, met at Liège in the autumn, under the presidency of Prof. Kuborn. Many valuable papers were read, and the proceedings are to be embodied in an official *Comptes-Rendus*. Among resolutions passed were (1) That an international commission for examining all questions of general interest relative to radio-active substances shall be instituted; (2) That it shall organise periodically international congresses, to meet every five years, and shall also be empowered to convene the congress in extraordinary session.

The discovery of any new source for the mineral thorium, so much in demand for the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles, is naturally a matter of considerable interest. Prof. Dunstan, F.R.S., has shown (*Proc. Roy. Soc.*, July 10th) that certain mineral specimens collected in Ceylon during a survey in 1903 contain this factor. He has given the name *thorianite* to the substance, whose composition is expressed by the symbol ThO_2 . The material occurs in small cube-like crystals in the beds of streams, and furnishes a satisfactory source of pure thoria. Consignments have, it is said, attained a market price of £1500 per ton.

Sir Norman Lockyer has published the results of investigations of the spectrum of the rare element *scandium*, in which he supplies an analysis of the scandium lines with reference to their intensities, and appearance or non-appearance in the solar spectrum. Also a table showing the lines in the chromosphere of the sun probably due either wholly or partially to scandium.

The Copley medal of the Royal Society was awarded to the eminent Russian chemist, Prof. Dimitri Mendeléeff for his contributions to Chemical and Physical Science. The Sir Humphry Davy medal of the Society was awarded to Prof. Albert Ladenburg, of Breslau, for his researches in organic chemistry, especially in connection with the synthesis of the natural alkaloids. The Society's Gold Royal Medal was awarded to Prof. J. H. Poynting, F.R.S., for his researches in physical science, especially in connection with the constant of gravitation and the theories of electrodynamics and radiation.

The sixth International Congress of Applied Chemistry will be held in Rome in April 1906, during Easter week. President, Prof. E. Paternò, Rome.

The Chemical Society established a new publication, "Annual Reports on the Progress of Chemistry," which cannot fail to be of great service as a yearly epitome. Attention should be drawn also to "Practical Methods of Electro-chemistry," by F. M. Perkin. Consult *Journal of the Chemical Society*, *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*, *Nature*, and *Proceedings of the Royal Society*.

Prof. E. Rutherford followed up previous experiments on slow transformations of radium, and contributed an illuminating paper to the *Philosophical Magazine* on the variation of activity of the different products with time, and the isolation of a new product. There are now three radium products, called respectively radium D, E, F. The physical and chemical properties of each have been tabulated. The view (F. Soddy) that lead is the final end product of the transformation of radium is, Prof. Rutherford says, supported by the fact that lead is always found in the radio-active minerals in about the amount to be theoretically expected from the content of uranium. A contribution of distinct interest by Prof. R. W. Wood (*ibid.*) related to the scintillations of phosphorescent zinc sulphide under the bombardment of radium, familiar through Sir W. Crookes's spinthariscopes (see ed. 1904). The duration of the flashes from the bombarded surface was found to be somewhere between $\frac{1}{10000}$ and $\frac{1}{20000}$ of a second. The question of the cause of the flash is discussed in the light of the view taken by Crookes and by Becquerel.

Prof. A. M. Worthington recorded an experiment devised to ascertain whether any difference could be detected between space at a high electrical potential and space at a low potential. The point was determined by observing the velocities of light passing through two open brass tubes, each 5 ft. long, the interiors of which fulfilled the above electrical conditions. The light selected was that given by a Cooper-Hewitt mercury-vapour lamp. Using a Wimshurst induction machine, a potential difference was established between the two tubes, ascertained to be about 60,000 volts. The outcome of the experiment afforded ground for the conclusion that a difference of potential of the above voltage did not, in the given lengths of air, produce any appreciable retardation in the passage of the light.

Dr. Hahn, using the Dunstan thorianite, obtained a crystalline precipitate markedly radio-active, glowing in the dark, though feet 17

and capable of imparting bright luminosity to either platino-cyanide or zinc sulphide screens. Whether the substance is a constant radioactive constituent of thorium preparations, or whether it is another new radio-active element, remained undecided at the date of his examination of the material. (See *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, A 508, May 1905.) But Sir W. Ramsay believes that he has actually isolated a new element from thorium answerable for the radio-activity of that mineral (*Le Radium*, Oct. 1905), and to this he gives the name **radio-thorium**. The same author performed an experiment which shows a remarkable action of actinium (so called by Debierne, but by Giesel emanium). This substance evolves an emanation, lasting a few seconds only, and this, when it impinges upon a sensitive zinc sulphide screen, renders the latter luminous. The luminosity, strangely enough, can be "blown away," and in a second or two will reappear.

The medical aspects of radium, more particularly in regard to the treatment of cancer, remain in the experimental stage. An authoritative article in *Nature* (April 20th, 1905) stated that the fact is recognised that relief may be afforded in some cases which are beyond operation; but that nothing has yet been reported which will warrant a surgeon using radium in a case of cancer where there is a possibility of complete removal by the knife.

The periodical *Le Radium* provides a summary of the progress of radiography.

Lord Blythswood and Mr. H. S. Allen, following up Sir James Dewar's work (see ed. 1905) on the absorption of gases by cocoanut charcoal when cooled to a very low temperature, contributed results of great interest. With the adoption of liquid air as the cooling agent, they obtained a high degree of exhaustion in electric discharge-tubes with the aid of a pump. The experiments show that the method, a rapid one moreover, may be satisfactorily applied to the exhaustion of large receivers, and they anticipate that important commercial applications will arise.

The **British Optical Congress**, held in London, was one of the features of the year, and was combined with an exhibition of optical and scientific instruments of home manufacture. A magnetic survey of the North Pacific Ocean has been initiated under American auspices, aided by an allocation of money from the funds of the Carnegie Institution, Washington.

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS, 1905.

A better and brisker state of affairs prevailed during 1905, and there was a generally more hopeful tone than in 1904—owing, no doubt, to the steadily improving trade conditions throughout the country. As regards electricity supply undertakings, the steadily increasing demand for electricity, more especially for motive-power purposes, caused considerable extensions of existing works, and consequently the large engineering workshops had more work in hand. The following table gives the latest obtainable data respecting the number and state of progress of the **English Provisional Orders** granted up to and including 1905:—

| | Local Authorities. | | Companies. | | Total. | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|---------|----------------|
| | Orders. | Under-takings. | Orders. | Under-takings. | Orders. | Under-takings. |
| 1. Works in operation . | 280 | 244 | 218 | 136 | 498 | 380 |
| 2. Works in course of construction | 92 | 90 | 42 | 39 | 134 | 129 |
| 3. Works not yet decided upon | 106 | — | 30 | — | 136 | — |
| Total . . | 478 | 334 | 290 | 175 | 768 | 509 |

Two new forms of lamps are being developed. The "**Tantalum**" has its filament composed of metallic tantalum, successfully reduced from the double fluoride of potassium and tantalum by Dr. Von Bolton. Its electrical resistance increases with its temperature, and consequently the light from lamps composed of this material is not nearly so susceptible to pressure variation. For 110 volts and 24 candles the lamp has a filament 25 in. long, .05 mm. diameter, and is wound on a special spider. One pound of tantalum will make more than 20,000 such lamps. Its consumption of electricity is at the rate of 1.6 watts per candle-power, as against from 3 to 4 watts for the carbon lamp. The "**Osmium**" lamp is the invention of Dr. Aur Von Welsbache (the inventor of the gas mantle), and is an oxide, not a metallic filament like the Tantalum lamp; but, from an electrical point of view, it behaves very like the latter. It is, however, very fragile, and is not made for pressures higher than 55 volts. However, it is perfectly satisfactory for many uses, and gives a beautiful light at a slightly lower specific consumption than the Tantalum lamp.

The further development of the "**Flame**" arc lamp bids fair to revolutionise street lighting. Lamps of this type can now be procured to burn for 40 hours without re-carboning, with a steady light, free from that annoying scintillation that seemed an inseparable attribute of the early forms of the lamp; and, approximately, the light is double that of an ordinary arc lamp, with only half the consumption.

Exhibitions, etc.

A very successful Electrical Exhibition was held at "**Olympia**" during September and October, the object being to initiate the public into the many and various modern applications of electricity and to point the economy of its use. Numerous electrical exhibitions were also held all over the country, organised by local supply undertakings with the same object in view.

The Hughes medal of the Royal Society was awarded to Professor Augusto Righi for his experimental researches in electrostatic science, including electric vibrations.

Power Undertakings.

The following table shows the state of progress of the various Electrical Power Supply Acts:—

| Title. | Date of Act. | Area of Supply. | Date Supply started. |
|--|--------------|-----------------|---|
| Belfast and North-East Ireland Electricity and Power Gas | 1904 | sq. miles. | — |
| Carmarthenshire Electric Power Co. | 1903 | — | — |
| Central Electric Supply Co. | 1899 | — | Nov. 1902. |
| Chatham and District Light Railways Co. | 1903 | — | — |
| Cleveland and Durham County Electric Power. | 1901 | 820 | Works in course of construction. |
| Clyde Valley Electrical Power | 1903 | — | — |
| Cornwall Electric Power | 1904 | — | June 1905. |
| County of Durham Electric Power Supply | 1902 | 1100 | — |
| Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Electric Power | 1900 | 250 | Dec. 1901. |
| Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Electric Power | 1901 | 1570 | May 1903. |
| " " " " | 1902 | — | — |
| " " " " | 1904 | — | — |
| Fife Electric Power | 1903 | 504 | 1904. |
| Gloucestershire Electric Power | 1902 | 330 | — |
| Kensington and Notting Hill Electric Light Co. | 1899 | — | 1901. |
| Kent Electric Power | 1902 | 1484 | — |
| Lancashire Electric Power | 1900 | 1000 | Oct. 1905. |
| " " " " | 1904 | — | — |
| Leicestershire and Warwickshire Electric Power | 1902 | 1340 | Works in course of construction. |
| Loch Leven Water Power " " | 1904 | — | — |
| " " " " (Amendment) | 1901 | — | — |
| Lothians Electric Power | 1904 | — | — |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne Electric Supply Co. | 1904 | — | — |
| " " " " | 1900 | 380 | Jan. 1901. |
| " " " " | 1902 | — | — |
| " " " " | 1903 | — | — |
| North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply | 1900 | 325 | July 1901. |
| " " " " | 1902 | — | — |
| " " " " | 1903 | — | Generating works transferred Feb. 1904. |
| North Wales Electric Power | 1904 | — | — |
| North-Western Electricity and Power Gas | 1903 | — | — |
| " " " " | 1904 | — | — |
| Scottish Central Electric Power | 1903 | 400 | Works in course of construction. |
| Shannon Water and Electric Power | 1901 | 2830 | — |
| Shropshire and Worcestershire Electric Power | 1903 | — | — |
| Somerset and District Electric Power | 1903 | — | — |
| South Wales Electrical Power Distributing Co. | 1900 | 1050 | Sept. 1902. |
| " " " " | 1902 | — | — |
| Stalybridge, Hyde, Mossley and Dukinfield Tramways and Electricity Board | 1901 | 30 | June 1904. |
| Walker and Wallsend Union Gas Co's. Electric Lighting | 1899 | 42 | Jan. 1901. |
| West Cumberland Electric Tramways | 1901 | — | — |
| " " " " | 1903 | — | — |
| Yorkshire Electric Power Act " | 1901 | 1800 | Dec. 1904. |

The Clyde Valley Electric Power Co., Ltd., opened their works in June 1905. Two stations have been erected—one at Yoker, on the banks of the river Clyde, about 5 miles from Glasgow and the other at Motherwell, situated 15 miles from Glasgow, about 400 yds. from the river Clyde and 140 ft. above its level. Both stations are of the same size and almost identical in arrangements. They each contain two Westinghouse-Parsons steam turbo alternators of 2000 k.w. normal capacity, capable of being temporarily loaded to 3000 k.w. They generate three-phase current at 11,000 volts 25 cycles. The Lancashire Electric Power Co. opened their power station at Ratcliffe in October 1905. The station is on a plot of land 20 acres in extent, leased from the Earl of Derby, on the left bank of the river Irwell, and is contiguous on the other side to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. It also adjoins the Outwood pit of Messrs. Thomas Fletcher & Co. Ltd.,

and is thus sure of an abundant coal and water supply. The station is equipped at present with four Curtis turbo generators, each having a capacity of 2000 k.w., and supplying three-phase current at 10,000 volts 50 cycles. This, however, is regarded merely as a nucleus, and it is intended to increase it many times the present size very shortly.

An Incorporated Association of Electric Power Companies has been registered "to encourage, expedite and facilitate the development of the industry of supplying electrical energy for power, light and other purposes," and to protect the interests and further the objects of companies or persons possessed of Electrical Power Supply Acts.

Electrical Tramways.

Of the Tramways schemes opened during 1905 the most notable are the Hastings and Erith.

The **Hastings undertaking** opened in the latter part of the year—a circular route (about 16 miles) through Baldslow and Ore with branches, and, when complete, the line will be over 30 miles in extent. High-pressure (6600 volts 25 cycles) three-phase current is generated at the power-house situated at Ore Valley, Hastings, by three 300 k.w. alternators, coupled to high speed triple-expansion engines. The current is transformed to 500 volt continuous at sub-stations, one of which, erected at Silverhill, is now in operation. The line is owned and worked by the Hastings and District Tramways Co. The **Erith Municipal Tramway Undertaking** was inaugurated on August 26th. Nearly five miles of double track are now laid, and three more miles authorised—about one mile of the latter having to be constructed by the London County Council to connect to their own. The system is three-phase, 3000 volts 50 cycles.

Experience gained by the many systems in operation is bringing to light the fact that it is only those schemes which have a very large and frequent traffic that can be made to pay; and in many small and in even moderately large towns where tramway schemes have been inaugurated in the full expectation of a lucrative business, disappointment has resulted. The wear and tear of an electric tramway, especially on the rails, has been somewhat underestimated, and it is quite doubtful whether a number of undertakings are putting by enough to cover this. Another notable result of a rapid and comprehensive tramway service has been met with in Glasgow and Leeds. It is found that the annual increase in the population within the City boundaries is very rapidly falling off, such falling off being attributed to the tramways very cheaply and rapidly taking the workers to clearer air and cheaper rates outside the city. To set against this, however, it must be borne in mind that both these tramway concerns are handing over very considerable sums to the relief of the rates: Glasgow in 1904 made a net profit of £253,102, and Leeds £71,087.

The two principal railways in England operated electrically—namely, the Tyneside lines of the North Eastern, and the Liverpool-Southport lines of the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway Co.—completed their first year's working in May 1905, and both reported a large increase in passenger traffic, and were very well satisfied with the results of the conversion, especially as regards the increased frequency of the service, speed, and the economy of terminal accommodation, due to the fact that an electric train can travel in either direction without any shunting being required. The increased speed is due more to the better acceleration at starting than to the actual speed when running.

Electric Traction on the Metropolitan and District Railways came into operation early in the year, but, as it is still intermixed with steam traction (which necessarily controls the pace) it is not yet being worked to the full advantage. It is, however, evident to all that the electric trains are very much quicker in getting away from the stations.

No definite sign has yet appeared of the main-line railway companies adopting electric traction, except the London, Brighton & South Coast Co., which decided to equip as an experiment a length of their line from Battersea to Peckham Rye with a single-phase alternating current system. The advantages of this system

were pointed out under this heading in the 1905 Annual, and it may be of interest here to give a list of the lines in operation or proposed to be operated on this system:—

| Name of Railway. | Opened for Single Phase Traction. |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Interworks Railway, Pittsburg | 1902 |
| Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railway | Dec. 30th, 1904 |
| Fort Wayne, Decatur and Springfield Railway | Not open |
| Warren and Jamestown Street Railway | " |
| Rome—Civita Castellana Railway | " |
| Philadelphia, Coalsville and Lancaster Passenger Railway | " |
| Atlanta Inter-urban Railway | " |
| Sheboygan Elkhart Railway and Electric Co. | " |
| Westmoreland County Railway Co. | March 3rd, 1905 |
| Long Island Railway | — |
| Villejo, Benico and Napa Valley Traction Co. | — |
| Swedish State Railway, Experimental Line | — |
| Bergamo Valle, Brembana Railway | Not open |

It will be seen that there is not much experience gained up to now, and it is not surprising that capitalists still hesitate to make the experiment on a large scale, especially as the subject is still being hotly debated by experts.

The large number of traction undertakings controlled by the British Electric Traction Co. now operate 432 miles of route. The number of passengers carried in 1904, according to the Company's report, was 243,640,521, and the aggregate traffic receipts rose to £1,264,061, representing an average fare of 1½d. per passenger as compared with 1½d. in 1903. Although the weather improved, its effect was neutralised by wide-spread depression in trade, which makes it necessary for large numbers of the population to save tramway fares as one of the most obvious and simple economies. There are indications of two important developments of policy in the report. The prominence given to the very profitable Auckland (New Zealand) Undertaking, and to the formation of a company for supplying light and power and working tramways in Bombay with an initial capital of £1,200,000, suggest that the B. E. T. Co. will seek fresh outlets for its enterprise abroad; while at home the definite step of forming a subsidiary company, to provide services of motor omnibuses in conjunction with the Company's tramways, will be watched with keen interest. The great systems gradually being developed in the Birmingham district, and in the northern and southern suburbs of London continue to show promising results. Mutual running powers have been settled with the Birmingham Corporation. The total capital of the Company is now £4,774,823, and the dividend for the year is 6 per cent. The report contains particulars of a Superannuation Fund, with an amount invested of over £10,000, a Friendly Society with a membership of 2002, and a recently constituted Provident Fund.

Comparative Table of Four Years' Working, British Electric Traction Co.

| | Mar. 1901-2. | Mar. 1902-3. | Mar. 1903-4. | Mar. 1904-5. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Passengers carried | 97,671,747 | 170,340,465 | 219,714,189 | 242,640,521 |
| Route mileage | 294 | 360 | 396 | 432 |
| Passengers carried per route-mile. . | 332,217 | 473,168 | 554,834 | 561,668 |
| Traffic Receipts | £ 563,360 | £ 922,635 | £ 1,162,005 | £ 1,264,061 |
| Traffic Receipts per route-mile . . | 1916 | 2563 | 2934 | 2926 |
| Share Capital paid up | 2,000,000 | 2,758,615 | 2,897,366 | 2,947,380 |
| Debentures Issued paid up | 810,906 | 1,059,572 | 1,471,178 | 1,827,443 |
| Total | 2,810,906 | 3,818,187 | 4,388,544 | 4,774,823 |
| Total of Reserve Fund | 459,705 | 550,042 | 580,085 | 597,898 |
| Investments | 2,332,932 | 3,159,658 | 3,966,187 | 4,203,708 |
| Gross Profit | 203,270 | 238,961 | 290,123 | 260,611 |
| General and Special Expenses * . | 13,412 | 13,073 | 9987 | 5480 |
| Debenture and other Interest . . . | 34,003 | 45,165 | 73,820 | 88,604 |
| Preference Dividend | 54,747 | 74,760 | 92,896 | 93,766 |
| Ordinary Dividend | 71,511 | 105,437 | 79,980 | 79,980 |
| Reserve—Amounts written off, etc. . | 23,510 | 3052 | 20,202 | 15,931 |
| Carried forward | 27,438 | 24,912 | 38,148 | 14,996 |

* Being balance of administrative and other expenses after arriving at Gross Profit.

Progress Abroad

Germany has added 69 Supply Stations, bringing the total up to 1028, the total lamp connections being 3,000,000—8 c.p.lamps. 110,000 10 ampère arc lamps and 263,000 horse-power of electric motors. Of the 1028 stations in operation 384 were less than 100 k.w. each.

An interesting comparison was published by the *Engineering Diary* of the cost of the production of electricity between six towns in Great Britain—viz., Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol; and six in Germany—viz., Hamburg, Munich, Leipsig, Breslau, Cologne, Frankfurt. The average cost per unit sold of the six British towns was 1'22d., and that of the German towns 1'05d.; the average price obtained per unit 2'82d. and 3'3d.; and the average capacity of the stations in kilowatts 12,792 and 809, respectively. In these comparisons the value of the mark is taken as equivalent to one shilling.

Steam Turbines.

Wherever large powers are required the steam turbine is now being almost universally employed as the prime mover. There are very many different types of Steam Turbines, including the Curtis, De Laval, Parsons, Westinghouse-Parsons, Hamilton-Holzwarth, Allis-Chalmers, and the Zoelly: probably the type most universally in use being the Parsons. The advantages are as follows: Very much less foundations, floor space, and housing required, with a consequent reduction of capital expended. For 1000 k.w. sets and upwards, and with high vacuum, the economy is very much better than with reciprocating engines; there is an absolutely even turning-moment, which is a very important factor in driving alternating current generators operating synchronous machinery; it also renders the set practically free of vibration, and, as there are no internal rubbing surfaces, no internal lubrication is required—which not only means a saving in oil, but results in the water from the condensers being free from oil or any foreign matter, rendering

it ideal for boiler feed. No very great advantage, however, from a fuel consumption point of view is derived from the use of steam turbines below 1000 k.w. capacity; but from this size upwards all those enumerated above have been realised to a very great extent. It will be noticed that practically all the large power schemes erected, or in course of construction, are employing the steam turbine.

Administrative County of London Power Bill.

The Administrative County of London Electric Power Co. promoted a bill empowering them to supply electricity in bulk over a large portion of the County of London, the object being not only to supply direct to the consumer in districts not already provided with mains, but also to supply to the existing undertakings in bulk. The contention is that by the use of very large steam-driven turbine generators, supplying on an enormous scale, they can supply even the comparatively large London undertakings at a much lower cost than they can generate themselves. A considerable amount of evidence was produced in support of their claims, and in the early stages of the appeal a very strenuous opposition to the scheme was made by the companies and corporations affected, but this latter was considerably reduced in the later stages, and finally the bill passed through Committee, though it could not be further proceeded with in the 1905 Session. (See Session, sect. 48.) The figures and the engineering details produced in support of the appeal were pretty severely criticised by experts, and the decision is significant in view of the fact that the Technical Commission on the Electricity Supply of Paris practically decided that it was no advantage to supply a large capital city from one generating station. The following table of comparison, which was produced in support of the bill, may be found of interest, its obvious function being to show the scope there is in London for a comprehensive supply of electricity:—

| Name of City. | Population. | H.P. connected per 1000 head of pop. | |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| | | All Purposes. | Power only. |
| Boston . . . | 600,929 | 164'6 | 41'3 |
| Tyneside . . . | 222,241 | 122'8 | 30' |
| Frankfurt . . . | 306,000 | 80'1 | 28'7 |
| Berlin . . . | 2,285,000 | 82'1 | 22'0 |
| New York . . . | 3,732,993 | 52'6 | 13'9 |
| Hamburg . . . | 700,000 | 76'7 | 12'7 |
| Glasgow . . . | 786,897 | 43'9 | 8'26 |
| London . . . | 6,565,390 | 48'0 | 56'4 |
| London, Industrialarea | 3,812,283 | 25'8 | 4'8 |

The Additional Electric Supply Co. of London announced another scheme for the electric supply of the Metropolis in the *Times Engineering Supplement* of Nov. 22nd, 1905. The power-house is to be placed at a point about 6 miles north of St. Neots, near the boundary of Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire. It will receive its snpply of cheap coal (about 6s. per ton in the company's bunkers) from the collieries of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, ranging from 45 to 75 miles distant. It is estimated that the coal required for power purposes will be about 300,000 tons per annum. From St. Neots the current will be conveyed by overhead wires with a pressure of from 20,000 to 30,000 volts over private property to Stevenage, along a strip of land owned by the Great Northern Railway to Enfield, and from Enfield the main route will be divided in two, one line going almost due east to the river Lea, while the other, after crossing the Regent's Canal, will terminate at King's Cross. The company undertakes not to act in any way as a distributor of electricity except in bulk. It will link up and utilise the complete network of distribution now existing, and will supply the bulk purchaser at a cost of not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per unit, and it may possibly, with a good load factor, be able to supply at as low as $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per unit under certain favourable conditions. The capital needed to start with and to produce an output of above 200,000,000 units is said to be £2,000,000. The 40 miles of transmission to Enfield will all be overhead. The enterprise, it was said, has the support of well-known and responsible financiers, and the two firms of engineers associated with it are Messrs. Kincaid, Waller, Manville & Dawson, and Messrs. Harper Brothers.

GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS, 1905.

Asia. After the signing of the Lhasa treaty in October 1904, Col. Younghusband detached a party—including Major Ryder, Capts. Rawling and Wood, and Lieut. Bailey—to explore Western Tibet. A careful survey was made of the Tsang-po from Shigatse to its source, and of the Mansarowar lakes, found, in agreement with the previous account of Colonel Strachey, to be connected by a channel about three miles long. The Mayum La watershed, between the Tsang-po and the Sutlej, was crossed at an altitude of 16,900 ft., and the source of this river shown to be considerably more west than as marked on the maps. Altogether an area of 35,000 square miles was surveyed, and the heights of several mountains were determined. Professor Ellsworth Huntington and Mr. Barrett, under the

auspices of the Association of American Geographers, started early in the year for Central Asia, with the special object of studying the Tarim basin and the surrounding mountains and the Lob Nor and Tsaidam regions.

Lieut. Filchner and Dr. Tafel have been examining the region between the Upper Hwang-ho and the frontier of Sechuan, and some notes of their work have already been published. The report of a journey made during the previous year by Consul-General Hosie affords instructive information regarding Sechuan, one of the richest provinces in China, with an area nearly twice that of the United Kingdom; while Col. Manifold has also investigated the possibility of opening up better means of communication with it by the Yangtse and Han rivers. A Russian scientific expedition for the exploration of the Khatanga basin, led by M. Tolmacheff, reached Lake Yessel in April. The lake was found to be 2° farther south than it has hitherto been placed. The Kotui (main head-stream of the Khatanga) and other rivers were subsequently examined, and the explorers intended proceeding to Lake Monere (a second source of the Khatanga) and the Vovevoti group. Dr. Sven Hedin left Stockholm, Oct. 16th, on his fifth journey to Central Asia, to investigate the sources of the Indus and the Brahmaputra, and to survey the great lakes of Tibet.

In Africa the Gosling-Alexander expedition to Northern Nigeria and Lake Chad sustained a severe loss by the death of Capt. Claude Alexander at Maifone, Nov. 13th, 1904. Lieut. Alexander pushed on to Lake Chad, but owing to the extreme shallowness of the lake, largely overgrown with tall reeds and maria bush, and the numerous islands, navigation was extremely difficult, sometimes impossible, while in many places a path had to be cut for the boat. The Budumma, who occupy many of the islands, have numerous cattle and carry on extensive fisheries. The hydrographical survey of the Senegal and Niger, organised by the French Governor-General of West Africa, yielded important results, including the mapping of the Senegal for over 550 miles. Capt. Tiho, a French explorer, has been surveying along the boundary of Nigeria and the eastern side of Lake Chad, where Lieut. Audouin was seeking in vain for a navigable channel between the northern and southern islands. Capt. Tiho afterwards determined the position of Kao, the capital of Kanem, and of other places. The explorations of M. Gautier in the Algerian Sahara show the Tuat region to consist not of a basin, as formerly supposed, but of a great westward-stretching, sandhill-covered plain; he also found traces of the Wed Messaud, ignored by recent cartographers. The Marquis de Segonzac, who led an expedition to explore the Great Atlas, was taken prisoner while journeying along the southern base towards the Atlantic, but soon after released. He had, however, already accomplished substantial work, having crossed the range near Mount Aïashi and visited the source of the Muluya, which he found more west than was supposed. M. Gentil, geologist, and M. de Flotte Roquevaire, also engaged in the enterprise, had been detached for separate work; the latter has determined many positions in the Western Atlas. Mr. Macmillan has undertaken another expedition to the Blue Nile, with the view of establishing a river route between

Abyssinia and the Sudan. In connection with the Sudan administration, Captain Percival examined the hydrography of the region south of El Obeid. A mass of valuable data with regard to the Nile has been collected and set forth by Captain Lyons in a series of articles in the *Geographical Journal* (August to October). A number of boiling sulphur and brine springs have been discovered near Ruwenzori by Mr. David. Lake Rukwa, which a few years ago seemed to be rapidly shrinking, is reported to have again filled up. Professor Uhlig's investigations in East Africa afford evidence of former volcanic activity in that region. Donyo Ngai (9200 ft.) still gives off sulphurous vapours, and to the west are several other volcanoes, of which Masai Elanairobi (12,000 ft.) is found to be the highest summit on that side of the rift valley.

North America.—Sir William Macgregor, Governor of Newfoundland, has recently been exploring in Labrador. In the United States, in connection with an irrigation project, the first exact survey of the Gunniston canon was completed. It is nowhere more than 300 ft. wide, and the river descends 810 ft. in four miles. Another interesting survey is that of the sandhill region of Nebraska, where a treeless tract of about 11,000 square miles is covered with sandhills interspersed with numerous pools, fed generally by subterranean streams. An expedition, led by Colonel Green, left New York early in February for the Western Sierra Madre of Mexico. The structure of the high mesas, the *bolsons*, or small desert basins with underground watercourses, the Yaqui and other cañons, with other characteristic features, have been carefully studied. In South America the Uruguay river is being surveyed under the direction of the Argentine Government. The degree measurement in Ecuador is still incomplete, having been retarded by adverse circumstances.

Europe.—The Danish expedition to Iceland, led by Messrs. Muir and Wigner, has effected a survey of the Vatna Jökull, and ascertained the culminating point of the island to be Hvanadalsknukur (6925 ft.), and not, as previously believed, the Oræfa Jökull (6427 ft.). Prof. Bailey Willis, who has already accomplished excellent orographical work in China, under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, has been commissioned by the same body to study the history of European mountains. A new stalactite cavern of great extent and beauty has been discovered by Herr Verko at Markovsina, near Trieste. It is entered through deep vertical chasms, and a considerable stream traverses its whole length. At home Ben Nevis has been found to possess a small glacier, or at least a "semi-glacier," about 300 ft. long.

Polar Exploration.—Lieut. Peary again started for the North Pole. In the *Roosevelt*, a specially constructed vessel, provided with armature to force its way through ice, he sailed from New York, July 12th, intending to advance as far north as possible in 1905, wintering on the north of Greenland or Grant Land, and then in February 1906, accompanied by Eskimos, to push his way northward over the pack ice. His vessel is furnished with an installation for wireless telegraphy. The Ziegler expedition, led by M. Fiala, was brought back by the relief ship *Terra Nova*. The expedition sailed in 1903; in the following January the *America*

was lost, and at the same time a large part of the stores. Scientific observations were carried on, but northward progress was frustrated by unfavourable weather. News has been received of Captain Amunsden. His latest published letter is dated "Gjøa, King William's Land, May 22nd, 1905," where the expedition had spent two winters, taking continuous magnetic and other observations since Nov. 2nd, 1903 besides making exploring journeys and forming collections. He proposed to break up his camp in June, and hoped to reach San Francisco this autumn. Exceedingly low temperatures were recorded, the minimum experienced being -61.7°C , March 1903, in the interior. Another expedition, organised by the Duc d'Orléans, in connection with the International Commission for the Exploration of the Northern Seas, sailed in May in the *Belgica* (Commander Gerlache) for Spitsbergen.

Antarctic.—The French Antarctic Expedition, conducted by Dr. Charcot, as to the safety of which some anxiety was felt, reached Puerto Madryn in Patagonia on March 4th. The *Français* wintered at Wandel Island, in 65°S . The connection of Bismarck Strait with the sea east of Graham Land was proved, and the west coast of that land was mapped.

Oceanography.—D. Agassiz, in the *Albatross*, completed the Pacific cruise, during which valuable data were collected. The Humboldt current was found to be peculiarly rich in pelagic forms of life, which beyond its limits were sparsely represented. Between the Galapagos, Easter Island, and Callao, a wide stretch of the floor was covered with manganese nodules, forming one of the ocean deserts. A submarine bank was traced between the Galapagos and Manga Reva; and the continental shelf, west of Mexico, was found to slope rapidly to several deep basins at its foot. Scientific examination of the western part of the Indian Ocean and its atolls is being carried on in H.M.S. *Sealark* (Capt. Boyd Somerville) by Mr. Stanley Gardiner and Mr. Forster Cooper. The existence of the bank supposed to connect the Maldivé and Chagos Islands is not confirmed, depths of more than 2000 fathoms having been sounded along the line. A magnetic survey of the North Pacific, under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution, is expected to occupy about three years. The Prince of Monaco has continued his scientific cruises in the Mediterranean. On one a bathymetrical survey was taken off Mentone, and on another the temperature over the sea was ascertained by means of balloons and kites, the temperature at the maximum altitude attained (29,192 ft.) being -51°F .

GEOLOGY, 1905.

South Africa attracted much attention, partly in consequence of the visit of the British Association, and two valuable works on its geology were published—one by Mr. A. W. Rogers, the Director of the Geological Survey of Cape Colony, and the other by Dr. Hatch and Dr. Corstorphine; the former dealing only with Cape Colony, whilst the latter embraces the whole of South Africa. At a meeting of the Geological Society, as also at the Mineralogical Society, Dr. Hatch described the Cullinan Diamond, weighing 1.37 lb. av., discovered on Jan. 25th, 1905, by Mr. Wells, the manager of the Premier Mine, which is

situated 20 miles N.E. of Pretoria. The diamond was found at this mine in the yellow ground of the volcanic pipe, at about 18 ft. from the surface. It presents the form of a distorted octahedron, and its crystalline characters have been studied by Prof. Miers, of Oxford. It is by far the largest diamond ever recorded from any part of the world.—Mr. F. P. Mennell has described in the *Geological Magazine* the conglomerates around Bulawayo and Lomagundi, in Rhodesia, as being similar to the "banket" of Johannesburg. The Rhodesian conglomerates have also been studied by Prof. J. W. Gregory.

A mineral likely to be valuable in the production of incandescent gas mantles has been discovered in Ceylon, and described by Prof. Dunstan, of the Imperial Institute, as Thorianite, in consequence of its containing a high proportion of thorium. It occurs in small cubic crystals in the bed of a stream in the province of Sabaragamuwa, under conditions described by Mr. Coomaraswamy, the Director of the Mineralogical Survey of Ceylon.

The famous Petrified Forest, near Cairo, has been the subject of recent study by Mr. T. Barron, of the Geological Survey of Egypt. The silicified tree-trunks, now loose on the surface, were originally embedded in sands, probably of Oligocene age. The trunks had been carried by a stream and deposited in a shallow estuary, where they became embedded in sand, subsequently covered by a flow of basalt, and the wood was mineralised by siliceous thermal waters following the lava-flow. Mr. Barron's paper appeared in the *Geological Magazine*.

Much discussion has arisen at different times respecting the great masses of Triassic dolomite in Tyrol, regarded by Richthofen and Mojsisovics as relics of old coral-reefs. Prof. Skeats, now of Melbourne, has studied these rocks in the field and in the laboratory, and the Geological Society has published his results. These confirm the coral-reef view. It is true the rock is not rich in fossil corals, but it is now known that in many "coral reefs" the bulk of the rock is composed of relics of calcareous algae, foraminifera, etc.

Mr. J. V. Elsdon has contributed to the Geological Society an excellent paper on certain igneous rocks in South Wales, between St. David's Head and Strumble Head in Pembrokeshire.—The famous phosphatic chalk of Taplow has been studied by Mr. Osborn White and Mr. Treacher, who have defined its horizon and elucidated the formation of phosphate.

In the presidential address to the Geological Society, Dr. Marr, of Cambridge, expounded the philosophical principles which should govern the classification of sedimentary rocks, dwelling in detail on the classification of the

Ordovician strata, in which he is specially interested.—The annual address to the Geologists' Association by the President, Dr. Smith Woodward, of the British Museum, discussed the modern methods followed in the study of fossils, and contained some very sensible remarks on the confusion of nomenclature which has resulted in recent years from too rigid an adherence to the so-called "Law of Priority."

The British Museum has been enriched by a cast of the gigantic Jurassic reptile *Diplodocus Carnegiei*, presented by Mr. A. Carnegie, and erected under the supervision of Dr. J. W. Holland. The original, found in Wyoming, is in the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.—Dr. Nopcsa, of Budapest, has studied the dinosaurian reptiles in the British Museum, and contributed some suggestive papers on them to the *Geological Magazine*.

A valuable volume, entitled "Geology: Processes and their Results," treating the science from the view of the advanced American School, was published by Prof. T. D. Chamberlin and Prof. R. D. Salisbury, both of Chicago.—A textbook of "Structural and Field Geology," dealing especially with the practical side of the science, was sent out by Prof. James Geikie; whilst Sir Archibald Geikie issued an attractive volume under the title of "Landscape in History and other Essays." Prof. Sollas also published a collection of his essays and addresses, entitled "The Age of the Earth and other Studies." An interesting volume on "Extinct Animals," by Prof. E. Lankester, represents a course of Christmas lectures delivered nominally to a juvenile auditory. Sir Henry Howarth, in continuation of his controversial writings, wrote a work in two volumes, with a third in contemplation, professing to be an "appeal to induction from the scholastic methods of modern geology." The title of the work is "Ice or Water," and its main object is to disprove the current views of geologists on glacial phenomena.—Dr. C. Davison wrote for the *Contemporary Science Series* a volume entitled "A Study of Recent Earthquakes." Since its appearance the Calabrian earthquake has occurred, due probably to subterranean dislocation of the rocks, during readjustment along a line of instability, which runs in a curved course through Calabria to Sicily, and passes through Etna. Prof. Suess regards this curve as the margin of a dish-like depression, with radial fractures converging in the Lipari Islands. A beautifully illustrated work, entitled "Nebula to Man," by Mr. H. R. Knipe, seeks to trace the evolution of the earth and its inhabitants from the primitive fiery mist to the modern period, but, strangely enough, the story is told in rhyme.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. The Institute publishes a half-yearly journal, and a monthly periodical entitled *Man*. Hon. Sec., T. A. Joyce, M.A.; Treasurer, J. Gray, B.Sc.; Assistant Sec., H. S. Kingsford, M.A. Offices, 3, Hanover Square, W.

Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Formed in '86. An elaborate and most valuable report of its proceedings is published by the Association. The ninth session was held at Hobart in 1902, the tenth at Dunedin, New Zealand, in 1904, and

the eleventh will be held at Adelaide in Sept. 1906. Permanent Hon. Secretary, Prof. A. Liveridge, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.; address, The Chemical Laboratory, The University, Sydney, N.S.W.

Biologists, Association of Economic, founded to promote and advance the economic side of biological science. Membership (ladies are eligible) is confined to workers in economic biology. Hon. Sec., W. E. Collinge, University, Birmingham.

British Astronomical Association, founded

Oct. '90 for "the encouragement of a popular interest in astronomy, the association and organisation of amateur observers for mutual help, and the circulation of current astronomical information." There are upwards of 1000 members, and twelve "Observing Sections." There are branches in Glasgow, Sydney, N.S.W., and Melbourne, Victoria. Subscription 10s. 6d. per annum; entrance fee 5s. President, Mr. A. C. D. Crommelin, B.A., F.R.A.S. Secs., Mr. J. G. Petrie, F.R.A.S., and Mr. J. A. Hardcastle, F.R.A.S. Assistant Sec., Mr. T. F. Maunder, F.S.A.A. Office, 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

British Numismatic Society. President, Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A. Ordinary members limited to 500. Office, 43, Bedford Square, W.C.

British Science Guild, formed in 1904, in order, by joint action, to convince the people, by means of publications and meetings, of the necessity of applying the methods of science to all branches of human endeavour, to bring before the Government the scientific aspects of all matters affecting the national welfare; to promote the application of scientific principles to industrial and general purposes, and to promote scientific education. President, Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P. Hon. Treasurer, Lord Avebury. Hon. Assistant Treasurer, Lady Lockyer, 16, Pen-y-Wern Road, S.W.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W. President, Prof. Raphael Meldola, F.R.S.; Treasurer, Dr. Alexander Scott, F.R.S.; Hon. Secs., Dr. M. O. Forster, F.R.S., and Prof. A. W. Crossley, D.Sc., Ph.D.; Assist. Sec., Stanley E. Carr; Librarian, F. W. Clifford.

Chemical Industry, Society of. Founded 1881. Object, the promotion and extension of industrial and scientific chemistry. Membership 4500. The London section holds monthly meetings at Burlington House, W. Other sections exist at Liverpool, Manchester, New castle, Nottingham, Birmingham, Canada, New England, New York, Scotland, Sydney, N.S.W., and Yorkshire. Meets at Manchester in 1906. President, Dr. E. Divers, F.R.S.; Secretary, C. G. Cresswell, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.

Chemistry, Institute of, Great Britain and Ireland, 30, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. President, David Howard; Resident Registrar and Sec., R. B. Pilcher, F.C.I.S.

Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society. Established in 1859. Meetings are held in Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, Westminster, S.W., on the first Thursday in each month from October to May. President, Mr. W. B. Esson, M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.C.E.; Hon. Sec., Mr. A. S. E. Ackermann, B.Sc. Lond., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., M.R.S.I. Offices, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Civil Engineers, Institution of. Founded Jan. 2nd, 1818, incorporated by royal charter June 3rd, '28, and received supplemental charters, with extended powers, Aug. 3rd, '87, and March 20th, '96. Members 2252, associate members 4175, honorary members 20, associates 271, and students 1158: total 7876. Candidates for associate membership and studentships are subject to examination, the subjects being general education and scientific knowledge befitting the profession of a civil engineer. It has a library of upwards of 50,000 volumes, including 750 of rare tracts, the number of which cannot be much less than 10,500. President, Sir Alexander R. Binnie. Secretary,

Dr. J. H. T. Tudbery. Office, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

Clinical Society, 20, Hanover Square. Secs., W. G. Spencer, M.S., and A. E. Garrod, M.D.

Entomological Society, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square. Hon. Secs., H. Rowland Brown, M.A., and Commander J. J. Walker, R.N.

Ethological Society. The object of the Society is the study of human nature, not through any one department of science, but through all, in order to arrive at a knowledge of the intellect and character of man and the laws which govern their manifestation, and to apply it to the preservation of the mental health of the individual, to education, moral reform, and the solution of various sociological problems. President, Dr. B. Hollander; Hon. Sec., A. F. Brady, 62, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, W.

Geological Society of London. Issues a quarterly journal. Secs., Prof. W. W. Watts and Prof. E. J. Garwood; Burlington House.

Geologists' Association meets at University College, Gower Street. President, A. Smith Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S.

Institution of Electrical Engineers, 92, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Secretary, G. C. Lloyd; Assist. Sec., P. F. Rowell.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Instituted in 1847 to promote the science and practice of mechanical engineering. There are upwards of 4600 members. An annual congress is held in the summer. Monthly meetings are held, October to April. President, Edward P. Martin; Secretary, Edgar Worthington, B.Sc., Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, S.W.

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. Founded 1892 to promote the general advancement of mining and metallurgical science. The constitution embraces members, associates, and students. Ordinary meetings are held monthly, October to May; the annual general meeting in March. The Institution's gold medal is awarded periodically. President, W. Frecheville; Secretary, C. McDermid, Salisbury House, E.C.

Iron and Steel Institute, 28, Victoria Street, S.W. Secretary, Bennett H. Brough.

Key Observatory, Old Deer Park, Richmond, Surrey. Now the Observatory Department of the National Physical Laboratory (*q.v.*), and as such superintended by Mr. C. Chree, Sc.D., F.R.S. It possesses a valuable collection of verifying apparatus and standard instruments, many of which have been purchased by grants made by the Royal Society and the British Association. In addition to its observational work in magnetism, electricity and meteorology, the observatory has attained a high reputation at home and abroad for the trustworthiness of its verifications and for its many services to experimenters. It is subsidised as the central station of the Meteorological Office for self-recording observations; it serves as a place where new instruments intended for other observatories can be tested beforehand, as a school where intending observers can be practically trained, and as an experimental laboratory where the efficiency of new designs of meteorological instruments may be thoroughly tried. A large number of thermometers, barometers, magnetic instruments, sextants, watches, chronometers, telescopes, and a variety of other forms of apparatus, are tested annually, suitable fees being charged to defray the cost of the examination.

Linnean Society of London, Burlington House, W. Gen. Sec., B. D. Jackson.

Mining Engineers, Institution of. Founded July 1st, 1889, for the advancement of the sciences of geology, mining, and metallurgy. The Institution now comprises seven affiliated societies. Hon. members, 54; members, 2175; associate members, 159; associates, 256; students, 154; subscribers, 79; total, 2877. Two general meetings are held during the year, one in London and the other in one of the mining districts. The papers and discussions are printed in the *Transactions*. President, Sir Lees Knowles, Bart., M.P.; Secretary, Mr. M. Walton Brown; Offices, Neville Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Museums Association. Founded in 1890 under the auspices of the late Sir W. H. Flower to promote the educational and scientific work of museums. Annual congresses are held. Secretary, E. Howarth, Museum, Sheffield. Organ, *Museums Journal*.

National Physical Laboratory. Opened 1902 as a public institution for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials, and for the determination of physical constants. Under the ultimate control of the Royal Society, the Laboratory is managed by an Executive Committee and a General Board. The Government provides £5500 a year towards the working expenses, and an additional sum of about £2500 a year is received in subscriptions from various institutions and individuals. The Laboratory also receives the proceeds of the Gassiot Endowment, amounting to £450 a year, and has an income of £5000 derived from standardising fees. The Physics Department of the Laboratory is located at Bushy House, Teddington; the Engineering Department is in an adjacent building, and a new building for electro-technical work is in course of erection. In the **Observatory Department** of the Laboratory at Richmond, previously known as Kew Observatory (*q.v.*), the work formerly carried out there is still continued. In the Physics Department at Bushy House are included sections for thermometry, electrical measurements, electrotechnics, verifications of electrical standards, photometry, optics, measurements of length, standardisation of glass vessels and weights, and metallurgy; with a chemical laboratory. Tidal predictions are also undertaken. The engineering laboratory is equipped for carrying out mechanical and other tests. The results of research work are published in the "Collected Researches of the National Physical Laboratory." Director, R. T. Glazebrook, D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S. Superintendent Observatory Department, Charles Chree, Sc.D., F.R.S. Superintendent Engineering Department, T.E. Stanton, D.Sc. Address: National Physical Laboratory, Bushy House, Teddington.

Palaeontographical Society, a publishing body established in 1847 for the issue of figures and descriptions of British fossils. President, Dr. H. Woodward, F.R.S. Secretary, Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F.R.S., British Museum Nat. Hist.), Cromwell Road, S.W.

Pathological Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. Gen. Sec., S. G. Shattock, F.R.C.S.

Percy Sladen Memorial Fund, to assist research in natural science, more especially in zoology, geology, and anthropology, will doubtless materially aid many departments of biology. Office, Linnean Society.

Royal Astronomical Society, Burlington

House. President, W. H. Maw; Secretaries, E. T. Whittaker, M.A., and Thomas Lewis; Assist. Sec., W. H. Wesley; Foreign Secretary, Sir William Huggins, K.C.B.

Royal Botanic Society. The Society was incorporated in 1839 for the promotion of Botany, and for the formation of Botanical Gardens within the Metropolis. The Gardens, in the Inner Circle, Regent's Park, are about 20 acres in extent, and are beautifully laid out as an ornamental English park. The Society is composed of Fellows and members. A School of Practical Gardening has also been established, and is officially recognised by the Technical Education Boards of the London and Middlesex County Councils. About 800 free orders of admission for three months each are issued each year to botanical and art students, and 50,000 cut specimens distributed to the various schools and colleges annually. The public are admitted on Saturdays and Mondays at a charge of 1s. (Bank Holidays, 6d.). Musical promenades are held in the season on Wednesdays (admission 2s. 6d.). The public are now admitted, by payment, to the exhibitions and fêtes held in the spring and summer. President, H.S.H. The Duke of Teck; Secretary, Mr. J. B. Sowerby, F.L.S.; Library and Office, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.

Royal College of Science, London. Is primarily intended for the instruction of teachers, and of students of the industrial classes selected by competition in the examinations of the Board of Education, but other students are admitted so far as there may be accommodation for them, on the payment of fees. The **Royal School of Mines** is incorporated with the Royal College of Science. Students entering for the Associateship of the Royal School of Mines obtain their general scientific training in the Royal College of Science. The course of instruction lasts for three years, and is the same for all the divisions during the first year, after which it is specialised according to the particular division in which the student is working for the Associateship. The Associateship of the Royal College of Science is given in one or more of the following divisions: mechanics, physics, chemistry, biology, and geology; and the Associateship of the Royal School of Mines in metallurgy and mining. A student obtains the Associateship who passes in all the subjects of the first year, and in the second and third year those subjects prescribed as necessary for the division in which he seeks to obtain his Associateship. Occasional students in one or more special branches of science may be admitted, providing they possess some preliminary knowledge of the subject they propose studying, and so far as there is room. Application for admission to the College must be made on a form obtainable from the Registrar, and be sent before the middle of June for admission in the following October. The fees of students entering for the Associateship course amount to a total of from £105 to £115 in the three years. A certain number of royal exhibitions, national scholarships, and free studentships tenable at the College are awarded by competition at the examinations of the Board of Education. Particulars respecting these will be found in the Regulations of the Board of Education. Dean, Prof. W. A. Tilden, D.Sc., F.R.S. Registrar and Superintendent of Discipline, Francis Fladgate, Royal College of Science, South Kensington, S.W. Clerk and Librarian, A. Tillott.

Royal Dublin Society. Founded in 1731 for the advancement of Agriculture and other branches of industry, and of Science and Art. The papers read at the Society's meetings are published in the Society's "Scientific Transactions." Hon. Secs., J. Joly, F.R.S., J. L. Riall, D.L.; Editor and Librarian, A. H. Foord, Ph.D.; Registrar, R. J. Moss, F.I.C. Office, Leinster House, Dublin.

Royal Geographical Society, (r, Savile Row, W.), was founded in 1830. It annually awards three medals and other honours to distinguished workers in the cause of geography, and distributes prizes among University extension students for proficiency in this science. It contributes to the maintenance of Schools of geography in Oxford and Cambridge. It subsidises exploring expeditions. It also gives instruction to and lends instruments to travellers in various parts of the world. There is free admission for the public to the maproom. In 1905 the Founder's medal was given to Sir Martin Conway, the Patron's medal to Major C. H. D. Ryder, D.S.O., R.E., and the Victoria Research medal to J. G. Bartholomew. During the year 323 Fellows and 5 Honorary Corresponding Fellows were elected, and in May 1905 there was a total of 4314 Fellows. The published *Journal* is valuable, as tracing the progress of explorations and discoveries. The annual report presented at the anniversary meeting (May 22nd) showed that the income of the Society during 1904 had been £11,601 19s. 2d., and the expenditure £11,788 15s. 3½d., while the total assets amounted to £59,281 6s. 4½d. President, Rt. Hon. Sir George Taubman Goldie, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L.; Hon. Secretaries, Major L. Darwin and J. F. Hughes, Esq.; Secretary, J. Scott Keltie, LL.D.

Royal Institution of Great Britain. Founded 1799, incorporated 1800, and enlarged in 1810. Chief objects: To prosecute scientific and literary research; to illustrate and diffuse the principles of inductive and experimental science; to promote social intercourse among lovers of science, and to afford to them opportunities for collective and individual study. The Institution includes Laboratories for the promotion of chemical and physical science. In the Laboratories the researches of Thomas Young, Humphry Davy, William Thomas Brande, Michael Faraday, John Tyndall, Edward Frankland, William Odling, John Hall Gladstone, James Dewar, and Lord Rayleigh have been conducted. It gives public lectures, holds weekly meetings (on Friday evenings) of its members, and supports a model-room and a reading-room. The entrance fee is £10 10s., which includes the first year's annual subscription of £5 5s.; or a life composition of 60 guineas may be paid. The library contains about 60,000 volumes. House, 21, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly; President, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., D.C.L., F.R.S., Treasurer, Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., V.P.; Hon. Secretary, Sir William Crookes, D.Sc., F.R.S., V.P.; Hon. Professor of Natural Philosophy, The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; Professor of Natural Philosophy, Prof. J. J. Thomson, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Fullerton Professor of Chemistry, Sir James Dewar, M.A., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Fullerton Professor of Physiology, Louis C. Miall, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Assistant Secretary and Librarian, Mr. Henry Young; Assistant Librarian, Mr. R. Cory.

Royal Meteorological Society, 70, Victoria Street, S.W. Sec., W. Marriott.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. President, Dukinfield H. Scott, Ph.D., F.R.S.; Secs., Rev. W. H. Dallinger, F.R.M.S., F.R.S.; R. G. Hebb, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Royal Numismatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, W. Secs. H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., and E. J. Rapson, M.A., M.R.A.S.

Royal Scottish Geographical Society. Founded '84; 1800 members, including 100 ladies. Monthly meetings are held in Edinburgh and Glasgow; meetings are also held in Dundee and Aberdeen, and the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* is published monthly. The President is Prof. J. Geikie, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.S.L. & E. the Editor Miss M. I. Newbigin, D.Sc., and the Secretary Lieut. E. H. Shackleton. The Headquarters are at Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Royal Society, Burlington House. A society, formed in 1660 for the pursuit of science, now famous throughout the world. Charles II. in 1662 granted the Society a charter of incorporation. This was followed by a second in 1663, giving further privileges. By that the Society was named "The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for Improving Natural Knowledge." Meetings for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly on Thursday afternoons at 4.30 p.m. from November to June. The Society awards the Copley, Rumford, two Royal, Davy, Darwin, Buchanan, Sylvester and Hughes medals, each annually, with the exception of the Rumford and Darwin, which are given biennially, the Sylvester, which is given triennially, and the Buchanan, which is given quinquennially. The Copley is the most highly prized, and may be awarded to Englishmen or foreigners, but only goes to distinguished savants. Among the presidents have been Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Christopher Wren, Samuel Pepys, Sir Hans Sloane, Martin Folkes, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Humphry Davy, Sir Joseph Hooker, Prof. Huxley, Sir Gabriel Stokes, Lord Kelvin Lord Lister and Sir William Huggins, D.C.L., LL.D. There are upwards of 450 Fellows and 50 Foreign Members. Fellows elected, 1005: John George Adams, William Arthur Bone, John Edward Campbell, William Henry Dines, Capt. Arthur Mostyn Field, R.N., Martin Onslow Forster, Edwin S. Goodrich, Frederick Gowland Hopkins, George William Lamplugh, Ernest William MacBride, Francis Wall Oliver, Lieut.-Col. David Prain, I.M.S., George F. C. Searle, Hon. Robert John Strutt, Edmund Taylor Whittaker. The rooms of the Society are enriched with busts and paintings, while the library contains 60,000 volumes, and there is a unique collection of relics, many of which relate to Sir Isaac Newton. President, Lord Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., D.C.L. Secretaries, Prof. J. Larmor, D.C.L., D.Sc., and Sir Archibald Geikie, D.C.L., Sc.D. Foreign Secretary, Francis Darwin, M.A. Assistant Secretary, Robert Harrison, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

Selborne Society. Formed in 1835 to perpetuate the memory of Gilbert White, and promote the study of natural history, etc. President, Lord Avebury; Hon. Sec., W. Mark Webb, F.L.S., 20, Hanover Square, W.

South African Association for the Advancement of Science. The first meeting was held at Cape Town in 1903, under the

presidency of Sir David Gill, F.R.S., with a membership of 700, since increased to over 1000; the second at Johannesburg, Sir C. Metcalfe presiding. **President**, Mr. T. Ruenert.

Sion College, Victoria Embankment, E.C. **Librarian**, Rev. W. H. Milman, M.A.

Sunday Society. Established to maintain the opening of Museums, etc., on Sundays. **Hon. Sec.**, Mark H. Judge, A.R.I.B.A., 7, Pall Mall, S.W.

Victoria Institute. Founded in 1869 to associate together men of science and all interested and qualified persons, in investigating "impartially and fully the most important questions of philosophy and science, especially those that bear upon the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture"; "to examine and discuss all supposed scientific results with reference to final causes, and the more comprehensive and fundamental principles of philosophy proper, based upon faith in the existence of one Eternal God"; and to bring together the results of such labours in the printed transactions of the Society. The number of members and associates is nearly 1000, about one-third of whom reside abroad and in the colonies. **President**, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, F.R.S.; **Secretary**, Prof. Edward Hull, LL.D., F.R.S., 8, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Zoological Society of London. Founded in 1826 for the advancement of zoology and animal physiology. The number of Fellows on Jan. 1st, 1905, was 3557; the total on Aug. 31st was 3659, the largest in the history of the Society. The Gardens in Regent's Park are open from 9 a.m. till sunset, and the Offices and Library from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., Saturday, 10 a.m. till 2 p.m. Admission to the Gardens 6d. on Monday, 1s. the rest of the week, children 6d. all days. Reduced prices to parties of 50 and upwards. On Sunday only Fellows and their friends are admitted to the "Zoo." **President**, The Duke of Bedford, K.G.; **Secretary**, P. Chalmers Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc. **Superintendent of Gardens**, R. I. Pocock. **Offices**, 3, Hanover Square, W.

SCOTLAND.

Scotland has an area of 29,785 square miles, and a population, according to the 1901 Census, of 4,472,103. The proportion of males to females was 2,173,755 males to 2,298,348 females, giving an excess of 124,593 females, as against a similar excess in '91 of 140,213. The percentage rate of increase from '91 to 1901 was the highest recorded since '21-31, except the period '71-81, when it was 11.18. The increase was very unequally distributed, 18 counties showing an increase and 15 a decrease. The highest rates of increase were Linlithgow 24.4 per cent., Lanark 21.1 per cent., Stirling 20.5 per cent.; and the greatest decreases were Caithness 8.9 per cent., Wigtown 9.36 per cent., and Selkirk 15.78 per cent. The town districts with a population of 2000 and upwards showed an average increase of 18.58 per cent. over '91; the villages with a population of from 300 to 2000 showed an increase of .05 per cent., and the rural districts a decrease of 4.60 per cent. The number of inhabited houses was 926,914, as against 817,568 in '91. The number of families was 967,200 in 1901, as against 876,089 in '91. There were 28,106 inhabitants who spoke Gaelic only. Of the total population 1,982,812, or 44.56 per cent., were returned as following some occupation. Male workers

numbered 1,391,183, or 64 per cent. of the total male population; female workers 591,624, or 25 per cent. of the total female population.

In 1905 the population was estimated to be 4,676,603.

Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. Marquis of Lidlithgow, K.T.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Reginald MacLeod, C.B.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. C. Scott Dickson, K.C., M.P.

Solicitor-General, Mr. James A. Clyde, K.C.

The Scotch Police.

H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland (Major Arthur G. Ferguson), appointed under the County and Burghs Police Act, '57, submits a report annually. According to that for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1904, the authorised strength of the force was 5307, of which 1886 belonged to county forces and 3421 to city and burgh forces. There are also 233 additional police who are privately employed. If these are added, the total in counties will be 1959 and in cities and burghs 3581, giving a grand total of 5540 policemen in Scotland, excluding the Orkney and Shetland Islands. There is a detective staff of 186 officers in 14 county and in 18 city and burgh forces. The staff in the former is 30 and in the latter 156. In addition to these detectives constables in plain clothes frequently assist them. The total amount expended for the last financial year for pay and clothing for the whole authorised force was £445,619 11s. 11d. The aggregate cost of the police, excluding the additional police, privately employed and paid for, was £547,521 3s. 9d., which includes rent, taxes, buildings, and all other expenses connected with the police.

Local Government Board.

The Board consists of the following **ex-officio Members**: The Secretary for Scotland, **President**; The Solicitor-General for Scotland; and the Permanent Under-Secretary for Scotland; and the following **Appointed Members**: Mr. James Patten-MacDougall, M.A., **Vice-President**; Mr. E. F. Macpherson, **Legal Member**; and Mr. W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.A., M.D., **Medical Member**. The **Secretary** is Mr. G. Falconar Stewart; the **Medical Officer** under the Public Health Act is Prof. Sir Henry Littlejohn, M.D., LL.D. **Offices**, 125, George Street, Edinburgh.

The powers of the Board, though not so extensive, are somewhat similar to those of the English Local Government Board, and involve a complete control of poor law administration and the poor law authorities, and a supervision of the local government and public health authorities; but the Secretary for Scotland exercises certain of the powers which in England belong to the Local Government Board. The poor law authorities are the Parish Councils, who also exercise many other powers. The other local authorities are the Burghal or Urban Authorities and the County Councils. The Local Government Board collects and publishes statistics as to sickness and mortality.

The **Annual Report** of the Local Government Board for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1904, shows that on May 15th, 1904, there were 105,624 poor persons in receipt of relief, of whom 70,371 were paupers and 35,253 their dependants. Of the paupers 14,384 were luna-

tics. Of the sane poor, 78,306 received outdoor and 12,827 indoor relief, and 138 were vagrants. Of the sane paupers about 40 per cent. were 65 years of age or upwards and 47 per cent. between the ages of 14 and 65. The total number of persons in receipt of relief amounted to 23 per 1000 of the population.

Local Taxation Statistics.

The receipts of the Parish Councils for the year ended May 15th, 1904, for poor law purposes amounted to £1,312,893, and the expenditure to £1,300,743. Of the receipts, £1,005,374 came from rates, £244,082 from Local Taxation contributions, and £63,437 from other sources. The average annual cost of maintenance of outdoor paupers was £6 11s. 3d. per head, and of indoor paupers £9 9s. 2d.

Taking all the local authorities together, their revenue for the year 1902-3, excluding receipts from loans, amounted to £13,010,716, made up as follows:—

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Rates | £5,426,617 |
| Imperial subventions and payments | 2,130,339 |
| Other sources | 5,453,760 |
| | <u>£13,010,716</u> |

The total expenditure, not defrayed out of loans, amounted to £13,028,840. It was expended as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Revenue-producing | under- |
| takings | £5,194,910 |
| "Common Good" | 199,859 |
| Poor relief | 1,359,211 |
| Education | 2,533,392 |
| Sanitation | 1,038,393 |
| Roads | 990,681 |
| Watching, etc. | 632,227 |
| Other sources | 1,080,257 |
| | <u>£13,028,840</u> |

The total of the outstanding debts of local authorities amounted to £56,571,536, of which £51,877,273 was in respect of outstanding loans and £4,596,459 perpetual annuities. During the year there was an increase of £2,180,667 in the total debt. Of the outstanding loans, £11,219,778 had been incurred on account of harbours and ports, £11,357,419 for water supply, £6,305,601 for gas supply, and £5,237,977 for education. Burghal authorities were responsible for £47,857,344.

The amount paid into the Local Taxation Account for Scotland during the year ended Lady Day, 1905, from Imperial sources was £1,119,786. It was made up as follows:—

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Death Duty grant | £301,237 |
| Local Taxation License Duties | 381,221 |
| Beer and Spirit Duties | 156,915 |
| Agricultural and congested districts grant | 182,411 |
| Additional grant from Consolidated Fund | 98,002 |
| | <u>£1,119,786</u> |

In the preceding year the amount paid into the Account was £1,128,364. During the year ended Lady Day 1904 £1,119,899 was distributed by the Secretary for Scotland in aid of local expenditure.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation, issued in 1902 as regards Scotland ran on similar lines to that on England and Wales. It suggested that further relief should be given to the local rates from Imperial sources, and that grants should be given in aid of the following National services: viz., 1. Poor Relief, including lunatic asylums; 2. Police; 3. Education; 4. Main Roads; and 5. Sanitary Inspection. It is suggested that the amount of the grant should be about one-half of the expenditure on these National services.

Under the Agricultural Rates, etc., Scotland, Act, '96, occupiers of "agricultural lands and heritages" are liable to pay only three-eighths of the rate in the £ on rates levied by County Councils and Parish Councils. The deficiency in respect of the remaining five-eighths is met by grants paid by the Secretary for Scotland to those Councils out of the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account. The moneys come from Estate Duty in Scotland and a grant from the Consolidated Fund. The grants amount to about £160,000, of which £62,000 goes to County Councils and £98,000 to Parish Councils. The total value of agricultural lands and heritages fell from £5,827,462 in '96 to £5,634,559 in 1900, while the total valuation of all property in Scotland increased from £25,161,668 in '96 to £27,748,562 in 1900. The Scottish Act was passed for a period of five years, and, like the English Act, has been continued till March 31st, 1910.

Local Administrative Bodies.

County Councils and District Committees.—The Local Government (Scotland) Act, '89, set up County Councils for all the counties of Scotland on lines practically the same as the English precedent, though with some important variations, such, for instance, as the County Council being wholly elective and having no aldermen. The number of councillors to constitute the County Council was fixed by the Secretary for Scotland, "having regard to the population, distribution and pursuits of the population, area, annual value, and other circumstances." Burghs having less than 7000 population are merged in the county for representation, and their County Councillors are elected by the Town Councils of such Burghs from among their own number. The chairman of each County Council is called the "Convener of the County," and must be a councillor. The County Council superseded, as regards its County, certain existing local bodies, such as road trustees and parish local authorities under the Public Health Acts, and it was invested with many of the powers of other bodies, such as Commissioners of Supply and Justices of the Peace in General Quarter Sessions. In Burghs under 7000 population the Police Administration is merged in the County, and the County Police force is controlled by a Standing Joint Committee of the County Council and the Commissioners of Supply. For public health and highway purposes each county is divided into districts, and each district has its committee, consisting of the elected representatives of the area on the County Council, and representatives from the Councils of each of the parishes in the district. County Councils are elected by the county electors, whose qualifications consist of occupation and payment of rates. Financial

relations are established between the County Council and subordinate authorities for the purpose of raising funds, and duties of local taxation, licences, and probate duty grants are set aside from Imperial funds for administration by County Councils. The "County Fund" is constituted out of moneys raised by rating and the Imperial grant, and the County Council are required "to keep such accounts of the County Fund and of the sums raised by rates as will prevent a rate being applied to any purpose to which it is not properly applicable." The County Council is required to fix the rate in the pound of the rateable property which will be necessary to meet its requirements, and such rate is levied as a consolidated rate on all lands and heritages within the County; but rates for the maintenance of highways and the administration of the laws relating to public health are imposed on all lands and heritages in each division, district, or parish.

Burgh Corporations.—In every one of the larger towns there is a Municipal Corporation, and these bodies have complete control of local affairs, and are elected by the municipal electors on the register. These Burghs are divided into Royal or Parliamentary Burghs and Police Burghs. The former exist by virtue of ancient charters in most cases, and the latter have been formed under the General Police Act, 1862, and under local Acts. All Burghs have control of their own general government and sanitation; but in the smaller ones the control of the police has been taken away, and it is only those with a population exceeding 7000 that now possess such control.

Parish Councils.—The Local Government (Scotland) Act, '94, effected a greater change than its predecessor. By it the constitution of the smaller local bodies was entirely reformed, and in place of the Parochial Boards Parish Councils were established, to be elected triennially, with not less than 5 nor more than 31 members, regard being had to the population and special wants and circumstances of the Council. Of the total number of parishes in Scotland, 9 are wholly burghal (*i.e.* within some burgh), 650 are wholly landward (*i.e.* rural), and 226 are partly landward and partly burghal. The roll of electors is the Parish Council Register, and the elections are required to be held under the Ballot Act. Candidates are disqualified if they hold certain local offices, or are concerned in any contract. Parish Councils took the place of the Parochial Boards, and acquired all their powers and duties, which are equivalent to those of Guardians of the Poor in England, and, in the case of landward Parish Councils, additional powers were conferred, relating, amongst other things, to such matters as the provision of public offices, the acquisition of grounds for public recreation, and of rights of way for the benefit of the inhabitants, the acceptance and holding of gifts of property, as well as powers of spending or contributing money on, or towards the furtherance of, any object as to which the Council has power. Further powers are given as to the protection of rights of way, lighting streets, scavenging, public baths, the establishment of allotments, and the control of charities other than those which exist for purposes ecclesiastical, or which relate to an educational endowment, or have been left for the benefit of the poor of the parish. Every year the

Parish Council cause to be submitted to them estimates of their receipts and expenditure for the year, whether on account of property, contributions, rates, loans, or otherwise, and make provision for meeting the same. The Council are required to divide their administration into "General Parish Funds" and "Special Parish Funds," and to keep such accounts of these funds, "and of the sums raised by rates, as will prevent a rate from being applied to any purpose to which it is not applicable." The accounts are subject to audit by auditors of the Local Government Board.

County Councils.

Aberdeen.—Convener, Alex. M. Gordon, of Newton; Clerk, William Murison; Office, County Buildings, Aberdeen; Chief Constable, Major D. F. Gordon; County Medical Officer, Dr. James P. Watt.

Argyll.—Convener, John Campbell of Kilberry, Tarbert; Clerk, M. Sinclair; Office, Lochgilphead; Chief Constable, James Fraser.

Ayr.—Convener, R. A. Oswald; Clerk, J. E. Shaw; Office, County Buildings, Ayr; Chief Constable, Capt. Hardy McHardy, R.N.

Banff.—Convener, James Campbell, LL.D., Old Cullen, Cullen; Clerk, Francis George, Solicitor, Banff; Chief Constable, William Hope, Banff; Medical Officer, Dr. Cameron, Nairn; Sanitary Inspector, James MacKintosh, Banff.

Berwick.—Convener, Sir George Houstoun Boswall, Bart.; Clerk, Joseph Wilson; Office, County Buildings, Newtown Street, Duns; Chief Constable, Alexander Porter.

Bute.—Convener, J. Windsor Stuart; Clerk, Robert D. Whyte; Office, County Office, Rothesay; Chief Constable, Charles Harding; Surveyors, William McIntyre and Peter Jenkins.

Caithness.—Convener, D. P. Henderson; Clerk, James Young, Thurso; Chief Constable, Thomas Sinclair, Wick; Surveyor, J. Harrison, Wick.

Clackmannan.—Convener, George Younger; Clerk, James W. Moir; Office, County Buildings, Alloa; Chief Constable, John Scott, Alloa; Surveyor, Mr. J. C. Alford, Alloa. Medical Officer, Dr. T. G. Nasmyth, Cupar Fife.

Dumfries.—Convener, A. Johnstone Douglas, Comlongon Castle, Ruthwell; Clerk, John Robson, County Buildings, Dumfries; Chief Constable, William Gordon; Medical Officer, Dr. J. Maxwell Ross; Sanitary Inspector, Christopher Osselson.

Dunbarton.—Convener, Lord Overtoun, of Overtoun, Dunbarton; Clerk, William Craig, County Buildings, Dunbarton; Chief Constable, Charles Andrew McHardy; Surveyor, Archibald Wilson.

Elgin.—Convener, Thomas Yool; Clerk, E. D. Jameson; Office, Elgin; Chief Constable, J. B. Mair; Surveyor, Alexander Hogg.

Fife.—Convener, The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin, K.G., Broomhall; Clerk, William D. Patrick; Office, County Buildings, Cupar; Chief Constable, J. Tennent Gordon, Cupar.

Forfar.—Convener, The Right Hon. the Earl of Camperdown; Clerk, A. W. Myles; Office, National Bank Buildings, Forfar; Chief Constable, R. T. Birnie; Surveyor, D. J. Carnegie.

Haddingtonshire.—Convener, Sir Alexander Kinloch, Bart.; Clerk, John D. Watson; Office, Haddington; Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Borthwick; Surveyors, Thomas Callen and Peter Clarke, C.E.; Sanitary Inspector, G. Reid.

Inverness.—Convener, Donald Cameron of Lochiel; Clerks, Messrs. Anderson & Shaw, Solicitors, Inverness; Office, 15, High Street, Inverness; Chief Constable, Alexander McHardy, Castle, Inverness; Surveyors, Robert Black, C.E., and C. R. Manners, C.E., both of Inverness.

Kincardine.—Convener, Sir Thomas Burnett, Bart., of Leys, Crathes Castle, Banchory, N.B.; Clerk, Arthur Wellesley Kinnear; Office of County Clerk, County Buildings, Stonehaven, N.B.; Chief Constable, Charles George, Stonehaven.

Kinross.—Convener, Sir Charles E. Adam, Bart.; Clerk, W. K. Falconer; Office, County Buildings, Kinross; Chief Constable, J. T. Gordon; Surveyor, James Edwards.

Kirkcudbright.—Convener, W. J. Herries Maxwell, M.P.; Clerk and Treasurer, Adam Brown; Office, Kirkcudbright; Chief Constable, Alexander Davidson; Road Surveyors, J. D. Smith, Robert Grant, jun., and John Howie; Medical Officer, Dr. James Dawson, Newton-Stewart; Sanitary Inspector, George Wintrop.

Lanarkshire.—Convener, A. G. Barnes Graham, of Lynekilns; Clerks, W. Alston Dykes and Thomas Munro; Office, County Offices, Hamilton; Chief Constable, Captain Despard; County Medical Officer, Dr. John T. Wilson, M.D., D.P.H.

Linlithgow.—Convener, Thomas Hope of Bridgecastle; Clerk, John George Barron Henderson, Linlithgow; Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. A. Borthwick; Surveyors, A. Forbes, Linlithgow, and T. Y. Ramsay, Bathgate.

Mid-Lothian.—Convener, Lieut.-Col. Robert Dundas, Younger of Arniston; Clerk, A. G. G. Asher, W.S.; Office, County Rooms, Edinburgh; Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. A. Borthwick; County Road Surveyor, John Robb.

Nairn.—Convener, J. S. Robertson, Constabulary Gardens, Nairn; Clerk, H. T. Donaldson, British Linen Bank Buildings; Chief Constable, James Stirling; Surveyor, P. McFarlane Cram.

Orkney.—Convener, Colonel James William Balfour of Balfour and Trenabie; Clerk and Collector, Duncan J. Robertson, 50, Albert Street, Kirkwall; Chief Constable, Richard Atkin, Superintendent of Orkney Police Force; Surveyor, Malcolm Heddle; Treasurer, W. P. Drever, Albert Street, Kirkwall; Medical Officer, G. R. C. Russell, M.B., C.M.; Sanitary and Veterinary Inspector, George Stevenson, M.R.C.V.S.

Peebles.—Clerk, John Ramsay Smith, Solicitor, 37, High Street, Peebles; Chief Constable, Col. Alexander Borthwick; Surveyor, Robert S. Anderson, C.E.; Medical Officer, William J. Brock, D.Sc., Edinburgh; Veterinary Inspector, John C. Johnston, M.R.C.V.S.; Peebles.

Perth.—Convener, Col. Home Drummond of Blairdrummond; Clerk, David Marshall; Office of Clerk, County Buildings, Perth; Chief Constable, John Macpherson.

Renfrew.—Convener, Robert King of Leverholme; Clerk and Treasurer, James Caldwell; Office, County Buildings, Paisley; Chief Constable, Charles Harding; Road Surveyors, Robert

Drummond, P. D. Alexander, and James Gibson. Medical Officer, Dr. A. Campbell Munro.

Ross and Cromarty.—County Convener, Sir Hector Munro of Foulis, Bart., Foulis Castle, Evanton; Vice-Convener, J. Douglas Fletcher, Esq., of Rosehaugh, Rosehaugh House, Avonch; Clerk, W. J. Duncan; Office, County Buildings, Dingwall; Lord-Lieutenant, Sir Hector Munro; Chief Constable, Capt. Duncan Finlayson, Police Buildings, Dingwall.

Roxburgh.—Convener, Lord Polwarth, Merthouse, St. Boswells; County Clerk, P. Stormonth Darling, Kelso; Chief Constable, Alexander Porter, County Constabulary Office, Jedburgh.

Selkirk. No returns.

Shetland.—Convener, John Bruce of Sumburgh; Clerk, Archibald Sutherland, County Buildings, Lerwick; Chief Constable, Gifford Gray; Surveyor of Roads, John McDonald, Lerwick; Medical Officer, R. Mortimer Yule, M.D., Lerwick; Sanitary Inspector, A. Duff Dunbar, Lerwick; Assessor, J. Brown, Lerwick.

Stirling.—Convener, A. P. Waddell; Clerk, P. Welsh; Office, County Buildings, Stirling; Chief Constable, J. D. Sempill.

Sutherland.—Convener, Donald McLean, J.P., Bhives, Golspie; Clerk, Archibald Argo, Solicitor, Golspie; Office, Golspie; Chief Constable, M. Macdonald, Dornoch; Surveyor, John Baxter, C.E., Brora.

Wigtown.—Convener, James Drew, of Craigenallie; Clerk, C. A. McLean, Wigtown; Chief Constable, B. S. Cunliffe; Surveyors, W. K. Gibson, Stranraer; D. H. Robb, Wigtown.

Scottish Rights of Way and Recreation Society, The, Ltd., Edinburgh, is the society for Scotland which performs the same kind of work as the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society of England. Hon. Sec., Mr. C. E. W. Macpherson, C.A., 6 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

Secretaries, Chartered Institute of. Founded 1891. Royal charter granted 1902. Membership over 2700. Secretaries of public companies, societies, institutions, etc., are eligible as fellows, and assistant secretaries, registrars, or clerks as associates. Examinations for membership—preliminary (educational), intermediate (Associates), and final (Fellows)—are held in June and December. A Library and Reading-room has been opened, and an Employment Register is kept. Organ, *The Secretary*, monthly. Sec., Mr. Russell Day, B.A., LL.M. Offices, 65, London Wall, E.C.

Seddon, Rt. Hon. R. J., P.C., Premier of New Zealand, was b. at Ecclestone, Lancashire, in 1845, and emigrated to Australia in '63. His profession is that of a mechanical engineer. Going to New Zealand, he stood for the House of Representatives, was elected '79, and has held his seat ever since. Since '93 he has been Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Native Affairs; from '91-3 he was Minister of Mines, and was also Minister of Public Works and Minister of Defence from '91-6. He came to England for the Jubilee celebrations, '97, and was made a Privy Councillor, and had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by Cambridge University. During the Boer

War he led the movement to send New Zealand volunteers to South Africa. He came to England for the Coronation and the 1902 Colonial Conference, and visited South Africa *en route*. In 1903 he strongly supported Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals.

SERVIA.

Formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, now a kingdom under King Peter I. of the House of Karageorgevitch. The constitution of 1889 was abrogated by the King in May '94, and an older constitution of '69 temporarily revived; but in 1903 the 1889 Constitution was restored. The executive is vested in the King and his ministers, and the legislative authority in the King in conjunction with the National Assembly or Narodna-Skupstschina and a State Council. The former consists of 130 deputies elected by universal suffrage for 4 years; the latter of 16 members, 8 nominated by the King and 8 elected by the Assembly.

The military forces consist of the **National Army** and the **Militia** (Opoltschenié). The former is divided into three levies: 1st, men from 20 to 30 years of age, and containing permanent cadres and a reserve; 2nd, men from 31 to 37 years of age; and 3rd, men from 38 to 45 years, with no constituted cadres in peace time. The **Militia** consists of men from 17 to 50 years of age not in the National Army. No substitution or buying off is allowed. The annual contingent is usually about 20,500 conscripts, of whom 6000 are generally unfit for service. The peace effective is difficult to calculate, because, for economic reasons, it is usual to send men down before their proper date for release. The units are strongest in the spring, and from then gradually dwindle away until a company barely consists of more than 10 or 15 men. The army is a species of semi-militia. The maximum strength is said to be 22,000 officers and men. The war effective, according to official tables, the accuracy of which must be accepted with caution, amounts to 810 officers, 331,900 men, 420 guns, and 39,070 horses. The number of actual combatants would be about 228,000, but a very large proportion are of the 2nd and 3rd levies, with little or no training.

The three political parties in the country are the Radicals, including the bulk of the peasants, who look to Russia for guidance; the Liberals, consisting chiefly of the town population, who are also Russophil; and the Progressives, who look to Austria for support. For local purposes the country consists of 16 departments and these into 1290 communes. State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. Education is backward, but progressing. It is compulsory and free. Agriculture is practically the only industry, and almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold. The chief source of wealth for the peasants is animals, and particularly swine. Pauperism is practically unknown. The chief exports are agricultural produce, animals, and animal produce, fruits, etc. The bulk of the exports go to Austria-Hungary. The chief imports are cotton, hemp, flax, wool, metals, hides and leather, machinery, haberdashery, etc. About 60 per cent. of the imports are sent by Austria-Hungary, 12 per cent. by Germany, Great Britain coming next with 8 per cent. There

are about 370 miles of railways. The capital is **Belgrade**, with about 70,000 inhabitants.

Area, 18,630 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,579,842. **Revenue**, 1902, £3,111,585; estimated 1906, £3,641,000; **expenditure**, 1902, £3,050,370; estimated 1906, £3,635,000; **public debt**, 1905, £20,133,032, but see **History** below for new loan; **imports**, 1902, £1,792,830; 1903, £2,329,410; 1904, £3,290,766; **exports**, 1902, £2,884,946; 1903, £2,398,695; 1904, £3,351,953.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Public Worship and Education, M. L. Stojanovitch. — **Foreign Affairs**, M. J. Jsujevitch. — **War**, Colonel Antovitch. — **Public Works**, M. V. Todorovitch. — **Interior**, M. Pavitshevitch. — **Finance**, Dr. Markovitch. — **Justice**, M. Petchitch. — **Agriculture and Commerce**, M. Drashkovitch.

Chargé d'Affaires in London, Alexandre Z. Yovitchitch. — **Legation**, 17, Neven Square, Kensington, W.

Consul-General in London, Alexander Tucker, Esq., 17, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, S.W.

British Representative at Belgrade, none since June 22nd, 1903).

British Vice-Consul at Belgrade, Hon. W. G. Thesiger, D.S.O.

Sovereign.

King Peter Karageorgevitch I., who succeeded Alexander I. on the murder of the latter, June 11th, 1903, was b. in 1846, and is a grandson of George Czerny, surnamed Karageorge or Black George, who was the first chief of the Servian insurrection against the Turks in the beginning of the last century. He was joined by Milosch, who added to his name that of his mother, Obrens. These two chiefs founded the rival families of Karageorgevitch and Obrenovitch. On the death of Alexander I., who was murdered June 11th, 1903, together with his consort, Queen Draga, the officers who perpetrated the murder invited the present King to the throne. King Peter married in '83 Princess Zorka, a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, who died in '90. He has two sons (Prince George, born '87, Prince Alexander, born '88) and a daughter (Princess Hélène, born '84), and a brother (Arsenius).

History, 1905.

The Cabinet tendered their resignation (Feb. 5th), owing to the continuance of the Court campaign against the Premier and the Finance Minister, but the differences were patched up and the resignation was withdrawn (8th). Later on they resigned again, however, and M. Stojanovitch formed a new Ministry (May 28th), consisting of members of the Extreme Radical party. A reconstruction of the Cabinet took place (Aug. 12th). A contract for a new loan of 70,000,000 dinars (£2,800,000) at 4½ per cent., issued at 81, was signed by the Finance Minister (Nov. 21st). A syndicate composed of the Union Bank of Vienna, Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, and Messrs. Stern Bros., of London, undertook the issue. The loan is to be redeemed in fifty years. The money was required for railway construction, the purchase of quick-firing guns, and the liquidation of a forced currency loan, etc.

THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, 1905.

FEB. 14th to AUG. 11th.

[1] This article gives an outline of the principal business transacted and legislation accomplished during the Parliamentary Session of 1905.

As in previous editions, **Military, Naval, and Educational matters** are dealt with under **ARMIES, NAVIES, and EDUCATION** in the body of the work, though some allusions to the Parliamentary proceedings regarding them will be found in Part I. of this article.

The **Budget proposals** are given in the headed article **FINANCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM** (p. 156), but the discussions upon them are noticed under the heading **Finance Act** (sect. 38).

The **Fiscal Question** has an article to itself, wherein the Parliamentary standpoint is dealt with (p. 162).

Under **PARLIAMENT** (p. 366) will be found biographical lists of **Lords** (p. 366) and **M.P.s** (p. 405), and matters of **party policy** are referred to under the heading **Political Parties** (p. 451) in the same article.

For convenience of reference the subjoined article is broken up into numbered sections, and divided into three parts:—

- I., containing the **King's Speech**, and having reference to a number of **miscellaneous matters of interest**;
- II., being devoted to **proceedings on Bills** and an analysis of some of the **principal Acts passed**; and
- III., to **reports of Parliamentary Committees**.

I. KING'S SPEECH AND MISCELLANEOUS.

[2] The 6th session of the 27th Parliament of the United Kingdom and the first of H.M. King Edward VII. was opened by His Majesty in person, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, on Feb. 14th. The gracious Message from the Throne opened with the assurance that our relations with foreign Powers continued to be of a friendly description. It had given His Majesty particular satisfaction to receive as his guests during the autumn the King and Queen of Portugal.

The war between Russia and Japan unhappily continued. H.M. Government had been careful to observe in the strictest manner the obligations incumbent upon a neutral Power.

The condition of the **Balkan Peninsula** continued to give cause for anxiety. The measures adopted at the instance of the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Governments had been instrumental in bringing about some amelioration of the state of the disturbed districts. Progress had notably been made in the reorganisation of the gendarmerie, to which officers belonging to H.M. Army had contributed valuable assistance. These measures had still to be supplemented by radical reforms, especially of the financial system, and the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Governments had lately addressed to the Porte proposals for this purpose. H.M. Government was in communication with those of the other Powers mainly concerned upon this important subject.

The **Convention with France** for the amicable settlement of questions involving the interests of both countries had been approved by the French Legislature and duly ratified. It would, His Majesty believed, operate in a manner advantageous to both countries, while it could not fail to strengthen the friendly relations which so happily subsist between them.

Agreements, under which **international questions** of a certain class would be referred to **arbitration**, had been concluded with the Governments of Sweden and Norway, Portugal, and Switzerland.

An Agreement had also been come to with Russia under which an **International Commission of Inquiry**, assembled in conformity with The

Hague Convention of 1899, had been entrusted with the duty of investigating the circumstances connected with the disaster to British trawlers which resulted from the action of the Russian fleet in the North Sea; and of apportioning the responsibility for this deplorable incident. The steps to be taken for establishing a **Representative Constitution in the Transvaal** were receiving earnest consideration, and would, it was hoped, result in substantial progress towards the ultimate goal of complete self-government. An Agreement, the provisions of which were calculated to place the relations of the **Tibetan Government** and the Government of India on a satisfactory footing, was concluded at Lhasa on Sept. 7th. The great difficulties which the mission encountered were brilliantly surmounted by the civil and military authorities responsible for its conduct.

The Chinese Government had sent a Commissioner to Calcutta to negotiate a Convention of Adhesion on their part to the Agreement with the Tibetan Government.

The Ameer of Afghanistan had sent his son to pay a complimentary visit to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Calcutta, and a high officer of the Government of India had been deputed to Cabul to discuss with the Ameer questions affecting the relations of the two Governments.

A situation had arisen connected with the administration of the property belonging to certain ecclesiastical bodies in Scotland which required legislative intervention. Commissioners were engaged in making an inquiry into all the circumstances of the case.

Attention would be directed to proposals for diminishing the anomalies in the present arrangement of electoral areas; and bills were promised on the subjects of alien immigration; the unemployed (as to which matter His Majesty had noticed, with profound regret and sympathy, the abnormal distress which had been caused by the want of employment during the winter); education in Scotland; extension of the Workmen's Compensation Acts; improving the status of the Local Government Board and the Board of Trade, and for establishing a Minister of Commerce and Industry; for amending the law with respect to valuation authorities, and the procedure for making

valuations; for consolidating the enactments relating to Naval Prize of War; for amending the law relating to the notification of industrial accidents; for the renewal of the Agricultural Rates Acts; for the prevention of the adulteration of butter; and for the amendment of the law with regard to cases stated for the Court of Crown Cases Reserved.

[3] The Address in answer to the Royal Message was moved and seconded in the House of Peers by the Marquis of Winchester and Lord Oranmore and Browne, and in the Commons by Mr. Mount and Mr. Samuel Roberts. Appreciative tributes were paid in the Elective Chamber to the public life and services of Sir William Harcourt. Mr. Gerald Loder was so unfortunate as to lose his seat for Brighton following the announcement of an appointment to a Lordship of the Treasury, which it was subsequently announced had never been actually made. Mr. Wyndham's resignation of the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, arising out of the *affaire* Sir A. McDonnell, was thought at the time to be a blow to the Ministry; but they survived it as they weathered other parliamentary vicissitudes. Criticisms were passed in the Commons upon the appointment of the Earl of Selborne, a past Under Colonial Secretary, during trying times on the Dark Continent, to the High Commissionership of South Africa, and of the Marquis of Salisbury, being a peer, to the presidency of the Board of Trade. The unusual step of obtaining the necessary supplies to the end of the financial year 1904-5 by means of the closure procedure known as the *guillotine*, was justified by the Government on account of delay in the progress of public business, and objected to by the Opposition on the ground that the Government should have advised the assembling of Parliament earlier than the middle of February, and that the ordinary closure would have easily met the circumstances of the case. The Lords passed a resolution in April protesting against bills being sent up to them at a time when there was no sufficient opportunity for discussion; and later on several of their number warmly complained that numerous measures of uncontroversial character, which had been sent down to the Commons, had been placed aside as if they were of not the slightest importance. Lord Lansdowne, though in evident sympathy with the arguments adduced, replied that, owing to the time otherwise absorbed, the days at the disposal of the Government for actual legislation were in number not a little limited. Lord Newton again mooted the question of a possible rising of Parliament in July and sittings in the autumn; but the Leader of the House thought there was no present probability of any such proposal being entertained by the Commons. Two pleasant international incidents were the visit of the King of Spain, during his relatively short stay in Britain, to the Houses of Parliament, and the entertaining of the French naval officers, on the day after the prorogation, at a luncheon in Westminster Hall by members of both Houses. (See also Speaker, sect. 15, *post*.)

[4] The Prorogation Speech, delivered by the Lord Chancellor (Aug. 11th), mentioned the visit of the King of Spain as likely to strengthen the cordial relations between Great Britain and Spain, and expressed the hope that the Russo-Japanese negotiations would lead to a lasting and mutually honourable peace.

References were also made to the proposed Conference on the question of reforms in Morocco, to the probable dissolution of the union between Sweden and Norway, to the condition of affairs in Macedonia and Crete (which still gave cause for considerable anxiety), to the award in regard to the frontier between the possessions of Portugal in South-west Africa and the Barotse Kingdom, by which a settlement of this difficult question had been effected. It was announced that Canada had made a most patriotic offer (which had been cordially accepted) to assume entire responsibility for the defence of Halifax and Esquimaux; that the Transvaal had been granted representative institutions, which would be brought into operation as soon as the measures necessary for holding elections could be completed; and that a Treaty had been concluded with the Ameer of Afghanistan.

His Majesty notified that he had given assent to measures continuing the Agricultural Rates Acts, to the Aliens Act, and the Unemployed Act; and went on: "I trust that the Commission which I have approved to investigate the operation of the existing Poor Law will materially assist the deliberations of a future Parliament in its examination of this difficult problem."

As to the Scottish Churches Act, His Majesty said: "I hope that its results may not only put an end to a serious controversy between two Presbyterian Churches in that country, but may ultimately conduce to the closest and most harmonious co-operation between all religious bodies who accept Presbyterian doctrine and discipline."

[5] Army Subjects.

The Duke of Bedford (Feb. 21st) asked whether the Under Secretary for War was able to give any information regarding the intentions of the Government respecting the Militia and the proposed territorial regiments of the Regular Army. The Earl of Donoughmore replied that the Government had drafted a bill authorising Militia service abroad, and care would be taken to safeguard the present rights of the officers and men in the existing Militia. It was the intention to look to the Volunteers, with increased efficiency and slight reduction of numbers, for home defence, and to the Militia to help them abroad. There would be no increase of cost, but the savings would be applied to improving the Militia. The Earl of Selborne said the Militia would only be liable to be sent abroad when they were embodied.

Captain Norton (Feb. 22nd) moved an amendment to the Address condemning the frequent changes in the War Office, and the action of the Secretary of State with regard to the Regular Forces, the Militia, and the Volunteers. Mr. Arnold-Forster traversed the allegations contained in the amendment, and asserted that the Auxiliary Forces were not discouraged, and that the efficiency of the Army for the defence of the Empire had not diminished. He was convinced that the existence of the Army Council would be of enormous benefit to the Army. The amendment was defeated by 254 to 207.

Mr. Balfour (March 7th) informed Col. Welby that the Committee of Defence were of opinion that the invasion of this country in such force as to inflict a fatal blow or threaten our inde-

pendence was impossible, and that the number of troops we ought to maintain depended not upon the consideration of the defence of these islands, but upon the needs of the Colonies and of India.

In introducing the **Army Estimates**, **Mr. Arnold-Forster** (March 28th) explained the principles on which, in his opinion, the military organisation of the country should be based. The Navy was now said to be strong enough to guarantee the safety of these islands, and that justified changes in a military system which had grown up on the basis of the defence of the country by an armed force. The view of the Navy was that the crew of a dinghy could not land in this country as long as we held the sea. The principal function of the **Army**, then, was to fight in defence of our frontiers across the sea. On lines like those which the Admiralty had followed in the reorganisation of the Navy, the country, he believed, could provide an adequate number of men for its Army abroad, and at the same time effect some economies. The cost of the Army could be reduced by getting rid of what was redundant. The whole of our military material should be tested by its capacity for war. To cut down our **Line battalions** would in the end be very uneconomical. If there was to be economy, it would be far better to reduce such battalions of the Line as were not immediately required for peace purposes to an establishment which would facilitate the formation of a large and growing Reserve. The Government asked for the full vote for the Militia this year. The **Militia** must in emergencies go abroad, and the Government had introduced a bill to enable them to utilise the Militia in war. It would be his task to endeavour to make the Militia more efficient, and he hoped the House would allow the War Office to reduce or amalgamate inefficient Militia units. As to the **Volunteers**, his views were those, he believed, of nine out of ten Volunteer officers. He did not propose to abolish the Volunteers, but to reduce their number with a view to the increase of efficiency. On the vote of £10,101,000 for the pay of the Army, **Mr. Churchill** (April 3rd) moved an amendment to reduce the amount by £1,000,000, and pointed out how a reduction of the expenditure on the Army could be effected. A great many economies, he said, could be made in the field of administration, and there must be a reduction of numbers and units in the Regular Army. **Mr. Arnold-Forster** said as long as the House desired that the existing great paraphernalia should be kept up it must find the money. **Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman** thought it really absurd that after four years Parliament should still be groping in the dark in a vain attempt to find out what was the actual Army scheme approved by the Government. He was opposed to the project for the creation of two armies—one for long service and another for only a brief service with the colours. **Mr. Arnold-Forster** (April 4th) defended the proposal to extend the period of service for part of the troops from seven to nine years. As to the suggestion that economies should be effected by reducing the Regular Army, he challenged the Opposition to show how this could be done consistently with the needs of the Empire. If reduction was thought desirable, it would be far better not to wipe out of existence the second battalion of any regiment, but to reduce the strength of battalions, keeping

them as cadres capable of expansion in time of war. The amendment was defeated by 234 to 191. **Mr. Balfour** (April 5th) denied that the Secretary for War and the Government were unsympathetic towards the Volunteers. If the Committee agreed that we could not with safety greatly diminish the units of our Regular Army, they must also accept the view that in its treatment of the Volunteer force the country could not disregard the question of cost. **Mr. Arnold-Forster** said the proposed reduction of the strength of the Volunteers by 15,000 men need not be detrimental to the force. The issue to be decided was whether the Volunteers were to be an immense force with very little training and organisation, or were to be a smaller, better trained, and homogeneous force. The vote for pay was agreed to.

The **Earl of Wemyss** (July 10th) moved that in the opinion of the House it would be a danger to the realm to trust to the Navy alone for home defence, and that it was necessary that our land forces should at all times be such that no nation would ever attempt a hostile landing on our shores. **Earl Roberts** doubted whether the country quite realised what the armed forces would have to do when war broke out. Five years had passed since the South African War, and the lessons of that war had been forgotten, so that they were absolutely as unfitted and unprepared for war as they were then. They did not require a large standing Army, which must be on the voluntary system; but behind the standing Army there must be a reserve large enough to mobilise the regular troops, expand the Army, and maintain it at such a size as circumstances might require. The **Marquis of Lansdowne** could not agree that the Navy and Army were two distinct problems; they were one problem, and no nation which undertook to invade this country would look only to the Navy or to the Army alone. The Government, however, would not oppose the motion. The motion was agreed to.

In Committee of Supply, on the vote of £1,220,000 for the Volunteers, **Mr. McCrae** moved to reduce the vote in order to call attention to the circulars recently issued by the War Office, which, he said, invited commanding officers to divide their regiments into two categories—the fit and the unfit. He complained that since the war the Volunteers had been worried and hustled by the Secretary for War. The action of the War Office having been severely criticised by members on both sides, **Mr. Arnold-Forster** declared that if reliance was to be placed on the Volunteers in a time of emergency, it was only reasonable to take steps to find out how many of them were fit for active service abroad. That was why the circular had been issued. He had ample evidence that many Volunteer officers were as anxious as the Army Council to have the men examined. He proposed to alter the incidence of the capitalisation grant, so that more money would be received for men who went into camp for a fortnight. The change would put the Volunteers on the same footing as the Yeomanry. The amendment was defeated by 252 to 206.

Mr. Balfour (Aug. 3rd) said the Government were in no sense responsible for the views expressed by Lord Roberts as to the defects in the military strength of the country. **Mr. Asquith** (Aug. 8th) asked what reply the Government had to make to the startling

statement of Lord Roberts that the country was as ill-prepared for war to-day as it was at the outbreak of the African campaign. Mr. Balfour said he did not agree that the Army was in the same condition now as in 1899. **Mr. Arnold-Forster**, on the third reading of the Appropriation Bill (Aug. 8th), said that what Lord Roberts had in his mind, when he made the remarks to which attention had been called, was the unpreparedness of the Army generally. Upon that question there was no difference of opinion between himself and Lord Roberts, for he had always urged that the Army as at present organised was not prepared for the tasks which it might have to discharge.

Beck, the Case of Mr. Adolf. See Law Charges, sect. 9.

Chairman of Committees. See Speaker, sect. 15.

[6] Chinese Labour.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman asked (Feb. 14th) that the House should be told whether the Government regarded the employment of Chinese labour in the Transvaal as a permanent policy or as a temporary expedient, and, if the latter, when the experiment was to end. Mr. Balfour replied that the experiment was being carefully watched, and, if it should be found that the immigration of coolies was having evil results, the experiment would not be extended. **Dr. Macnamara** (Feb. 17th) moved an amendment to the Address dealing with the importation of indentured Chinese coolies into the Transvaal, and expressed regret that the opinion of the people of the Transvaal on the policy of the Ordinance had not yet been obtained. **Mr. Lyttelton** said that since last June the Kaffir workers in the mines had increased in numbers by between 9,000 and 10,000, and they were obtaining higher wages than they were paid in 1899, before the war. The Chinamen themselves were getting very much higher wages than they could hope to get in their own country. Since the Chinamen had been employed, about 1600 more white men had found work about the mines. Within a few months the Colony would have a representative constitution, and if the Government had acted wrongly the Colony would be able to correct the mistake. He felt confident, however, that no voice would be raised against the importation of the coolies. The amendment was rejected by 275 to 214. **Lord Coleridge** (May 16th) called attention to the importation of Chinese indentured labourers into the Transvaal, and to the conditions under which they were living in the Colony. The Duke of Marlborough maintained that without the introduction of Chinese labour the mines, on which the prosperity of the Colony depended, could not be properly worked. After some discussion, in which the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Hereford took part, the Marquis of Lansdowne said he had always regarded the taking of Chinese labourers to South Africa as an experiment which required close attention. **Mr. H. Samuel** (July 27th) moved a reduction of the Colonial Office Vote as a protest against the continual employment of Chinese coolies in the Transvaal mines. He also complained that there had been promiscuous flogging of coolies, that fines and imprisonment had been inflicted in many cases, and that the mine-owners had brought pressure on the coolies to sign new and onerous contracts. **Mr. Lyttelton** said the High Commissioner had been asked to inquire

into the truth of the allegations that unauthorised floggings took place, and it had been decided to take special precautions to prevent anything of the kind in future. He regretted the high death-rate in the mines, but he would point out that, while it was 40 per 1000 among the African miners, it was only 20 per 1000 among the Chinese, and in some months it had fallen to 12 per 1000. He did not believe that the new Assembly in the Transvaal would put an end to the Labour Ordinance. **Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman** said if the Transvaal endorsed the Ordinance when the Colony had been granted responsible government, he would not interfere. The amendment was defeated by 237 to 170.

[7] Education Questions.

Sir W. Anson stated during the Session that a Departmental Committee had been appointed for the purpose of providing useful and precise information on the physical condition of children in the public elementary schools, and consisted of Mr. H. W. Simpkinson, C.B. (Assistant Secretary of the Board of Education), chairman; Mr. Franklin Parsons, M.D. (Assistant Medical Officer of the Local Government Board), Mr. Jackson (Chief Inspector of Public Elementary Schools), the Hon. Maude Lawrence (Chief Woman Inspector), and Mr. R. Walrond (Senior Examiner of the Board), with Mr. E. H. Pelham as secretary.

Mr. Bamford Slack proposed (April 18th) a resolution asking that local authorities should be empowered, as unanimously recommended by the Deterioration Committee, to make provision for ensuring that all the children at any public elementary school should receive proper nourishment before being subjected to mental or physical instruction, and for recovering the cost wherever expedient from the parents or guardians. **Sir G. Bartley** moved an amendment making the latter part of the resolution read, "and for recovering the cost from the parents, and that when the parents are unable to defray the cost the relief be supplied by the Poor Law." **Sir W. Anson**, in his reply, said the Poor Law should provide meals where children were failing from the neglect of the parents, and organised charity, under the supervision of the local authority, should deal with cases of temporary misfortune or loss of employment. The amendment was rejected by 100 to 64; but as there was not the requisite majority on the closure, the main question could not be put. The question was further adverted to on the Scottish Education Bill.

Mr. G. Balfour stated (May 15th) that the Local Government Board Order dealing with the feeding of hungry children would not deal with the case of fatherless children living with their mothers, nor with the children of wives not living with their husbands if the child did not reside with the father; but in any case of the kind, if the child were destitute of necessary food, and an application were made to the guardians or relieving officer, it would be incumbent to afford the requisite relief.

The case of East Ham was more than once raised in the House. The local council refused to administer the Education Act on account of the burden on the rates, and decided to close the schools. **Mr. Ernest Gray** called attention to the matter on the motion for adjournment (May 4th), asking if it was reasonable to expect that the municipality should continue to dis-

charge a national obligation at enormous cost to themselves, while others who were not doing their work so well were escaping with a very much smaller burden. **Mr. Balfour** condemned the illegal policy which East Ham had pursued, and thought the Government would be very much to blame if in obedience to a threat from any local authority they were to promise to deal with the question of local rating except as part of a well-considered scheme. The motion for adjournment was rejected by 159 to 116. The East Ham Council subsequently rescinded its resolution declining to administer the Act; and **Mr. Balfour** stated, on being questioned, that he had made no promise of legislation in favour of East Ham, but that careful consideration was being given to the elaborate scheme of relief which had been submitted to him by a deputation, and that he was very anxious to find some means of meeting the difficulty, but time must be allowed.

Sir W. Anson stated on the Education vote (Aug. 1st) that, in order that the Board should have adequate information as to the action of local education authorities and the condition of the schools throughout the country, there had been to some extent a reorganisation of the inspectorate of the Department. Evening schools and technical institutes had made no great increase in number; but the efficiency of their work had shown satisfactory development, and candidates for a technological course were required to pass a preliminary test of fitness. A grant was now being given for the provision of training colleges as well as for maintenance of students within them. Having regard to the pressure of expenditure on local authorities, the Board had instructed its inspectors not to urge outlay which was not really necessary. The difficulty as to necessitous areas could only be satisfactorily settled by either a readjustment of the rating burden or a substantial addition to the Exchequer aid grant, though for the present the difficulty might be met in some places by permitting the exclusion of children under five years from school. **Sir J. Gorst** was not in agreement with this proposal, and urged that infant schools should be turned into day nurseries; and **Dr. Macnamara** took very much the same view. In course of further discussion, the suggestion thrown out for meeting the case of the necessitous areas was characterised as quite inadequate, and **Sir W. Anson** replied that the proposal to save money by excluding young children from schools was not put forward as a remedy for inequalities of rating.

[S] Irish Affairs.

Mr. Wyndham (Feb. 16th), in reply to **Mr. Craig**, said **Sir Antony MacDonnell**, Under-Secretary for Ireland, did assist in formulating the proposals submitted by the Earl of Dunraven (see article on *Irish Reform Association*, p. 235), believing them to conform to Unionist principles. The Government, however, held that, as the scheme contemplated the creation of a financial board and the delegation of legislative powers, it was inadmissible. They accordingly expressed their view that the action of **Sir Antony** was indefensible. At the same time they were satisfied that his conduct was not open to the imputation of disloyalty.

The Earl of Dunraven (Feb. 17th) complained that the Solicitor-General (**Sir E. Carson**) had charged **Sir Antony MacDonnell** with having

pursued a policy disavowed by his chief, and declared that he (Lord Dunraven) and those with whom he acted were responsible for the policy promulgated. The policy originated with the Land Conference Committee, and not with **Sir Antony MacDonnell**, but he admitted that he received much assistance from that gentleman. The Marquis of Lansdowne said when the Chief Secretary's attention was called to the publication of the policy he made it known at once that it was one from which the Government desired to dissociate themselves. It was also intimated to **Sir Antony MacDonnell** that in connecting himself with these proposals he had been led into an error which they were unable to defend, but they added that they did not reflect on his candour and the integrity of his character. **Earl Spencer** inquired whether **Sir Antony** did not make the fact of his communications with Lord Dunraven known to the Lord Lieutenant himself. The Marquis of Lansdowne said he was authorised to state that the Lord Lieutenant was aware that **Sir Antony** was helping Lord Dunraven to discuss the reforms suggested.

Mr. J. Redmond (Feb. 20th) moved an amendment to the Address complaining that the system of government in Ireland was in opposition to the will of the Irish people, and produced universal discontent and unrest. He maintained that **Sir Antony MacDonnell** went to Ireland with the approval of the Chief Secretary and the Lord Lieutenant to carry out a policy of conciliation and reform. **Mr. Wyndham** said he never instructed **Sir Antony** to take steps for the introduction of devolution. He hoped it would never again be supposed that he had entered into a conspiracy with **Sir Antony** to foist upon the country principles obnoxious to the Unionist party. **Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman** challenged the Government to produce the whole correspondence bearing upon the question. **Mr. Balfour** said it was an entire misconception to suppose that **Sir Antony MacDonnell** when appointed was given authority to initiate legislative or other projects independently of the Chief Secretary. The amendment was negatived by 286 to 230.

Mr. J. Redmond moved the adjournment of the House to call attention to the conditions under which **Sir Antony MacDonnell** held his office. The conditions, he said, were contained in certain letters, and he demanded their production. **Mr. Wyndham** said he was perfectly prepared to read the letters. In the first letter, dated Sept. 22nd, **Sir Antony** set out the conditions on which he offered to accept the office; stating that he was an Irishman, a Roman Catholic, and a Liberal in politics, and that his aim would be, among other things, the maintenance of order, the settlement of the education question in accordance with the views of the Prime Minister, and administrative conciliation. The reply of the Chief Secretary, dated three days afterwards, stated that he accepted the proposal with gratitude, and that an appointment would be made subject to the conditions laid down. The letter had been forwarded to the Prime Minister, who gave his concurrence. There was nothing in his (**Mr. Wyndham's**) letter of which he was ashamed. **Mr. J. Morley** said the right hon. gentleman failed to appreciate the gravamen of the charge against the Government as a whole. **Mr. Balfour** thought that there had been a great deal of unnecessary feeling and exaggeration about the whole busi-

ness. The Government did not agree with Lord Dunraven's scheme, and they had made their position clear both as to the terms of Sir Antony's appointment and as to the policy to which, in an unfortunate moment, he committed himself, though not the Government. The motion was (Feb. 22nd) defeated by 265 to 223.

Mr. Balfour (March 6th) announced the resignation of Mr. Wyndham with the deepest regret. He admitted frankly that the main reason for his resignation was not ill-health, but that he felt that the controversy which had lately taken place had greatly impaired, if not wholly destroyed, his power of doing valuable work in the office which he had held so long.

Mr. Wyndham (May 9th) explained the reasons for his resignation of the office of Chief Secretary. He did not differ from his late colleagues on any issue of policy, and he had not changed in the smallest degree the views which he had long held and frequently expressed in regard to the administration of Ireland. While he believed that Unionists should take an active part in promoting social reforms in Ireland, he had never put forward any proposal for the establishment of a financial board for that country, nor had he ever approved or even contemplated any delegation of large legislative powers. In consequence of the misunderstandings, he came to the conclusion that his power to do useful work in Ireland had diminished. He therefore tendered his resignation to the Prime Minister, with an assurance of his unwavering support as an unofficial member. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moved his resolution asking that the correspondence necessary to enable the House and the country to form a judgment on the policy and proceedings of the Irish Government and the events connected with Sir Antony MacDonnell's tenure of office as Under Secretary should be communicated to the House. Mr. Balfour opposed the resolution, and contended that devolution would be far worse than Home Rule, because it would not satisfy the Nationalists and certainly would not be acceptable to the loyalist minority. The motion was defeated by 315 to 252.

Home Rule.

Mr. Tuff, Conservative member for Rochester, moved (April 12th) that in view of conflicting statements by members of the Opposition on the subject of Home Rule the Leader of the Opposition should explicitly declare whether he intended to recommend the establishment of a parliament in Ireland. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said his opinions on the subject were well known, and the course of events during the last two decades, so far from weakening, had done much to confirm and strengthen them. Mr. Redmond declared that the Irish party had not departed one hair's breadth from the position which was taken up in 1886 by Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Balfour believed there was not a single man on that side of the House who did not hold as a cardinal article of his political faith that Home Rule for Ireland would be a gift fatal to Ireland and fatal to Great Britain. The Speaker refused the closure, and the motion was talked out.

Irish Land Question.

The Land Question was several times before Parliament; and it was admitted by more than

one member of the Government that the real obstacle to the proper working of the Act of 1903 was the want of funds with which to finance it. The most important of the debates took place (July 20th) on the vote for the Irish Land Commission, when Mr. Long stated that the purchase applications received up to that time amounted to £27,931,000. At the time of the passing of the Act the Treasury undertook to find at least £5,000,000 a year for the first three years. The first year's issue of £5,000,000 only realised £4,337,000, and in the next year the Treasury issued stock of the face value of £6,000,000, which produced £5,354,000, giving a total sum for the first two years of £9,691,000, leaving a balance of £18,240,000 sterling to meet the applications already before the court. Under the Act it was obligatory that the landlords who sold their estates should be paid in cash, and to make it compulsory on them to take anything else would be a deliberate breach of the provision of the Act. The middle course was an amendment of the Act of '93 enabling the vendor if he so wished to take a portion of the purchase money in stock. He proposed that the maximum to be taken in stock should be two-thirds of the total purchase price, the stock to be taken at its face value. In order to carry the Act to a successful issue, £112,000,000 of stock would in all have to be created, and the merest tyro in finance would realise what a heavy liability that would impose on the stock market. The landlords' representatives, he was aware, had decided that they were not in a position to agree to the scheme, but the Government felt it their bounden duty to make the proposition to the House in the hope that it might lessen the present block. See also pp. 236-7.

Mr. Redmond complained that, in the concluding days of the Session, when there was no time for discussion, there should have been proposed by the Government a fundamental alteration in the provisions of the Land Act of 1903. He declared that the Act had absolutely and completely broken down, and moved to reduce the estimate by £100. Colonel Saunderson thought the landlords were unwise to reject the offer of the Government. In the result the reduction of the vote was carried against the Government by 200 to 196 votes.

A scene of wild excitement followed, Irish members standing on the benches, shouting loudly and waving their hats, the Liberal Opposition cheering vociferously the while, and calling "Resign, resign." Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman invited a statement from the Prime Minister, who, however, said he found it impossible at that moment to make any answer at all. Nor was Mr. Balfour any more communicative when the House reassembled on the following day (Friday), his announcement of the Ministerial decision being in fact deferred until Monday, July 24th, when he declared the view of himself and his colleagues to be that the defeat was not an occasion on which resignation or dissolution was called for. He based his conclusion on numerous precedents in parliamentary history, especially since the great Reform Bill of 1832, maintaining further that the Government still possessed the confidence of the House of Commons. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in reply, contended that the Prime Minister was taking an absolutely unconstitutional course in resisting the will of the country as declared at by-elections. The

division of Thursday last was on an important question of policy, taken not long after the Prime Minister had appealed to his supporters solemnly to be constantly in their places in order to prevent the Government from suffering any accidental defeat—taken after a long debate and with every due notice, and after every due effort had been made to obtain the attendance of members. Mr. J. Redmond also declared that the continuance of the Government in office was a violation of the spirit of the constitution. After further debate the House adjourned. The situation was also discussed in the Lords, where the Marquis of Lansdowne said the Government considered that the vote did not express the deliberate judgment of the House of Commons. The Earl of Rosebery remarked that never in the history of Parliament had a Government undergone so much indignity, so much loss of all that personal weight, which should be dear to any Government in this country, as had been the fortune of his Majesty's present advisers.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy submitted (March 15th) a resolution declaring that excessive railway rates and defective transit facilities generally constituted a serious bar to the material advancement of Ireland, and should receive immediate attention from the Government. The Attorney-General for Ireland admitted that railway rates in Ireland were excessive, and would not oppose the resolution; which was agreed to.

[9] **Law Charges.**—The Home Secretary announced (Feb. 28th) that the Lord Chancellor had already introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved, which already exists as a Court of Appeal on questions of law in Criminal Cases. This measure carried out the recommendations of the Master of the Rolls' Committee (see Criminal Cases, etc., Bill, sect. 32, *post*). The Bill was of course an outcome of the unfortunate Beck case, which was brought before the Commons (March 21st) by Mr. Lough, who moved a reduction of the supplementary vote of £12,000 for Law Charges in which was included a sum of £5,000 paid to Mr. Adolf Beck as compensation for wrongful imprisonment, the hon. member observing that cases of wrongful arrest and imprisonment, and even of trials unfairly conducted, were not nearly so rare as many persons supposed. Sir A. Rollit considered that the sum of £5,000 offered to Mr. Beck, which was reduced by his expenses to £3,000, was not adequate compensation to a man whose life had been ruined. Mr. Asquith did not think the police were so much to blame, but considered there should be in this country what existed in every other civilised country, some form of criminal appeal. The Home Secretary pointed out that legislation had already been introduced, and notified that there would henceforward be greater co-ordination between the departments concerned in prosecutions, and it would be practically impossible for a similar error to occur again or in the same degree. The sum proposed in this case was the largest ever offered in such circumstances. The amendment for the reduction of the vote was defeated by 257 to 204.

The Whitaker Wright case was discussed from the point of view of the charge of £3,500 additional sum required for repayment of the expenses of the prosecution (£2,000 already voted). The Solicitor-General, in answer to the question, how it was he came to express the

opinion, when the matter was first brought before the House, that a prosecution could not be undertaken successfully, said that he had exercised his judgment to the best of his ability, which was all a law officer is called upon to do.

[10] National Defence.

Mr. Balfour made a statement on this subject (May 11th) in course of which he remarked that, assuming the absence in distant seas of the Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Home Fleets, under the new system in a few hours they would have six battleships and six first-class cruisers in reserve with nucleus crews ready to put to sea. Irrespective of the organised fleet, there would be 12 cruisers in home waters, 24 destroyers in commission, and no less than 95 torpedo-boats proper. Submarine boats were destined to be of great importance, if not in naval warfare generally, in that part of it which consists of attempting to land soldiers upon a hostile coast. It was the opinion of Lord Roberts that it would not be possible to make the attempt to invade this country with less than 70,000 men. To attempt to take London Lord Roberts thought would be a forlorn hope, even if the 70,000 men did reach London. Mr. Balfour did not think any admiral would view with serenity the disembarkation from battleships and other ships of 70,000 men on a coast infested by torpedo-boats and submarines. Then, too, the invaders must have transports to carry 70,000 men: ships of a tonnage of from 210,000 to 250,000 would be necessary; and how could these helpless boats escape our torpedo-boats, putting out of consideration anything our cruisers and torpedoes could accomplish? The thing was impossible.

No surprise and no rush was possible in an invasion of India. The difficulties being principally those of transport and supplies, any collision of great magnitude between the two Powers must depend on the rapidity of railway construction. Lord Kitchener's view was that, in addition to the ordinary drafts, there should be available for the defence of India in the first year of the war eight divisions of infantry and other corresponding arms. If Russia's strategic railways were allowed to creep closer and closer to the frontier, this country would inevitably pay for its supineness by having to keep on foot an army far larger than could be contemplated with equanimity, and be faced with the greatest military problems which had ever confronted the Government of this country. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman congratulated the Prime Minister on being able to make a statement of such a reassuring character. The right hon. gentleman was evidently not one of the alarmist school regarding the Indian frontier.

[11] **National Expenditure.**—Mr. Buchanan moved on the Address (March 1st) an amendment representing that the increase in national expenditure under the present Government had been excessive, and calling for revision and reduction at the earliest moment. He remarked that since the present Government came into office the general normal expenditure of the country had gone up from £90,000,000 to £140,000,000. In the previous decennials, 1874-84 and 1884-94, the increases were £13,000,000 and £11,000,000, whilst in less than a decade the present administration had increased the expenditure by £50,000,000. Mr. Guest seconded.

Mr. Gibson Bowles said the reckless expenditure of the Government during the last ten years had no parallel in the history of the world. The Chancellor of the Exchequer maintained that the House itself was largely responsible for increased expenditure, which was due to almost daily demands hon. members made upon them. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said the question was really the general tendency and current of the expenditure of the Government for the last ten years; and however much by a deathbed repentance they might redeem themselves in the Budget that was to come, that did not in the least affect members' judgment of the course they had pursued during the past decade. The amendment was defeated by 250 to 201. See FINANCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, p. 156.

[12] Navy Matters.

The Estimates for 1905-6 amounted to £33,389,000, as opposed to £36,889,000 for 1904-5, the reduction being mainly accounted for by a decreased liability for new construction, due to the facts that the liability on ships under construction was less and that the payment for the purchased Chilean ships did not recur, and to a decrease in the liability for repairs owing to the elimination of ships of small fighting value and the overtaking of arrears of repairs. See NAVY, BRITISH, p. 339.

In explaining the Estimates (March 6th), Mr. Pretyman said there were two new factors of the very greatest importance, and of world-wide application, which were now for the first time coming into operation in naval affairs—the advent of armoured cruisers in considerable numbers, and the invention and use of wireless telegraphy. The important fact that the great naval base at Gibraltar was now available had enabled the Admiralty to concentrate fast ships in homogeneous squadrons, and made it possible to despatch a fast armoured cruiser to a particular place at a few hours' notice, whereas it would have been necessary under former conditions to have a ship of somewhat inferior power located within a short distance of the same spot. The removal of 160 ships from the first line did not mean that all these ships were necessarily absolutely useless for any purpose of war; indeed, for many of them the belligerents in the Far East would give large sums of money. The keynote of the Admiralty scheme was that heavy current expenditure should only be incurred upon ships which were instantaneously ready for war. As to submarines, the latest type, of which there were now 13, could only remain below water whilst in motion, so that if anything happened, and they were deprived of their way, they would automatically rise to the surface. There were also 5 submarines of the old Holland type, and there were 10 more in an advanced stage of construction.

In reference to the defence of Halifax and Esquimaux, see sect. 4, *ante*; for provisions of Naval Works Act, see sect. 58, *post*. See also National Defence, sect. 10, *supra*.

[13] Peers and Elections.—Sir W. Lawson (Feb. 14th) took a division against the sessional order relating to the interference of peers at elections, but the renewal was carried by 345 to 65. Mr. Dalziel then moved that Lord Alington had, by his action in connection with the recent election in North Dorset, been guilty of a breach of privilege; but this was

superseded by the "previous question," proposed by Mr. Balfour and carried by 257 to 191.

Physical Deterioration (see Education Affairs, sect. 7, *supra*).

Poor Law, Commission of Inquiry (see Unemployed Workmen Bill, sect. 81).

[14] Post Office Affairs.—Lord Stanley (July 6th) made a statement on the vote for the Post Office, mentioning that he intended to propose legislation for an interchange of postal orders with Egypt and other countries. Proceeding to discuss the grievances of Post Office servants, he said the telegraphists were better paid than bank clerks, elementary teachers, compositors, and others. He instituted a somewhat similar comparison in regard to postmen, and stated that for 695 recent vacancies there were 3087 candidates, of whom 2393 were in every respect qualified. Under his revision scheme 78,200 persons would receive the ultimate benefit of £372,000 a year when the whole change was effected; and at the moment 42,900 men received an immediate advance of £222,400. What was to be the end of all the demands made on the Department? Those put before the Bradford Committee would have meant a payment from the Exchequer of no less than £2,500,000 a year. By bringing parliamentary pressure to bear, the employees were abusing their rights as voters: it was nothing less than blackmailing—nothing more nor less than asking members to purchase the votes of these people at the expense of the public exchequer. Both sides in politics would have to make up their minds whether some means should not be devised by which there should not be this continued blood-sucking on the part of public servants. He suggested the appointment of a permanent committee, altogether outside party politics, to whom such questions should be referred and by whom an impartial decision could be given. Capt. Norton moved to reduce the vote, maintaining that so long as the Post Office officials were allowed to retain the vote, they had the same right as other voters to exercise their fullest influence in defence of their interests. Sir A. Rolit, in seconding, denied that postal servants had exercised undue pressure. The amendment was rejected by 249 to 205. Lord Stanley explained that his remarks did not apply to the whole of the staff, but only to those who attempted unduly to influence the votes of hon. members with regard to questions affecting Post Office wages. Otherwise he declined absolutely to modify or withdraw anything he had said.

[15] Speaker (Mr. Gully.—Mr. J. W. Lowther).—Mr. Speaker Gully, owing to indisposition and advancing years, announced his retirement from the chair (June 6th). Mr. Balfour and Sir H. Campbell Bannerman expressed regret, and on the following day the former moved and the latter seconded a resolution of thanks. This was supported by Mr. Redmond (though he regretted the introduction of the police for the forcible removal of members), by Mr. Chamberlain, Sir A. Thomas, Col. Sanderson, and Mr. Bell, and agreed to *nem. con.* The Speaker having expressed his acknowledgments, a further resolution was also agreed to, praying His Majesty to confer some signal mark of his royal favour upon Mr. Gully for his eminent services in the chair.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach (June 8th) moved, and Sir W. Hart-Dyke seconded, the motion that Mr. J. W. Lowther do take the chair as Speaker;

and no other candidate being proposed, Mr. Lowther was conducted to the chair, where he returned thanks and received the congratulations of the two Front Benches. This was on the eve of the Whitsuntide recess. At the re-assembling (June 20th) Mr. Lowther attended the House of Peers, where the royal approbation of him as Speaker was signified by commission.

Mr. Balfour moved (June 20th) that a life annuity of £4000 be granted to Mr. Gully on his retirement; and an amendment of Mr. Keir Hardie for reducing the sum to £1000 having been negatived by 245 to 17, the motion was agreed to, and a bill founded upon it duly became law. Mr. Gully was afterwards raised to the peerage, and chose the title of Viscount Selby.

Mr. Grant Lawson was appointed to succeed Mr. Lowther as *Chairman of Ways and Means* and *Deputy Speaker*, and Mr. Laurence Hardy was chosen as *Deputy Chairman, vice* Mr. Jeffreys, appointed *Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board*.

The Earl of Morley, *Chairman of Committees in the House of Peers*, became seriously indisposed in 1904, and temporary provision was made for the performance of his duties; but following his death the Earl of Onslow was (Feb. 1905) appointed as his successor.

[16] *The Transvaal Constitution, War Contribution, etc.*

Mr. Balfour (Feb. 27th) said the House would have an opportunity for a discussion of the Transvaal Constitution before the change became operative. It would not, however, be in accordance with precedent to discuss the letters patent before they were issued.

Mr. Lyttelton (March 20th) on the vote on account, said to exact the payment of the £30,000,000 war contribution from the Transvaal Colony would be to break the conditions laid down by Mr. Chamberlain when the arrangement was made; those conditions being that the contribution should be made willingly and voluntarily, and that the development of the country should not be impeded. Sir M. Hicks-Beach sincerely hoped that the Colonial Secretary's statement did not portend a breach of faith on the part of the Transvaal. On the report of the vote on account (March 22nd), Major Seely moved a reduction of £1000 in order that the Colonial Secretary might explain matters connected with the £30,000,000 to be paid by the Transvaal. Mr. Lyttelton said this country had made tremendous sacrifices both in life and in treasure in order to preserve its ascendancy in South Africa, and it ought not to jeopardise, for the sake of money, the settlement in South Africa. He urged patience and forbearance until the Colony had a representative government, and deprecated enforcing a settlement with a high hand, reminding the House that the Colony had never attempted to repudiate its liability. The motion for the reduction was defeated by 256 to 196. Mr. Chamberlain, on the Finance Bill, admitted that his anticipations as to the time when the Transvaal war contribution would be paid were too sanguine. He believed absolutely in the honour of those with whom he was brought into contact in South Africa.

Mr. Brodriek (June 21st) said he sympathised with those who advocated the claims of the British Indians who desired to live in South Africa; but it was necessary to bear in mind

that we could not compel self-governing colonies to grant to the natives of other countries all the advantages which the colonists themselves enjoyed.

On the Colonial Office vote Mr. S. Buxton (July 27th) expressed regret that full responsible government was not to be conferred on the Transvaal, and that the Orange River Colony had been excluded from the scheme. Mr. Lyttelton said he adhered to the view expressed in his despatch, that it would be very difficult to create two constitutions at one and the same time. In the Orange River Colony there had been no demand for a constitution like that which the Transvaal was to have. In granting an intermediate constitution to the Transvaal, the Government were acting in strict accordance with precedent and fulfilling the promises made after the war. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said this form of intermediate government was condemned by Lord Durham when it was tried in Canada, and it was absurd to suppose it would lead to harmony in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain considered that the Government had fulfilled the pledges given at Vereeniging. He thought, however, that the extension of political freedom was an experiment, and would have been inclined to make it, in the first instance, in the Orange River Colony. See Chinese Labour, sect. 6, *supra*.

[17] *War Stores.*

Mr. Arnold-Forster (March 20th) stated, in reply to several questions, that in January he appointed a Committee, with Sir W. Butler as chairman, to make a careful inquiry into the alleged errors or malpractices of certain contractors who supplied stores for the Army during the South African War, and to report to the Army Council. He assured the House that any individual against whom misconduct could be established would be dealt with without fear or favour. Lord Monkswell (March 27th) called attention to the wastage of supplies in South Africa and elsewhere, and moved that immediate action should be taken to inquire into the cause of such wastage. The Earl of Donoughmore said there was to be an inquiry into the whole matter, but it was impossible to go into details until they received the report of Sir W. Butler's Committee.

Mr. Balfour (June 20th) said the papers relating to the transactions referred to in the report of Sir W. Butler's Committee were placed in the hands of the Director of Public Prosecutions as soon as they were received. That official was of opinion that those papers did not disclose a case for criminal proceedings. He was disposed to think that the officers who had been censured ought not to be tried by court-martial pending the further investigations that must be made. His present idea was that the matter ought to be referred at once to a Committee of the House. The officers whose conduct had been severely criticised by the Committee had been relieved of duty. It was not his desire to restrict the reference to the Committee of Inquiry. Replying to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (June 21st), Mr. Balfour said he had modified his view that the inquiry should be conducted by a Parliamentary Committee. He had ascertained that such a course would not be agreeable to the House, and would not be in accordance with precedent. He proposed to follow the most

recent precedent, and appoint a **Royal Commission**, which would not be a statutory commission. In answer to further inquiries, Mr. Balfour said the Commission would have power under the terms of reference to take evidence on oath; but the power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents could not be similarly conferred. The necessary documents, however, would be at the command of the Commission. The Attorney-General (June 22nd) admitted that a Royal Commission could not, without statutory authority, compel witnesses to be sworn, or compel their attendance or the production of documents. Mr. Balfour, replying to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, said that, if it should be found necessary, **statutory powers** would be conferred on the Commission. The Government had no objection to the appointment of a statutory Commission, and a bill would be introduced for that purpose.

Mr. Arnold-Forster (June 23rd) asserted that as soon as he found that the proceedings of certain firms were impugned he decided that no further contracts should be made with them. Mr. Balfour (June 26th) informed Mr. Blake that the Commission on the War Stores scandals would be at liberty to make any reflections the Commissioners might wish to make upon His Majesty's Government or any one else.

Sir R. Reid moved a vote of censure condemning the conduct of the Government in connection with the supply and disposal of stores and the sales and refunds to contractors in South Africa at the end of the war. While he did not suggest that Ministers had connived intentionally at the corruption, he maintained that if they had been competent and reasonably attentive to their duties the things complained of would either not have occurred, or would have been detected and stopped at once. Mr. Brodrick defended the action of the War Office, claiming that they had exercised all due vigilance and supervision. He repudiated indignantly the charge brought against him of laxity and neglect of his duties, and expressed the belief that the findings of the Commission would vindicate the honour and capacity of those who administered the War Office. Mr. Arnold-Forster gave an account of his share in the matter, and said if after the war there was waste and confusion, this was due in large measure to the enormous pressure of a particular kind of work upon individuals who were not accustomed to it. Mr. Balfour believed that the loss caused to the public by the sale of stores in South Africa was very much smaller than the Opposition imagined. The whole amount realised from the sale of stores was about £7,000,000. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman repudiated the taunt that the Opposition in this matter were influenced merely by partisan motives.

The Attorney-General (June 28th) introduced the **War Stores (Commission) Act**. See under that heading, sect. 84, *post*.

[18] **West Indian Federation**.—Mr. Lamont (May 17th) moved a resolution in favour of extending federal institutions in the British West Indies, in order to improve and cheapen the administration of those colonies. He asked for no grants to the islands from the Imperial exchequer—indeed, he rather deprecated them. Sir C. Dilke moved an amendment asserting that no change would be satisfactory which did not recognise the predominant interest of the

majority of the taxpayers in the administration of the colonies. Mr. Lyttelton considered that federation would be premature at present. The motion and amendment were withdrawn.

II. ACTS AND BILLS.

[19] Subjoined is a list of the public Acts passed during the session of 1905:—

Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, etc., Continuance (ch. 8).
 Aliens (ch. 13).
 Appropriation (ch. 17).
 Army (Annual) (ch. 2).
 Churches (Scotland) (ch. 12).
 Coal Mines (Weighing and Minerals) (ch. 9).
 Consolidated Fund (No. 1) (ch. 1).
 Consolidated Fund (No. 2) (ch. 6).
 East India Loans (Railways) (ch. 19).
 Expiring Laws Continuance (ch. 21).
 Finance (ch. 4).
 Isle of Man (Customs) (ch. 16).
 Licensing (Ireland) (ch. 3).
 Medical Act (1886) Amendment (ch. 14).
 Mr. Speaker's Retirement (ch. 5).
 Naval Works (ch. 20).
 Provisional Order (Marriages) (ch. 23).
 Public Works Loans (ch. 22).
 Railway Fires (ch. 11).
 Ship Owners' Negligence (Remedies) (ch. 10).
 Trade Marks (ch. 15).
 Unemployed Workmen (ch. 18).
 War Stores (Commission) (ch. 7).

The above list does not include the local acts of the session, particulars of some of which may be found under "**London Bills**" (sect. 48).

The measures which were either introduced or afforded facilities by the Government have an asterisk prefixed to their titles (*).

Where a bill was withdrawn or dropped it is so stated, and cases in which the proceedings on a measure lapsed are indicated by the mark (=).

The date on which the royal assent was signified is accompanied by the letters r.a.; and the day on which the Act came or is to come into operation is also given, though in the absence of such intimation it must be understood to have commenced immediately after receiving royal assent.

[20] ***Accidents (Mines and Factories) Bill**, presented March 1st, proposed to amend the law relating to returns and notifications of accidents in mines, quarries, factories, and workshops. Withdrawn, July 17th.

[21] **Advertisements Regulation Bill**, presented by Lord Balfour, and was for authorising local authorities to make byelaws respecting the exhibition of advertisements. Passed Lords, reached Commons July 4th (=).

[22] ***Agricultural Rates Act, 1893, etc., Continuance Act, 1905** (5 Edw. VII., ch. 8—r.a. Aug. 4th), prolongs until March 31st, 1910, the Agricultural Rates Act of 1896, the Tithe Rent Charge (Rates) Act of 1899, and certain Acts relating to Scotland which would otherwise expire in 1906. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman suggested an extension of the Acts for two years only, but this was discouraged by the Prime Minister. Mr. Whitley moved an amendment (April 17th) declaring that no bill dealing with the severe burden of the local rates on the agricultural industry would be satisfactory or afford permanent relief which did not provide for a contribution payable by the owners of

land based on its selling value, and utilise the fund so provided to relieve the ratepayers; but after discussion this was negatived, leave to withdraw it having been refused, and second reading carried by 174 to 59. In committee an amendment of Mr. Trevelyan to omit the Tithe Rent Charge (Rates) Act from continuance was defeated by 217 to 138.

[23] **Aliens Act, 1905*

(5 Edw. VII., ch. 13—r.a. Aug. 11th).

Mr. Akers-Douglas moved for leave to introduce the Aliens Bill (April 18th), and outlined its provisions. Sir C. Dilke said that the bill would go far to abrogate the right of asylum in this country. The bill was read a first time.

On the motion for the second reading, Sir C. Dilke (May 2nd) moved an amendment declaring that the House before assenting to the bill desired to assure itself that sufficient regard was had in it to the retention of the principle of asylum for the victims of persecution. Mr. Asquith said he was not prepared to oppose the bill, though he believed it would have very little practical effect. Mr. Akers-Douglas declared that there was no intention of excluding *bond-fide* refugees. Mr. Chamberlain welcomed the bill because he regarded it as an effort to protect the working classes against the underpaid labour of immigrants. Mr. Balfour affirmed that we had a right to keep out everybody who could not add to the industrial or intellectual strength of the nation. The amendment was negatived by 211 votes to 59, and the bill read a second time.

The Committee stage was commenced on June 27th, and on July 5th Mr. Balfour moved the closure of the further proceedings on the bill. The resolution was eventually carried by 149 to 113. Clauses 1 to 3 inclusive were accordingly closed on July 10th, and the remaining clauses on the following day. On a financial resolution authorising the payment of the expenses incurred in carrying the measure into effect, Mr. Akers-Douglas (July 11th) said it was estimated that the cost of administering the statute would be £24,000 per annum. Of this sum £3000 would be for the Port of London, £1000 for the new central staff at the Home Office, and the balance was required to defray the cost of the administrative machinery at the other ports where immigration officers would be stationed.

On the report (July 17th) Sir C. Dilke moved an amendment with the object of exempting from exclusion immigrants seeking admission to this country for political reasons. Mr. Balfour opposed the amendment on the ground that the amendments of the Government would safeguard the interests of aliens who came here solely to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious or political grounds, or for an offence of a political character. Mr. Asquith said that the concessions made by the Government did not go far enough, and other members also urged the Prime Minister to do more for the protection of political refugees. The amendment was rejected by 244 to 162. This stage of the bill was closed on July 18th.

The third reading was moved by Mr. Akers-Douglas (July 19th), and carried by 193 to 103, after an amendment by Major Seely to reject the bill had been defeated by a majority of 78.

The Bill was taken to the House of Lords (July 20th). Its second reading was moved by

Lord Belper (July 28th) and carried. Earl Spencer entered a protest against the measure, believing that the evil with which it dealt was greatly exaggerated, and that there was considerable danger of wrecking the custom of asylum which had long been in existence in this country. The Marquis of Lansdowne contended that the object of the Bill was not to shut out those who sought refuge in these islands, but to prevent the abuse of that hospitality. In Committee Lord Coleridge (August 3rd) moved to omit the words providing that an immigrant should be considered undesirable if he could not show that he had means of decently supporting himself and family. The amendment was defeated by 78 to 17. Lord Tweedmouth moved an amendment removing from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State the power to decide what was an offence of a political character which would justify the expulsion of an alien. The amendment was rejected by 62 to 16. The bill was reported without amendment, and read a third time and passed (August 8th).

Section 1 provides that an immigrant shall not be landed in the United Kingdom from an immigrant ship, except at a port at which there is an immigration officer appointed under this Act, and shall not be landed at any such port without the leave of that officer, given after the inspection of the immigrants made by him on the ship, or elsewhere if the immigrants are conditionally disembarked for the purpose, in company with a medical inspector, such inspection to be made as soon as practicable; and the immigration officer shall withhold leave in the case of any immigrant who appears to him to be an undesirable immigrant within the meaning of this section. Where leave to land is so withheld in the case of any immigrant, the master, owner, or agent of the ship, or the immigrant, may appeal to the immigration board of the port, and that board shall, if they are satisfied that leave to land should not be withheld under this Act, give leave to land, and leave so given shall operate as the leave of the immigration officer. For the purposes of this section an immigrant shall be considered an undesirable immigrant—(a) if he cannot show that he has in his possession, or is in a position to obtain, the means of decently supporting himself and his dependants (if any); or (b) if he is a lunatic or idiot, or owing to any disease or infirmity appears likely to become a charge upon the rates or otherwise a detriment to the public; or (c) if he has been sentenced in a foreign country with which there is an extradition treaty for a crime, not being an offence of a political character, which is, as respects that country, an extradition crime within the meaning of the Extradition Act, 1870; or (d) if an expulsion order under this Act has been made in his case.

Proviso as to political and religious refugees.—But in the case of an immigrant who proves that he is seeking admission to this country solely to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious or political grounds or for an offence of a political character, or persecution, involving danger of imprisonment or danger to life or limb, on account of religious belief, leave to land shall not be refused on the ground merely of want of means, or the probability of his becoming a charge on the rates; nor shall leave to land be withheld in the case of an immigrant who shows to the satisfaction

of the immigration officer or board concerned with the case that, having taken his ticket in the United Kingdom and embarked direct therefrom for some other country immediately after a period of residence in the United Kingdom of not less than six months, he has been refused admission to that country and returned direct therefrom to a port in the United Kingdom; and leave to land shall not be refused merely on the ground of want of means to any immigrant who satisfies the immigration officer or board concerned with the case that he was born in the United Kingdom, his father being a British subject.

The Secretary of State may, subject to such conditions as he thinks fit to impose, by order exempt any immigrant ships from the provisions of this section, if he is satisfied that a proper system is being maintained for preventing the embarkation of undesirable immigrants on those ships, or if security is given to his satisfaction that undesirable immigrants will not be landed in the United Kingdom from those ships except for the purpose of transit. Any such order of exemption may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the Secretary of State. Any immigrant who lands, and any master of a ship who allows an immigrant to be landed, in contravention of this section, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act; but an immigrant conditionally disembarked shall not be deemed to have landed so long as the conditions are complied with.

Section 2 enacts that the immigration board for a port shall consist of three persons summoned in accordance with rules made by the Secretary of State under this Act out of a list approved by him for the port, comprising fit persons having magisterial, business, or administrative experience. A Secretary of State may make rules generally with respect to immigration boards and their officers, and with respect to appeals to those boards, and with respect to the conditional disembarkation of immigrants for the purpose of inspection, appeals or otherwise, and may by those rules, amongst other things, provide for the summoning and procedure of the board and for the security to be given by the master of the ship in the case of immigrants conditionally disembarked. Rules made under this section shall provide for notice being given to masters of immigrant ships and immigrants informing them of their right of appeal, and also, where leave to land is withheld in the case of any immigrant by the immigration officer, for notice being given to the immigrant and the master of the immigrant ship of the grounds on which such leave has been withheld.

Section 3 empowers the Secretary of State, if he thinks fit, to make an order (in this Act referred to as an *expulsion order*) requiring an alien to leave the United Kingdom within a fixed time, and thereafter to remain out of the kingdom—(a) if it is certified to him by any court (including a court of summary jurisdiction) that the alien has been convicted by that court of any felony or misdemeanour or other offence for which the court has power to impose imprisonment without the option of a fine, or of an offence under paragraph 22 or 23 of sect. 381 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, or of an offence as a prostitute under sect. 72 of the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, or paragraph 11 of sect. 54 of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1839, and that the court recommend

that an expulsion order should be made in his case, either in addition to or in lieu of his sentence; and (b) if it is certified to him by a court of summary jurisdiction, after proceedings taken for the purpose within 12 months after the alien has last entered the United Kingdom, in accordance with rules of court made under sect. 29 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, that the alien—(i) has within 3 months from the time at which proceedings for the certificate are commenced been in receipt of any such parochial relief as disqualifies a person for the parliamentary franchise, or been found wandering without ostensible means of subsistence, or been living under insane conditions due to overcrowding; or (ii) has entered the United Kingdom after the passing of this Act, and has been sentenced in a foreign country with which there is an extradition treaty for a crime not being an offence of a political character which is, as respects that country, an extradition crime within the meaning of the Extradition Act, 1870. If any alien in whose case an expulsion order has been made is at any time found within the United Kingdom in contravention of that order, he shall be guilty of an offence under the Act.

Section 4 enables the Secretary of State, if he thinks fit, in a case where an expulsion order has been made, to pay the whole or any part of the expenses of or incidental to the departure from the United Kingdom and maintenance until departure of the alien and his dependants (if any). If an expulsion order is made in the case of any alien (not being an alien who last entered the United Kingdom before the commencement of this Act, or an immigrant in whose case leave to land has been given under this Act) on a certificate given within six months after he has last entered the United Kingdom, the master of the ship in which he has been brought to the United Kingdom, and also the master of any ship belonging to the same owner, shall be liable to pay to the Secretary of State as a debt due to the Crown any sums paid by the Secretary of State under this section in connection with the alien, and shall, if required by the Secretary of State, receive the alien and his dependants (if any) on board his ship, and afford them free of charge a passage to the port of embarkation and proper accommodation and maintenance during the passage. If the master of a ship fails to comply with the provisions of this section as to giving a passage to an alien or his dependants, he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

Section 5 provides that the master of any ship landing or embarking passengers at any port in the United Kingdom shall furnish a return giving particulars with respect to any such passengers who are aliens as may be required by the Secretary of State, and any such passenger shall furnish the master of the ship with any information required by him for the purpose of the return. If the master of the ship fails to make the return, or makes a false return, he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act, and if any alien refuses to give information required by the master, or gives any false information, he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months with hard labour. The Secretary of State may by order exempt from the provisions of this section any special class of passengers or voyages, or any special ships

or ports, but any such order may be withdrawn at any time at his discretion.

By Section 6 the Secretary of State shall appoint, at such ports in the United Kingdom as he thinks necessary, immigration officers and medical inspectors, and may appoint or employ such other officers or persons as may be required for the immigration boards, and the salary and remuneration of any officers, inspectors, etc., and any expenses otherwise incurred in carrying this Act into effect, shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Under Section 7 any person guilty of an offence under this Act shall, if the offence is committed by him as the master of a ship, be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £100, and if the offence is committed by him as an immigrant or alien, be deemed a rogue and a vagabond within the meaning of the Vagrancy Act, 1824, and be liable to be dealt with accordingly. Section 693 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (which relates to the levying of sums ordered to be paid by distress on a ship) shall apply with respect to any fines or other sums of money to be paid under this Act by the master of a ship as it applies with respect to fines and other sums of money to be paid under that Act. Any immigrant who is conditionally disembarked, and any alien in whose case an expulsion order is made, while awaiting the departure of his ship, shall be liable to be kept in custody in such manner as the Secretary of State directs. If any immigrant, master of a ship, or other person, for the purposes of this Act makes any false statement, he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months with hard labour. If any question arises as to whether any person is an alien or not, the onus of proof that that person is not an alien shall lie on that person. In carrying out the provisions of this Act, due regard shall be had to any treaty, convention, arrangement, or engagement with any foreign country.

By Section 8 the expression "immigrant" means an alien steerage passenger who is to be landed in the United Kingdom, but does not include—(a) Any passenger who shows to the satisfaction of the immigration officer or board concerned with the case that he desires to land in the United Kingdom only for the purpose of proceeding within a reasonable time to some destination out of the United Kingdom; or (b) Any passengers holding prepaid through tickets to some such destination, if the master or owner of the ship by which they are brought to the United Kingdom, or by which they are to be taken away from the United Kingdom, gives security to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that, except for the purposes of transit or under other circumstances approved by the Secretary of State, they will not remain in the United Kingdom, or, having been rejected in another country, re-enter the United Kingdom, and that they will be properly maintained and controlled during their transit.

The expression "immigrant ship" means a ship which brings to the United Kingdom more than twenty alien steerage passengers, who are to be landed in the United Kingdom, whether at the same or different ports, or such number of those passengers as may be for the time being fixed by order of the Secretary of State. The expression "passenger" includes any person carried on the ship other than the master and persons employed in the working,

or service, of the ship; and the expression "steerage passenger" includes all passengers except such persons as may be declared by the Secretary of State to be cabin passengers. If any question arises on an appeal to an immigration board whether any ship is an immigrant ship or whether any person is an immigrant, a passenger, or a steerage passenger, within the meaning of this Act, or whether any offence is an offence of a political character, or whether a crime is an extradition crime, that question shall be referred to the Secretary of State in accordance with rules made under this Act, and the board shall act in accordance with his decision.

Section 9 enacts that in the application of this Act to Scotland and Ireland the words "be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months with hard labour" shall be substituted for the words "be deemed a rogue and a vagabond within the meaning of the Vagrancy Act, 1824, and be liable to be dealt with accordingly." Sect. 33 of the Summary Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1864, shall be substituted as respects Scotland for sect. 29 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879; and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland may, as respects Ireland, make rules under sect. 29 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, such rules to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Section 10 provides that the Act shall come into operation on Jan. 1st, 1906, and repeals the Registration of Aliens Act, 1836.

[24] * *Army (Annual) Act* (5 Edw. VII., ch. 2, r.a. April 14th).—The committee stage of the bill occupied the House during an all-night sitting in April, and on third reading a proposal of Mr. Bright to insert a new clause for the abolition of corporal punishment in military prisons was defeated by 171 to 105, the Secretary for War stating that there is no flogging except for certain offences in these prisons, and that there is no distinction in the matter between military and civil prisons.

[25] *Canals Bill* was a large and important measure presented by Mr. Barran, and supported on both sides of the House, to constitute a strong central *Canals Trust*, for the purpose of taking over, improving, and managing certain canals which form a chain of navigation between the principal ports in England. (Failed on Standing Orders.)

[26] * *Churches (Scotland) Act, 1905* (5 Edw. VII. ch. 12, r.a. August 11th), is "An Act to provide for the settlement of certain questions between the Free Church and the United Free Church in Scotland, and to make certain amendments of the law with respect to the Church of Scotland." The measure was based on the recommendations of a Commission which was appointed after the judgment of the Appellate Court of the House of Lords in the matter in dispute between the two churches; and enacts that a new and executive Commission to be established under the Act shall allocate between the Free Church and the United Free Church the property defined by this Act in such manner as appears to the Commission fair and equitable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, but subject to the provisions of the Act. The Commissioners appointed under the Act are the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kinnear, Sir R. W. Anstruther, Sir T. Gibson-Carmichael, and Sir C. Logan, and their powers are to be in force until March 1st, 1906, though

His Majesty may by Order in Council continue them for such further period as His Majesty thinks fit. The most generally interesting proceedings on the measure arose on sect. 5.—“Formula of subscription to the Confession of Faith in the Church of Scotland,”—the text of which is as follows: “The formula of subscription to the Confession of Faith required from ministers and preachers of the Church of Scotland as by law established and from persons appointed to Chairs of Theology in the Scottish Universities and the Principal of Saint Mary’s College, Saint Andrews, respectively, shall be such as may be prescribed by Act of the General Assembly of the said Church with the consent of the majority of the presbyteries thereof. The formula at present in use in any case shall be required until a formula in lieu thereof is so prescribed.” In relation to this, Mr. Alfred Hutton proposed and Mr. G. White seconded an amendment against approval being given to any measure which has the effect of giving an established Church the right to change or modify its creeds or any formula of subscription thereto, without such change or modification being submitted to and specifically sanctioned by Parliament. Mr. Balfour said the Government believed that the clause was relevant to Presbyterian interests in Scotland, and that it might bring about a solution of a great Presbyterian difficulty—no less than the reuniting of the various Presbyterian Churches, which had all sprung from a common stock, and which still held in the main the same views. The amendment was rejected by 203 to 63, and second reading agreed to. In course of the discussion on the committee stage, Mr. Lloyd George remarked (July 18th) that clause 5 was not proposed from Scotland; it came from Canterbury. Mr. Bryce moved (July 19th) an amendment to clause 5 providing that subscription to the formula should not be required from persons appointed to chairs of theology in the Scottish Universities, or from the Principal of St. Mary’s College, St. Andrews; but this was rejected by 195 to 135. On the report stage the clause was affirmed by 270 to 157.

Closing of Licensed Premise in Ireland. See Licensing (Ireland) Act, sect. 45.

[27] Coal Mines Employment Bill proposed to limit the hours of work underground for boys under eighteen years of age to eight per day, reckoned from the time of leaving to the time of returning to the surface. The Government left the question an open one to their supporters, and second reading was carried by 190 to 132 (March 17th). In committee. (Dropped.)

[28] Coal Mines (Weighing of Minerals) Act, 1905 (5 Edw. VII., ch. 9—r.a. Aug. 4th), presented by Mr. Rickett. Enacts that the power conferred by the principal Act (50 & 51 Vict., ch. 58, s. 13) on the persons employed in a mine, and paid according to the weight of the mineral gotten by them, to appoint a check weigher, shall include power to appoint a deputy to act in his absence for reasonable cause. The Act also contains other amendments of the principal enactment.

Compensation for Damage to Crops. See Railway Fires Act, sect. 66, *post*.

[29] Continuation Schools Bill.—The Bishop of Hereford (March 6th) presented a bill to amend the Education Acts with respect to school attendance, and to secure further attendance

under certain conditions at evening continuation schools, classes, or courses of instruction. The local authorities were to be empowered to make byelaws requiring boys and girls who had reached the age of total exemption from attendance at an elementary day school to make not less than seventy-five attendances at a continuation school or class. The bill was rejected by 16 votes to 14.

[30] Convocations of the Clergy Bill.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presented (March 9th) a bill to declare the law in regard to the reform of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, and to make provision for joint sittings of the said Convocations. Discussed on second reading (July 14th) and objected to by several peers, the debate being eventually adjourned (=).

[31] *County Courts (No. 2) Bill was presented by the Attorney-General, and proposed that a scheme for rearranging the districts of and places for holding county courts, and for redistributing the districts among the judges, and for determining the number of judges, should be made by the Lord Chancellor with the concurrence of the Treasury. The scheme, which would also deal with other matters in the same connection, was required to be laid before each House for not less than forty days. (Withdrawn Aug. 9th.)

[32] *Criminal Cases (Reservation of Points of Law) Bill was presented by the Lord Chancellor (Feb. 21st), and was an outcome of the grievous miscarriage of justice in the Beck case (see Law Charges, sect. 9, *supra*). It proposed that where on the trial of any person any judge refused to reserve a question of law which he had power to reserve, the person tried might, if convicted, apply to the King’s Bench Division, upon affidavit of the facts, for a rule to show cause why the judge should not state a case in the same manner as if the point of law had been reserved. Any decision of the High Court would be final and without appeal, and the Court might, if they thought fit, make the rule absolute in the first instance. If the rule were made absolute the judge would have to state a case accordingly, and the Crown Cases Act, 1848, would apply as if the point of law had been reserved at the trial. The Court of Crown Cases Reserved would, in addition to the powers given to them by the Act of 1848, have power to order a re-trial of the case, with power if they thought fit to admit the prisoner to bail pending such re-trial. Provision was made for the representation of the prisoner by counsel, on the hearing for a case stated, at the public expense. In the event of a re-trial being ordered, power was given to direct such re-trial at assizes if the case had been tried at quarter sessions. The Bill was not to extend to Scotland, and the provisions relating to legal aid on the hearing of a case stated were not to apply to Ireland. Passed Lords; withdrawn in Commons, Aug. 9th.

[33] *Dogs Bill, presented by Mr. Ailwyn Fellows, the object being to consolidate and amend the enactments relating to injury to live stock by dogs, and otherwise to amend the law relating to dogs. (Withdrawn Aug. 9th.)

[34] Drunkenness (Ireland) Bill, presented by Mr. F. W. Russell, and proposed to amend the law in that regard. Second reading agreed to (April 7th), and Bill subsequently sent to the Lords, and returned with amendments (=).

[35] *East India Loans (Railways) Act, 1905

(5 Edw. VII., ch. 19—r.a. Aug. 11th), empowers the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise in the United Kingdom any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole £20,000,000 sterling for the construction, extension, and equipment of railways in India by State agency or through the agency of companies.

[36] *Education (Scotland) Bill proposed that in place of the present school board areas in Scotland (except in the case of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Absdeen, and Dundee) the areas shall correspond with the county districts, that power shall be given to combine these districts where necessary, that various funds at present used for education, and also the equivalent grant, shall be pooled to form a Scottish Education Fund, and that there shall be formed four provincial councils, to which certain members shall be nominated by the universities and by the Education Department, and others elected by the local education authorities, to advise the central authority. Second reading agreed to, May 8th; progress made in committee. (Withdrawn August 7th.)

[37] *False Statements (Companies) Bill was presented by the Attorney General, and proposed to amend the law relating to companies by imposing a penalty on the issue of false statements in writing with respect to the financial position of such companies or other bodies. (Withdrawn August 9th.)

[38] *Finance Act (5 Edw. VII., ch. 4—r.a. June 30th) gives effect to the Budget, enacting a Tea Duty at 6d. per pound from July 1st, 1905, until July 1st, 1906; continuing the additional Customs Duties on tobacco, beer and spirits, and the additional Excise Duties on beer and spirits, imposed in 1900; and abolishing the warehouse delivery charges on goods for home consumption. The Stamp Duty on export bonds, etc., and on delivery orders, is also swept away. Income Tax remains at 1s. Any sums required for paying off any Exchequer Bonds forming part of the War Loan, and falling due in December 1905, may up to an amount not exceeding £10,000,000 be raised by means of the issue of other Exchequer Bonds which are to be paid off in ten years at the rate of one-tenth per annum. The bonds to be redeemed are to be drawn in each year, and the bonds so drawn are to be redeemed on April 18th in that year at par; and such bonds may be made out and issued with coupons for the interest becoming due thereon for the term of ten years. The amount of the permanent annual charge for the National Debt is raised from £27,000,000 to £28,000,000.

On second reading Mr. Clancy moved (May 15th) an amendment declaring that the House, "having regard to the unjust financial treatment to which Ireland has been for many years subjected, with disastrous results to that country, declines to read a second time this bill, which contains no proposal for effectually remedying that grievance, and does contain provisions which would continue it." In course of the debate Mr. Arthur Elliot remarked that while taxation in Ireland amounted to £2 4s. per head, in Great Britain it was £3 12s.; and that some £4,000,000 was raised in this country from which Ireland was exempted. Sir John Gorst urged that this was not a national but a class grievance, and that the remedy was so to regulate taxation that the rich should pay their fair proportion and the poor not more

than their fair proportion. Mr. MacNeill regarded the whole financial relations of Great Britain with Ireland since the Union as one gigantic and cowardly swindle. The Chancellor of the Exchequer argued that the amount paid towards Imperial taxation by any individual citizen in Ireland was in no case more, and in some cases less, than that paid by a citizen in a similar position dwelling in Great Britain. The amendment of Mr. Clancy was negatived by 238 to 155, and second reading was carried by 155 to 99. In committee on the bill (May 23rd) an amendment of Mr. Soares to reduce the tea duty from 6d. to 4d. was defeated by 217 to 157; an amendment of Mr. Flynn to exempt persons living in Ireland from income tax was negatived by 162 to 64; an amendment of Mr. Trevelyan, proposed by Mr. H. Lewis, for a graduated income tax was rejected by 188 to 136; and a proposal of Mr. McCrae to omit the £10,000,000 Exchequer Bonds scheme, the hon. member drawing special attention to the large floating debt, which he regarded as a standing menace to the financial position of the country, was negatived by 205 to 170 (see Transvaal Contribution, sect. 16, *supra*). An amendment of Mr. J. Walton to substitute 1d. for 1s. as the export duty on coal was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and defeated by 200 to 167. A proposal of Mr. Channing to repeal the Sugar Duty imposed during the war was (May 30th) rejected by 231 to 166, the Chancellor of the Exchequer observing that the tax was estimated to produce this year nearly £6,000,000, and that he could not part with it, nor could he pledge himself as to its future abandonment. Third reading of the Bill was carried (June 5th) by 215 to 143.

[39] *Government Ships Bill, made provision with respect to ships which belong to His Majesty, or are held on behalf of or for the benefit of the Crown, but do not form part of the Navy. (Withdrawn August 9th.)

[40] Intoxicating Liquors (Hours of Closing) Bill, presented by the Bishop of Salisbury on behalf of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and proposed to empower the licensing justices to impose certain conditions as to hours of closing. The measure was opposed, and rejected (May 29th) by 66 to 60.

[41] *Judicature and Development Grant (Ireland) Bill, proposed to augment the Ireland Development Grant by means of the abolition of two judgeships and the reduction of the salary of the Lord Chancellor and the transfer of certain accumulations, and to make provision with respect to the application of a portion of that grant. (Withdrawn August 4th.)

[42] Juvenile Smoking Bill, presented by Dr. Macnamara, and supported by Mr. John Burns, Mr. Churchill, Sir John Gorst, Mr. Lloyd George and others, was to provide for the prevention of juvenile smoking. (Dropped.) See Education Affairs, sect. 7, *supra*.

[43] Land Values Assessment and Rating Bill, proposed to provide for the separate assessment and rating of land values; presented by Sir John Brunner, and supported by, among others, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Bell, Mr. Lloyd George, Dr. Macnamara, and Sir A. Rollet. The bill applied only to London and boroughs and urban districts of England and Wales. Second reading having been moved (April 14th) by Mr. Trevelyan, and seconded by Mr. Austin Taylor, Mr. Remnant proposed an amendment declaring that a satisfactory reform of the present

system of local taxation must be arrived at not by piecemeal and partial treatment, but by such legislation as will secure fair and equitable results to all classes of the community. Mr. Harwood-Banner warmly supported the principle of the bill. Mr. Asquith maintained that urban lands were not at present fairly rated. It was both necessary and practicable to have a separate assessment of land and buildings. Mr. Grant Lawson strongly opposed the bill, and stated that not a single member of the Government voted for the measure of 1904. The amendment was negatived by 202 to 112, second reading being then agreed to. A motion to refer the bill to the Standing Committee on Law stood adjourned (=).

[44] **Land Values Taxation (Scotland) Bill**, proposed to provide for the taxation for local purposes of land values in burghs in Scotland. Second reading was moved (May 10th) by Mr. Ainsworth, and the rejection of the measure was proposed by Sir H. Shaw-Stewart. The Lord Advocate regarded some of the provisions of the bill as confiscatory, and opposed it. Second reading was carried by 143 to 123. In committee. (Dropped.)

[45] **Licensing (Ireland) Act, 1905** (5 Edw. VII., ch. 3—r.a. June 30th) extends all the provisions of any Act already in force whereby the sale or exposing for sale of intoxicating liquors, or the opening or keeping open of any premises for the sale of intoxicating liquors, was prohibited during any hours or times on Christmas Day in Ireland, to the whole of Christmas Day. But nothing in the Act is to apply to sales to lodgers, or in packet boats, or in canteens, or in registered clubs, at railway stations on arrival or departure of trains, or to *bonâ-fide* travellers as defined by statutes relating to Ireland. Was presented by Mr. Nannetti.

[46] **Liquor Traffic, Local Veto (Scotland) Bill**, presented by Mr. Hunter Craig, and proposed to give the ratepayers a direct veto on the liquor traffic in their respective areas in Scotland. The rejection of the measure was proposed by Sir Lewis MacIver, and seconded by Mr. Groves. The Lord Advocate characterised it as one of those extravagant demands which did much to impede moderate reform. The bill was thrown out by 142 to 109 (May 5th).

[47] **Local Authorities (Qualification of Women) Bill**. The measure proposed that it should be lawful for women to be elected and to act as councillors and aldermen of county and borough councils and metropolitan borough councils in the same manner and on the same conditions as men. Second reading was moved by Dr. Shipman, and supported by Sir R. Jebb, Sir J. Ferguson, and Mr. Bryce. The rejection of the measure was proposed by Sir W. Tomlinson and seconded by Captain Jessel. Mr. Grant Lawson gave his personal support to the measure, which was eventually carried by 171 to 21. A motion to send the bill to the Standing Committee on Trade was objected to, and stood adjourned (=).

[48] London Bills

The London County Council promoted a Bill to constitute and incorporate a Commission for the administration of the Port of London and for transferring to the Commission the undertakings of certain dock companies and certain powers and duties of the Conservators of the Thames and the Watermen's Company. This

measure being brought forward for second reading, April 13th, Lord A. Compton moved its rejection; Mr. Bonar Law, speaking for the Board of Trade, and not for the Government, asked the House not to accept the bill, and the House threw it out by 191 to 123.

A measure of the Thames Conservancy became law, in considerably smaller scope than as introduced. It now authorises the making of a channel between the Nore and Gravesend not less than 30 ft. deep at low water and not less than 1,000 ft. wide throughout.

The Tramway Bill of the London County Council proposed, amongst other things, the laying of lines over Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges and along the Victoria Embankment; it was before the Commons (April 3rd) when Mr. Whitmore moved an instruction for the omission of the Bridges and Embankment scheme. The voting being equal on either side (171), the Speaker gave his vote against the instruction, so that a committee might have an opportunity of considering the scheme. This committee duly passed the proposal, subject to a widening of Blackfriars Bridge, but the measure was rejected in the House of Peers on second reading by 64 to 33.

A Committee of Peers declined to allow to proceed a Bill of the Council aimed at the prohibition of the erection of buildings and structures on London squares and enclosures, with a view to their preservation as open spaces, and empowering agreements to be entered into to that end with the owners.

Another bill of the Council, dealing with the sale of bread by weight, was thrown out by a Commons committee.

The General Powers Act of the Council authorises the acquisition of lands for fire brigade and education purposes, makes provision for the acquisition and maintenance of certain lands for an extension of Hampstead Heath, and requires the keepers of employment agencies, subject to certain qualifications and exemptions, to be registered, as from Jan. 1st, 1906, or such later day as by resolution may be fixed by the Council. Proposals conferring on the Council certain powers in connection with the administration of the Acts relating to the sale of food and drugs and other matters were struck out of the bill during its progress.

Another statute obtained by the Council amends the Building Acts in various particulars, and requires the provision and maintenance of proper means of escape from fire as regards certain buildings.

The Money Act of the Council authorises the raising during the financial period April 1st, 1905—Sept. 30th, 1906, of £11,487,820 on capital account, but as of this £7,475,556 consists of re-grants of borrowing powers previously granted, the net aggregate new borrowing powers amount to £4,012,264, of which £2,303,944 is for the Council and £1,708,320 for loans to other bodies.

The London Gas Act deals with the questions of illuminating power and testing.

A considerable scheme for the delivery of parcels by pneumatic despatch tubes was rejected by a committee.

There was a great fight over a measure to enable a Company to supply electric power over an extensive area within and without the administrative county of London, strong opposition being offered notably by the London County Council, who objected to the monopoly they

contended the measure would set up. Owing to delay in connection with the consideration of a new purchase clause, the measure was reported so late that it could not be further proceeded with in the absence of facilities which were not forthcoming in the then session.

The miscellaneous measures that became law provide funds for an extension of Alexandra Park, for the sale of the Chapel of St. Paul, Great Portland Street, and the endowment of the Chapel of St. Peter, Vere Street, in the event of that chapel having a district assigned to it, and for transferring University College to the University of London. (For Railway Schemes see LONDON ELECTRIC LINES, p. 302.)

[49] *London (Equalisation of Rates) Bill, proposed to make provision for the taking of a Census on the night of Sunday, April 1st, 1906, for the purposes of the London (Equalisation of Rates) Act, 1894. Presented by Mr. G. Balfour, July 26th; withdrawn August 9th.

[50] London Hospitals (Exemption from Rates) Bill, presented by Mr. Hayes Fisher, and supported by other London members. (Dropped.)

Marriages, Informal or Doubtful. See Provisional Order (Marriages) Act, Sect. 61, *post*.

[51] Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, presented by Col. Lockwood. Discussed April 7th, when the rejection of the measure was proposed by Mr. Griffith-Boscawen. The principle of the bill was affirmed by 149 to 54, and the measure was sent to the Grand Committee on Law. Not proceeded with by the Committee (=).

[52] *Merchant Shipping Bill.—Required that every British foreign-going ship of 1000 tons and upwards should be provided with a duly certificated cook, and prohibited the engagement of a seaman (not being a Lascar or other native of Asia or Africa) who did not possess a sufficient knowledge of English to understand necessary orders. (Withdrawn July 28th.)

[53] Merchant Shipping (Aliens) Bill, presented by Lord Muskerry, would prevent aliens from obtaining certificates to act as masters or mates on British ships, or as pilots in British waters. Discussed on second reading (June 26th), when the measure was opposed by the Lord Chancellor, who contended that what was really intended by it was the reimposition of the Navigation Laws. Eventually thrown out by 53 to 35.

*Military Manœuvres Bill, presented by the Earl of Donoughmore, and proposed to amend the original Act of '97 in certain particulars. (Withdrawn.)

[54] Motor-Car (Alien Drivers) Licences.—Mr. Scott-Montagu presented a bill requiring every non-resident alien—a person who had not been continuously resident in the United Kingdom for at least six months—in applying for a licence to drive a motor-car, to furnish, in addition to other details, particulars as to his nationality, etc., and evidence in writing from the police authority of his place of residence that his character and conduct as a driver of motor-cars had been satisfactory. Read a second time; in committee (=).

[55] Motor-Car Act (1903) Amendment.—Mr. Soares, in asking for leave to introduce this bill (June 28th), observed that something must be done with regard to the "road-hog," whom he defined as a man who recklessly, negligently, or dangerously drove a motor-car. He proposed to give magistrates the power to inflict

either a fine of £20 or imprisonment for one month for a first conviction, and for a second offence £50, or three months' imprisonment. There was a power of appeal in the case of a savage sentence. On a division leave was granted by 222 to 58, and the bill was read a first time. (Withdrawn July 26th.)

*Mr. Speaker's Retirement Act: see Speaker, sect. 15, *supra*.

[56] *Musical Copyright Bill, presented by Mr. Cochrane, to provide further remedies for preventing the infringement of musical copyright. It proposed that if any person sold or offered for sale or had in his possession for the purposes of sale any copies of any musical work which he knew to be pirated, or had in his possession any plates for the purpose of printing or reproducing pirated copies of any musical work, he should be liable, on summary conviction, to forfeit all such copies and plates in his possession, and also to a fine not exceeding 1s. for each copy and £5 for each plate in respect of which the offence was committed, so, however, that the total amount of the fines inflicted on one offender for one offence in respect of the same musical work should not exceed £20. A search-warrant might be granted to a constable authorising the seizure of any suspected copies of any musical work or plates, with power to the court, if they were proved to be pirated copies or plates intended to be used for the printing or reproduction of pirated copies, to order them to be destroyed or otherwise dealt with. Brought in July 11th; withdrawn Aug. 9th.

[57] *Naval and Military Medals Bill imposed a penalty for the unauthorised wearing or for the wearing with intent to deceive of naval and military medals or decorations. Passed Lords; in Commons (=).

[58] *Naval Works Act, 1905 (5 Edw. VII., ch. 20—r.a. Aug. 11th), provided further moneys for naval works in course of construction. The total estimated cost of the whole of these naval works, some of which are already completed, is £32,206,933, and there had been expended up to March 31st, 1904, £16,414,515; the estimated further expenditure to March 31st, 1905, was £3,475,025, and the estimated expenditure for the financial years 1905-6 and 1906-7 was £7,704,280, the total of these three figures being £27,593,820. Of this there had already been authorised an expenditure of £21,738,820, and provision is made in the above Act for the balance—£5,835,000—to be borrowed and repaid by terminable annuities within a period not exceeding thirty years from the date of borrowing. On second reading Mr. Lee explained (July 28th) that the Admiralty had decided to push on with the works at Rosyth, and not to proceed with the Chatham Dockyard extension. Rosyth had been selected because it possessed strategic, economic, and industrial advantages over Chatham. It was accessible at all states of the tide. All the works necessary for a self-contained dock would be put down. The total cost would be £2,500,000, including £200,000 already voted. Mr. Buchanan moved that the House should decline to continue to agree to the second reading of a bill which, by continuing for a further period the system of loan expenditure for naval work, rendered the Sinking Fund ineffective and injured the credit of the country. The amendment was rejected by 203 against 129, second reading being then agreed to.

[59] **Plural Voting Bill** made it an offence for any person to vote in more than one constituency at a general election. Presented by Mr. Soames, and supported by Mr. Harcourt, Mr. J. A. Pease, and Sir E. Strachey, among others. Second reading moved June 2nd, and rejection proposed and seconded by Mr. Whitmore and Mr. Griffith-Boscawen, Mr. Grant Lawson also opposed, and the measure was thrown out by 101 to 120.

[60] ***Prevention of Corruption Bill** provided for the punishment of corrupt transactions with agents, and has been before Parliament in several sessions. Passed Lords; withdrawn in Commons.

[61] ***Provisional Order (Marriages) Act, 1905** (5 Edw. VII., ch. 23—r.a. Aug. 11th), enables provisional orders to be made for removing any invalidity or doubt attaching to marriages by reason of some informality. Any such order is to be advertised, and any objections to it are to be subject to consideration by the Home Secretary; and the order is to be embodied in a bill and to be subject to confirmation by Parliament.

[62] **Public Entertainment Bill**, presented by Capt. Jessel, and dealt with the presentation of ballets and sketches at music-halls or theatres of varieties. (Dropped.)

[63] **Public Meetings (Facilities) Bill**, presented by Lord Burghclere, and proposed that where there was no other public building available, which should be suitable and convenient, the parliamentary or local electors should be entitled, subject to certain regulations and restrictions, to use any room in a public elementary school for the purpose of holding a public meeting. Second reading was agreed to. On the committee stage (June 29th) the Marquis of Londonderry said the Government agreed with the principle of the measure, but reserved to themselves the right of considering what amendments to it should be proposed; as it now stood they could not support the bill. Several amendments were disposed of, the Government not voting and not taking part in the discussion, and the bill passed through committee. Sent to Commons July 14th; second reading agreed to July 19th; in committee (=).

[64] **Public Trustee and Executor Bill**.—Sir Howard Vincent's measure to provide for the appointment of a Public Trustee and Executor was read a second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Law (March 3rd); was subsequently reported with amendments, and discussed and amended on report (=).

[65] ***Public Works Loans Act, 1905** (5 Edw. VII., ch. 22—r.a. Aug. 11th), enacts that there may be issued by the National Debt Commissioners, for the purpose of loans by the Public Works Loans Commissioners, any sums not exceeding in the whole £4,500,000, and for the purpose of loans by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland any sum not exceeding in the whole £900,000. See PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSIONERS, p. 479.

[66] **Railway Fires Act, 1905** (5 Edw. VII., ch. 11—r.a. Aug. 4th), was presented by Mr. Mount, and supported by Sir E. Strachey, Mr. Warner, and others, the object being to make railway companies liable to make good damage done to crops by their engines, in cases where the claim does not exceed £100. Certain powers are given to the companies to enter on land for the purpose of extinguishing and

preventing fires, subject to the payment of full compensation to persons injuriously affected by the exercise of such powers. The Act does not come into operation until Jan. 1st, 1906.

[67] ***Relief of Distress (Ireland)** proposed to make temporary provision for the supply of seed potatoes to occupiers and cultivators of land, and for other purposes relating to the relief of distress in Ireland. Presented by Mr. Long; withdrawn Aug. 4th.

[68] ***Reserve Forces Bill**, presented by the Earl of Donoughmore, and would so extend the Reserve Forces Acts as to enable any man belonging to the Army Reserve, if so authorised, to reside in any part of His Majesty's dominions outside the United Kingdom, except a self-governing colony. Passed Lords; withdrawn in Commons July 28th.

***Sale of Butter Bill**, reintroduced March 28th; withdrawn July 20th.

[69] **Sale of Intoxicants to Children Bill**, presented by Lord Dunboyne, and proposed to extend the liability to penalties of licensed persons selling to children to their agents or servants. Passed Lords; withdrawn in Commons.

[70] **Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Sunday) Bill**, proposed to prohibit the sale of liquors by retail in England during the whole of Sunday, except in the case of lodgers and *bonâ-fide* travellers. Discussed on second reading (May 26th), when Mr. Cochrane notified that he personally would vote against the bill, but that the Government would leave the question an open one with their supporters. The bill was rejected by 114 to 108.

[71] ***Seamen's and Soldiers' False Characters Bill**, imposed a penalty for forgery of a service or discharge certificate of any seaman or soldier, or for personation of the holder of any such certificate, or for using or giving false statements for enlistment. Passed Lords, withdrawn in Commons.

[72] ***Secretaries of State for Trade and Local Government Board**. Proposed to make the Board of Trade and the Local Government Board Offices of a Secretary of State. (Withdrawn.)

[73] ***Service of Militiamen Bill**, proposed that any part of the regular militia when embodied should be liable to serve abroad, but was not to apply to any militiamen raised otherwise than by voluntary enlistment, nor without his consent to any militia officer commissioned or any militiaman enlisted before the passing of the Act, nor to the Yeomanry. (Withdrawn.)

[74] **Shipowners' Negligence (Remedies) Act, 1905** (5 Edw. VII., ch. 10—r.a. Aug. 4th) enlarges the remedies of persons injured by the negligence of shipowners on, in, or about a ship in any port in the United Kingdom, to owners not residing in the United Kingdom, giving powers to detain the ship if at any time it be in any British or Irish port or within three miles of the coast until satisfaction has been made or security given to abide the result of legal proceedings. Presented by Sir H. Samuel; comes into operation Jan. 1st, 1906.

[75] **Street Betting Bill**, presented by Lord Davey, and was aimed at the suppression of betting in streets and other public places. Passed Lords April 4th; dropped in Commons.

[76] **Sunday Closing (Shops) Bill**, presented by Lord Avebury, and proposed to provide for the closing of shops and the prohibition of street trading on Sunday, subject to certain exemp-

tions, including the sale of intoxicants, refreshments, and tobacco, the opening of news agencies, the sale of medicines, etc., and the transaction of postal business, and the sale of certain commodities during certain hours of the day. In moving second reading (March 14th) the noble lord remarked that one main reason why the present law was inoperative was the limitation of the fine under it to 5s.; and the bill proposed to increase the penalty to 20s. for the second, and £5 for the third or any subsequent offence. Second reading was agreed to and the bill referred to a select committee. This committee reported in due course that they were "convinced by the evidence that Sunday trading is on the increase; that the bill is urgently needed; that it is desired by the shopkeeping interests, and would inflict no serious hardship on the poorer classes, that it would be a great benefit to the country generally, and that it commends itself both to the reason and the conscience of the community." The Marquis of Lansdowne remarked (June 29th) that the bill in its present shape could not with advantage find a place on the Statute-book, and that the Government could not accept any responsibility for it. The Earl of Wemyss moved the rejection of the measure, and the bill was thrown out by 35 votes to 14. Lord Lansdowne informed Lord Avebury (July 25th) that the Government would be perfectly prepared at the proper time to agree to a motion for inquiring into the present condition of the law relating to Sunday trading.

[77] *Telegraph Construction Bill, presented by Lord Stanley, made provision for the use of land near a road for a telegraph line, for the carrying of flying wires over land adjoining a road, and for the lopping of trees which obstruct a telegraph line on a road or street. (Withdrawn July 19th.)

[74] Town Tenants (Ireland) Bill, presented by Mr. Patrick O'Brien, and proposed to enable tenants in towns to obtain compensation on quitting their holdings for improvements effected by them during their tenancy. Irish feeling was generally in favour of the bill, remarked the hon. member in moving second reading (March 24th). Mr. Long, although unable to accept second reading, had no desire to exercise pressure on any supporter of the Government. Second reading was carried by 146 to 89, and the bill referred to the Grand Committee on Law. Considered as amended, July 18th, and the debate adjourned (=).

[79] Trade Marks Act, 1905 (5 Edw. VII. ch. 15 —r.a. Aug. 11th). The bill upon which this important statute is founded was brought in by Mr. Fletcher Moulton, and influentially backed; second reading was agreed to March 28th, and it was referred to and considered by a select committee. In preparing the bill three main objects were kept in view: (1) to make the legislation which defines the essentials of registrable trade marks and the procedure for registering them more in accordance with the wishes and needs of the commercial community; (2) to separate the fundamental provisions of that legislation from the provisions relating to procedure; and (3) to correct defects in the working and arrangement of the existing Acts, so as to render the legislation simpler, more intelligible, and more effective. The Act defines "mark," "trade mark," and "registrable trade mark," requires the keeping at the Patent Office of a Register of Trade Marks,

with power of public inspection, and to obtain certified copies of entries. The machinery for registration is duly set out, and there is an appeal from the decision of the Registrar refusing an application or accepting it subject to conditions. An accepted application for registration must be advertised, and may then be opposed, and the Registrar's decision upon it is subject to appeal. The vexed question of disclaimers is dealt with, so too is the matter of identical trade marks, especially those which arose from honest, independent user before the establishment of registration. Other provisions of the Act relate to Sheffield marks by the Cutlers Company and to the registration of trade marks on cotton goods at the Manchester Branch of the Registry. The unauthorised assumption of royal arms may be restrained. The Act is, save as otherwise expressly provided, to come into operation April 1st, 1906.

[80] Trades Unions and Trades Disputes Bill, presented by Mr. Whittaker, and supported by Mr. Bell, Mr. Shackleton, Mr. John Burns, Sir Charles Dilke, and others. Proposed to legalise peaceful picketing, that "an agreement or combination by two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be ground for an action, if such act when committed by one person would not be ground for an action"; and that "an action shall not be brought against a trade union, or other association aforesaid, for the recovery of damage sustained by any person or persons by reason of the action of a member or members of such trade union or other association aforesaid." Rejection of measure moved by Sir T. Wrightson (March 10th), but second reading carried by 252 to 130, and bill sent to Standing Committee on Law. Here, on the motion of Mr. Galloway, a proviso was, by 20 to 17, added to the picketing clause, enacting that no person should, after being requested by any person annoyed by his conduct, or by any constable instructed by such person, to move away, so act as wilfully to obstruct, insult, or annoy such person. This amendment was regarded by the Labour members as fatal to the bill, as absolutely destroying it and rendering it an absurdity; and Mr. Whittaker moved in the committee (May 8th) that the measure be not further proceeded with. The Solicitor General said it was quite apparent that whether the bill was proceeded with there further or not, there was not the slightest chance of its passing this session. The promoters, seeing this, wanted a useful pretext to get out of the situation. The motion was defeated, and some further amendments having been made in the measure, nearly the whole of the supporters of the measure retired from the room. (Withdrawn July 19th.)

[81] *Unemployed Workmen Bill.—In asking leave to introduce this measure Mr. G. Balfour stated (April 18th) that its origin was to be found in the scheme for dealing with unemployment in the Metropolis; which had been started in the previous winter on the suggestion of Mr. Long. For some time the future of Mr. G. Balfour's bill appeared to be in doubt, and there was talk of marches of contingents of the unemployed on London to demand work; but the Prime Minister observed, in answer to questions, that the business of the House ought not to be modified in one way or another by any external demonstrations, though he had every desire and expectation of seeing the bill

pass into law that session. Any demonstration of force would be inimical to its prospects. On **second reading** (June 20th) Sir G. Bartley moved an amendment declaring that it would be "most inexpedient for the national welfare, contrary to the best interests of the State, and especially detrimental to the poor themselves, by tending to reduce their self-reliance and independence, that a system of relief, whether supported by municipal rates or Imperial taxation, be established in addition to and outside the existing Poor Law." Mr. S. Buxton welcomed the bill in spite of its risks. Mr. Harry Lawson was afraid the optional part of the bill would simply make London the doss-house of the unemployed. Mr. Broadhurst supported the measure subject to amendments. Mr. Keir Hardie observed that the object of the measure was to prevent men going into the gutter, and on that ground it deserved the approval of the House. After further debate, in course of which Mr. Herbert Samuel pointed out that all the speeches that day in opposition to this Government measure had been made from the Government side, while on the Liberal side its principle and purpose had been generally accepted with favour, the amendment of Sir G. Bartley was defeated by 228 to 11, second reading being then agreed to. The Prime Minister declined in July to give any pledge as to the future of the bill, though he thought it eminently desirable that it should pass. Mr. Keir Hardie suggested that if it were not carried that session they stood a good chance of serious riot and disturbance. Replying to Mr. Whitmore (August 2nd) Mr. Balfour said the Government were of opinion that the time had come when a full inquiry should be undertaken into the working of the Poor Law, and the results of the action of the Borough Councils in finding work for the unemployed, in order to ascertain how far the administration of the Boards of Guardians and Borough Councils is efficient, and to what extent, if any, the existing powers of the Poor Law authorities are inadequate and unfitted to modern industrial needs and conditions. There had been no such inquiry since the great inquiry of the thirties, which resulted in the passing of the present Poor Law, and the Government considered that the subject should be re-surveyed under the new conditions and in connection with modern requirements. In committee on the bill (August 4th) an amendment of Mr. G. Balfour, providing that the organised bodies for London should each include at least one woman, was agreed to. On the subsection of clause 1 (under which an organisation for London was to be established) providing that a separate account should be kept of all sums supplied by rating contributions made to the central body by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs, and that "no expenses of providing temporary work under this section except at a farm colony shall be paid out of that account," Mr. G. Balfour moved, first, to leave out the words "of providing temporary work under this section except at a farm colony," and next to insert words enacting that a separate account shall be kept of all sums supplied by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs, and no expenses except establishment charges, including expenses incurred in respect of labour exchanges, etc., expenses incurred by the central body in aiding the emigration or removal to another area of the unemployed and any of his dependants, and

in relation to the acquisition, with the consent of the Local Government Board, of land for the purposes of the Act, should be paid out of that account. This modification meant in effect that all work done on farm colonies would have to be paid for out of voluntary contributions, and independently of the rates. Mr. Keir Hardie objected on this that if the words already in the bill as to the provision of work at a farm colony were taken out they would be in the illogical position of allowing the central authority to have recourse to the rates for the acquisition of land, and of prohibiting the use of public funds for the payment of labour on that land. Mr. Balfour, in reply, urged that the modified policy now presented ought to be accepted as a fair compromise. On a division the words in the bill were struck out by 182 against 108, and the words proposed in substitution by the Government duly inserted. Mr. H. Samuel, on report, moved an amendment authorising the Local Government Board in their regulations to sanction such works as land reclamation. Mr. G. Balfour offered to introduce an amendment authorising the setting up of temporary accommodation for those for whom work on the land was provided. Works like land reclamation should only be paid for out of voluntary funds. Wages could in no circumstances be paid out of rates. Several hon. members thought the amendment of Mr. H. Samuel preferable; but it was rejected by 192 to 92, the Government amendment being then inserted. On the third reading Mr. Keir Hardie observed that the bill did little more than trifle with the problem, and that he would vote against the third reading were it not for some of his Labour colleagues, who believed that the bill would be in some degree useful. Mr. G. Balfour replied that he had never claimed for the bill that it was intended to deal with the whole vast problem of the unemployed. Third reading was agreed to. In committee of the House of Lords on the Bill Lord Balfour moved to omit the provision which gave the Local Government Board power to appoint distress committees without application from the locality. The amendment was rejected by 46 to 6.

[82] *The Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905 (5 Edw. VII., ch. 18) received r.a. August 11th. Section 1 enacts that there shall be established by Local Government Board Order a distress committee of the council of every metropolitan borough in London, consisting partly of members of the council and partly of members of the boards of guardians within the borough and of persons experienced in the relief of distress, and a central body for the whole of the administrative county of London, consisting partly of members of, and selected by, the distress committees and of members of, and selected by, the London County Council, and partly of persons co-opted to be additional members of the body, and partly, if the order so provides, of persons nominated by the Local Government Board, but the number of the persons so co-opted and nominated shall not exceed one-fourth of the total number of the body, and every such order shall provide that one member at least of the committee or body established by the order shall be a woman. The distress committee are to make themselves acquainted with the conditions of labour within their area, and when so required by the central body are to receive, inquire into, and dis-

criminate between any applications made to them from persons unemployed; but a distress committee is not to entertain an application from any person unless they are satisfied that he has resided in London for such period, not being less than twelve months, immediately before the application, as the central body fix as a residential qualification. Elaborate provision is then made for the regulation of the treatment of applicants and the provision of expenses; it being enacted, amongst other things, that any expenses of the central body, and such of the expenses of the distress committees as are incurred with the consent of the central body, shall be defrayed out of a central fund under the management of the central body, which shall be supplied by voluntary contributions given for the purpose, and by contributions made on the demand of the central body by the council of each metropolitan borough in proportion to the rateable value of the borough and paid as part of the expenses of the council. Then follows the provision as to the keeping of a separate account of all sums supplied by contributions made by the metropolitan borough councils, and the limitation on expenses which are to be paid out of that account. The limitation confines these expenses to the establishment charges of the central body and the distress committees, including expenses in respect of labour exchanges, employment registers, and the collection of information; expenses incurred by the central body in aiding the emigration or removal to another area of any unemployed person and any of his dependants, and expenses incurred by the central body in relation to the acquisition, with the consent of the Local Government Board, of land for the purposes of the Act. No such contribution by a council shall in any year exceed the amount which would be produced by a halfpenny rate calculated on the whole rateable value of the borough, or such higher rate, not exceeding one penny, as the Local Government Board may approve. The provision of temporary work or other assistance for any person under this Act shall not disentitle him to be registered or to vote as a parliamentary, county, or parochial elector, or as a burgess. This section is applied to the City of London as if the City were a metropolitan borough. The Local Government Board may, upon the application of the council of any borough or district adjoining or near to London, by order, extend the provisions of this section to that borough or district as if the borough or district were a metropolitan borough.

Section 2 provides for the establishment by Local Government Board Order for each municipal borough and urban district with a population of not less than 50,000 a distress committee of the council, with a similar constitution to that of a distress committee in London; and this provision is to be extended to any municipal borough or urban district of less than 50,000, but not less than 10,000, if the council apply and the Local Government Board consent. A central body similar to that for London may, with or without application, be also established by order, and special provision is made for cases where a central body and distress committee have not been established. The Local Government Board is authorised to make regulations providing, amongst other things, for regulating the conditions under

which a central body may aid emigration or removal, or provide or contribute towards the provision of work under this Act, and otherwise for regulating the manner in which any duties under this Act are to be performed or powers exercised by any central body or distress committee or special committee under this Act; for authorising the establishment of farm colonies by a central body, and the provision, with the like consent, by such a body of temporary accommodation for persons for whom work upon the land is provided; for authorising and regulating the acquisition by a central body of land by agreement for the purposes of this Act, and the disposal of any land so acquired; for authorising the acceptance of any money or property by a central body established under the Act, and for regulating the administration of any money or property so acquired; and for the payment of any receipts of a central body to the central fund, and for the apportionment, if necessary, of those receipts between the voluntary contribution account and the rate contribution account of that fund. All regulations made under the Act are to be laid as soon as may be before Parliament. The Act applies to Scotland and Ireland, and continues in force for three years from the date of the passing thereof, and no longer, unless Parliament otherwise determine.

[83] *Vehicles' Lights Bill*.—The object of the measure was to require all vehicles on highways to carry lights during darkness. Presented by Mr. Bigwood, who (May 12th) moved second reading. Mr. C. Wason proposed the rejection of the measure. Mr. Cochrane hoped the bill would be sent to a Select Committee if the House gave it a second reading. The bill was thrown out by 109 to 108.

[84] **War Stores (Commission) Act, 1905* (5 Edw. VII., ch. 7, r.a. July 11th). (See *Army Subjects*, sect. 5, *supra*.) After reciting that a Commission has been issued by His Majesty, whereby the Hon. Mr. Justice Farwell, the Right Hon. Sir George Taubman-Goldie, G.C.M.G., Field-Marshal Sir George White, G.C.B., Sir Francis Mowatt, G.C.B., and Samuel Hope Morley, Esq., have been authorised and directed to investigate and report upon the allegations made in the report of the committee presided over by Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. Butler, K.C.B., the circumstances connected with contracts, sales, and refunds to or by contractors in South Africa or elsewhere after the conclusion of peace, and any previous transactions which may throw light on them, and the responsibility of the persons concerned, whether in this country or in South Africa, and that it is desirable to make provision for the more effective conduct by the Commissioners of any investigations which they may be authorised to make, the Act provides by Section 1 that the Commissioners shall have all such powers, rights, and privileges as are vested in the High Court, or in any judge thereof, on the occasion of any action in respect of the following matters: (1) the enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath, and the issue of a Commission or a request to examine witnesses abroad; and (2) the punishing persons guilty of contempt; and a summons signed by one of the Commissioners may be substituted for and shall be equivalent to any formal process capable of being issued in any action for enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the

production of documents. A warrant of committal to prison, issued for the purpose of enforcing the powers conferred by this section, shall be signed by one or more of the Commissioners, and shall specify the prison to which the offender is to be committed, but shall not authorise the imprisonment of an offender for a period exceeding three months. Every person who on examination on oath or affirmation before the Commissioners willfully gives false evidence shall be liable to the penalties for perjury. Section 2 enacts that a person examined as a witness by the Commissioners shall not be excused from answering any question put to him, or from producing any document, on the ground that the answer thereto or production thereof may criminate or tend to criminate him. Every person examined as a witness who, in the opinion of the Commissioners, makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined, shall be entitled to receive a certificate, signed by the Commissioners, stating that the witness has, on his examination, made a full and true disclosure as aforesaid. If any criminal proceeding (including a proceeding by court-martial) is at any time thereafter instituted against any such witness, in respect of any matter touching which he has been so examined, the court having cognisance of the case shall, on his application, and on proof of the certificate, stay the proceeding. Nothing in this section shall apply to the case of proceedings for having given false evidence before the Commissioners, or of having procured, or attempted or conspired to procure, the giving of such evidence. By Section 3 this Act shall apply only with respect to sittings of the Commissioners in the United Kingdom.

[85] *Women's Enfranchisement Bill*, to enable women to vote at Parliamentary elections. Presented by Mr. Bamford Slack, who moved second reading (May 12th). After discussion the hon. member moved the closure, but this was not accepted by the Chairman, and the debate stood adjourned. Further discussed June 2nd, the debate being again adjourned. (Dropped.)

[86] **Workmen's Compensation Bill*, to amend and extend the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900. Presented by Lord Belper, second reading agreed to April 4th. Some amendments made (May 9th and 16th), but one by Lord Davey for extending the time for giving notice of an accident from six to fourteen days after the accident, defeated by 56 to 18. Mr. Akers-Douglas, in moving second reading (June 5th), explained that the measure would not alter the main financial provisions of the original Act, nor would it abolish the rule under which no compensation was paid for injuries caused by an accident when the incapacity did not last more than two weeks. The bill would not extend the Act indiscriminately to all employments, but it would extend it largely. It would, for example, bring in carriers, workers in workshops where five or more persons were employed, persons engaged in the care or management of horses and locomotives, those employed on buildings less than 30 ft. high where machinery or scaffolding was being used, employees on tramways and private railway sidings, those engaged in road-making and in quarries less than 20 ft. deep, and workmen doing their employer's business elsewhere than on his works. Seamen would not come

under the bill because the committee who had considered the subject recommended that they should be dealt with by an extension of the Merchant Shipping Act. The Government proposed to allow old men and partially disabled men to make special contracts with their employers. Mr. Tennant moved an amendment declaring that no amendment of the Act of '97 could be considered satisfactory which did not contain provisions for compensation for injury to health. The debate stood adjourned. (Withdrawn August 9th.)

III. COMMITTEES.

[87] *Foreign Ships (Statutory Requirements).*—The Committee appointed to inquire to what extent the statutory requirements applying to British ships trading to and from ports in the United Kingdom should be made applicable to foreign vessels trading to and from such ports, reported (July 27th), recommending that power should be given to the Government to apply in the ports of the United Kingdom the British rules as to load line to the merchant ships of any country which do not comply with rules as to loading that are substantially equivalent to those in force in this country. Foreign ships ought not to be allowed to go to sea from our ports if they are so unsafe as to endanger life, and the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act on this point should be applied to them. Foreign vessels, too, should as far as possible be subjected to the provisions of the same Act which regulate the loading of grain on British ships. Further, the Government should be empowered to apply the rules as to the provision of life-saving appliances to the ships of any country trading with British ports which do not substantially comply with our requirements.

[88] *Post Office (Telephone Agreement).*—It was ordered by the House of Commons (May 22nd) that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the agreement of Feb. 2nd, 1905, between the Postmaster-General and the National Telephone Co., and to report as to any recommendations thereon whether it is desirable in the public interest that the agreement should become binding, with or without modifications, and also whether the interests of the employees of the National Telephone Co. have been duly considered.

Mr. Stuart-Wortley was called to the chair at the first meeting of the Committee, whose report was presented July 31st. They state that the licence to the National Telephone Co. would expire on Dec. 31st, 1911. That company at present carries on about 90 per cent. of the telephonic business of the country, so that at the end of 1911, with certain specified exceptions, practically the whole of the public telephonic facilities would, if nothing had been done and nothing were to be done in the interval, disappear. Exception had to be made in the case of a few provincial areas where municipalities have installed competitive services under licences expiring at dates varying from 1913 to 1926. The case of the London Exchange area had already been provided for by agreement providing for the purchase of the plant of the Company in that area on Dec. 31st, 1911, on, among other conditions, that it was to be purchased at its value *in situ*, and that no payment was to be made in respect of compulsory purchase, goodwill, or past or future profits.

It was proposed by the agreement now referred to the Committee to extend to the provinces, where the conditions materially differ, some of the principles of the London agreement; and this present agreement would come into force on Aug. 31st, 1905, if not previously disapproved by the House of Commons. The Postmaster-General undertook to purchase at the end of 1911 some, but not the whole of the plant, land and buildings that would then be in the hands of the company; but the property was not to be obsolete or otherwise unsuitable.

On the general question of the policy of this purchase, protests were made not only by the present telephone-owning municipalities, but also on behalf of the London County Council, which claimed to represent one-fifth of the telephone users of the United Kingdom. Such witnesses pointed out that the municipal services were both good and cheap, and that their competition with the National Telephone Co. had greatly improved and cheapened the Company's services in their areas. They alleged that in London, where the Postmaster-General had taken the field against the Company, the public had got a service neither so good nor so cheap as the municipal services. The Committee, however, did not feel it necessary to go into the question of the comparative merits of municipal and national telephonic services—a question which they did not consider to have been referred to them. The Committee go on to suggest an amendment of the agreement, so that the purchase should be on "tramway terms." While recommending that the House of Commons should not disapprove the agreement, the agreement, with the modifications they propose in detail, should not be allowed to become operative until a pledge had been given to the House that between now and Jan. 1912 nothing should be done by the Government whereby the question of the future ownership and management of local telephone installations may be prejudiced, and that, unless by a vote of the House it has otherwise been determined, the Post Office should continue to grant licences to municipalities on terms not more onerous in respect of royalties than the terms of the Standard Telephone Licence as revised in Jan. 1902. They conclude by making recommendations as to the employees who will pass from the service of the Company into that of the Postmaster-General.

On the Chairman's draft report being submitted to the Committee, Mr. Benn submitted a counter-draft recommending that it was not desirable in the public interest that the agreement should become binding; and the voting on this as against the Chairman's draft being 5 to 5, the Chairman gave his vote against Mr. Benn's draft and in favour of his own, which subsequently, with amendments, became the report of the Committee.

Mr. Lough moved in the House (Aug. 9th) a resolution declining to sanction the agreement unless the various recommendations of the Committee were embodied therein. Lord Stanley, in reply, said the Government had very fairly and generously met the whole of the suggestions of the Committee regarding the employees. They had also agreed to accept the recommendation regarding "tramway terms." As to the question of granting municipal licences which should exceed the length of period still left for the Company without giving

a corresponding extension to the Company, he would not agree. He would not between now and 1911 give a single licence to a municipality. After further discussion, Mr. Lough, while welcoming the concessions made, felt bound to press his motion in respect of the point of the licensing of municipalities, and was defeated by 187 to 110.

[89] **Registration of Nurses.**—A committee reported (July 25th) in favour of the keeping of a register of nurses by a central body appointed by the State, and that no person should be entitled to assume the designation of "Registered Nurse" whose name was not upon the register. The central body should admit to the register nurses who had qualified at a training-school and were of good character, and also existing nurses who could produce satisfactory evidence of efficiency and character. The licensing of nursing homes and institutions was regarded as highly desirable.

[90] **Workmen's Trains.**—The Commons Committee on this subject reported (July 27th), recommending, *inter alia*, that in the case of districts which are in process of development power should be given to direct the issue of workmen's tickets for use in selected trains. Districts within the 20-mile radius of London, where a railway company provides adequate workmen's service, should be regarded as urban for the purpose of the remission of duty. When a railway company displaces workmen's dwellings under statutory powers, it should not be under obligation to erect others within a mile radius of those displaced. But powers should be given to the company to acquire land in the suburbs, erect workmen's dwellings there, and convey the workmen by cheap trains. Power should be given to deal with the conditions under which tickets for workmen's trains are issued, so as to secure that (a) when desired, daily workmen's tickets should be issued; (b) when tickets are issued in sets, a reasonable margin of time should be allowed within which these tickets should be available; and (c) that full and clear information be made public relative to the hours and fares and conditions generally under which workmen's trains are run by each railway company. The statutory limitation of the hours (6 o'clock in the evening and 8 o'clock in the morning) between which the running of workmen's trains is obligatory should be removed; and, generally, the question of the hours of arrival and departure of workmen's trains should be left entirely to the discretion of the statutory tribunal. Where workwomen travel in considerable numbers on any particular train certain carriages should be set aside for the use of women only, and overcrowding in such cases should be avoided.

Sewage Disposal of. A Royal Commission was appointed during '98 to inquire and report on—(1) What method or methods of treating and disposing of sewage (including any liquid from any factory, or manufacturing process) may properly be adopted, consistently with due regard for the requirements of the existing law, for the protection of the public health, and for the economical and efficient discharge of the duties of local authorities; and (2) if more than one method may be so adopted, by what rules, in relation to the nature of the volume of the sewage or the population to be served, or other varying circumstances or requirements,

should the particular method of treatment and disposal to be adopted be determined; and (3) to make any recommendations which may be deemed desirable with reference to the treatment and disposal of sewage. The members of the Commission are: Lord Idedesleigh, Major-General C. Phipps Carey, R.E., Sir Michael Foster, M.P., Col. T. W. Harding, Sir W. Ramsay, Dr. J. B. Russell, Mr. W. H. Power, and Mr. T. J. Stafford, with Mr. Frederick J. Willis, as Secretary. An interim report was issued July 23rd, 1901, giving the Commissioners' conclusions on the three questions: (1) Are some sorts of land unsuitable for the purification of sewage? (2) Is it practicable uniformly to produce by artificial processes alone an effluent which shall not putrefy and so create a nuisance in the stream into which it is discharged? (3) What means should be adopted for securing the better protection of our rivers? The three conclusions were as follow:—**Conclusion 1:** We doubt if any land is entirely useless, but are forced to conclude that peat and stiff clay lands are generally unsuitable for the purification of sewage, that their use for this purpose is always attended with difficulty, and that where the depth of top soil is very small, say 6 in. or less, the area of such lands which would be required for efficient purification would in certain cases be so great as to render land treatment impracticable. **Conclusion 2:** We are satisfied that it is practicable. We think, therefore, that there are cases in which the Local Government Board would be justified in modifying, under proper safeguards, the present rule as regards the application of sewage to land. **Conclusion 3:** We are of opinion that the general protection of our rivers is a matter of such grave concern as to demand the creation of a separate Commission, or a new department of the Local Government Board, which shall be a Supreme Rivers Authority, dealing with matters relating to rivers and their purification, and which, when appeal is made to them, shall have power to take action in cases where the local authorities have failed to do so. The third report of the Commissioners was issued in March 1903. The first point dealt with was the relations between local authorities and manufacturers in regard to the disposal of manufacturing effluents. The Commissioners recommended that the law should be altered so as to make it the duty of the local authority to provide such sewers as are necessary to carry trade effluents as well as domestic sewage, and that manufacturers should be given the right, subject to the observance of certain safeguards, to discharge trade effluents into the sewers of the local authority, the safeguards being framed by each local authority subject to confirmation by a central authority. The second point was the need of a central authority to settle differences between manufacturers and local authorities, to protect sources of water supply, and to collect facts and investigate questions of general importance relating to the protection of water. This the Commissioners unhesitatingly recommended. The central authority should be provided with an administrative head, a bacteriologist, a chemist, an engineer with a special knowledge of geology and water supply, and a laboratory. The new authority should be a new department under the Local Government Board, and should exercise a general superintendence over the whole country in regard

to the prevention of pollution of water. In Jan. 1904 an interim report was issued dealing with the pollution of tidal waters and the contamination of shell-fish. The Commissioners found that statute law does not prohibit the discharge of polluting liquid into tidal waters, and were of opinion that injury to health and fisheries may be caused by the discharge of unpurified sewage into tidal waters, and that some alteration of the law is required. Tidal waters should be placed under the jurisdiction of a competent authority with power to prevent the taking of shell-fish for human consumption from any position in which they are liable to the risk of dangerous contamination, and to enforce restrictions as regards pollution.

Seymour, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward H., G.C.B., O.M., Hon. LL.D. Camb., was b. in 1840, and is a son of the late Rev. Richard Seymour. He was ed. at Radley, and entered the Navy in '52. He served through the Crimean War in the Black Sea, the China War '57-60, and the Egyptian War '82, taking part in most of the naval fighting in connection with those wars. As Commander was badly wounded in action on the river Congo. He became Captain '73, Rear-Admiral '89, and Vice-Admiral '95, and was Commander-in-Chief on the China station '98-1901. From '94 to '97 he served in the Admiralty as Superintendent of Naval Reserves. He led the Naval Brigade of the Allied forces from Tientsin to Peking in 1900, and was promoted to G.C.B. He was, in Oct. 1902, appointed H.M.'s First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp. Commander-in-Chief Devonport 1903. Admiral of the Fleet 1905. 9, Ovington Square, S.W.; United Service Club; Travellers', Wellington and Royal Societies.

Shakespeare Memorial. A public meeting was held at the Mansion House on Feb. 28th, 1905, in support of a proposed Shakespeare memorial in London. An influential general committee was appointed for the purpose of organising the movement. A "world's tribute" to Shakespeare is contemplated. The report of a special committee, approved at a meeting of the general committee at the Mansion House on July 6th, is in favour of an Architectural Memorial, competition for the design to be thrown open to artists throughout the world. The London County Council has agreed to provide a suitable site for the memorial. **Chairman, Dr. Furnivall. Treasurer, Lord Avebury. Hon. Secretary, Prof. I. Gollancz. Offices, 32, George Street, Hanover Square, W.**

Shorthand. Throughout the country about 100 associations exist for the practice and propagation of Pitman's system, and shorthand writers are represented by the following societies:—The Incorporated Phonographic Society, established '90, of which Mr. Alfred Pitman is president, has established districts in many large towns, and has examined and granted diplomas to more than 1000 shorthand teachers. The Society also conducts examinations in typewriting. The secretary is Mr. H. W. Harris, 100, Mattison Road, Finsbury Park, N. The Incorporated Society of Shorthand Teachers was established '94, for promoting the interests of teachers. The secretary is Mr. W. H. Jones, A.C.I.S., 8, Birch Grove, Rusholme, Manchester. The Institute of Shorthand Writers practising in the Supreme Court of Judicature (registered), established '82, has for its object the promotion of efficiency in note-taking in

connection with legal proceedings, and admits members by examination. The hon. secretary is Mr. A. T. Wright, and the office, 118, Chancery Lane, W.C.

SIAM.

Siam is a kingdom embracing part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula. Its territories have dwindled very much in recent years, through the action of France. Agreements made between Siam and France in '93, and between Great Britain and France in '96, recognised as belonging to Siam all the region lying between Burma and Tenasserim on the west and the Mekong on the east, roughly speaking. Kiang Sen, on the Mekong, marks the northernmost point of Siamese territory, and from a point just below Stung-Treng the boundary leaves the river and passes in a S.W. direction to the coast.

A new treaty with France was signed at Paris (Feb. 13th, 1904), to take the place of a treaty signed in 1902, which was never ratified. It defined the frontier between Siam and Cambodia, and provided for its delimitation. This definition of the frontier provided for the transference to French government of an area of about 8000 sq. miles, while, by clause 4 of the Treaty, the Siamese Government abandoned all sovereign rights over the Luang-Prabang territory, on the right bank of the Mekong. France agreed to evacuate Chantaboon, but an agreement, provided for in the Treaty, was signed in July, by which the harbour of Krat, on the Gulf of Siam, was ceded to France. Krat is the terminus of the Bangkok Railway, and it was arranged that it should be occupied simultaneously with the evacuation of Chantaboon, which was made conditional on the delimitation of the frontier referred to above and the actual transference of the territory dealt with by the Treaty. Siam was placed under strict stipulations as to the troops it should keep in the Siamese basin of the Mekong, France requiring that the troops and officers must be Siamese and not foreigners, except with the consent of the French Government. The period for ratification by the French Parliament (originally four months, ending June 13th) was extended, and the treaty was duly ratified in December, the transfer of Krat (a harbour on the Gulf of Siam south-east of Chantaboon) and the Isle of Kochong taking place early in Jan. 1905.

By the **Anglo-French Agreement** (April 8th, 1904) the two Powers made a Declaration as to Siam: "That the influence of Great Britain shall be recognised by France in the territories situated to the west of the basin of the River Menam, and that the influence of France shall be recognised by Great Britain in the territories situated to the east of the same region, all the Siamese possessions on the east and south-east of the zone above described and the adjacent islands coming thus henceforth under French influence, and, on the other hand, all Siamese possessions on the west of this zone and of the Gulf of Siam, including the Malay Peninsula and the adjacent islands, coming under English influence. The two Contracting Parties, disclaiming all idea of annexing any Siamese territory, and determined to abstain from any act which might contravene the provisions of existing treaties, agree that, with this reservation, and so far as either of them

is concerned, the two Governments shall each have respectively liberty of action in their spheres of influence as above defined."

The states of Kedah, Patani, Kelantan, and Tringganu in the Malay Peninsula acknowledge the sovereignty of Siam, but retain a certain amount of independence. The King appointed Mr. Graham as adviser to Kelantan in 1903.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but each sovereign appoints his own successor. The ruling sovereign is Chulalongkorn I., b. Sept. 21st, 1853, succeeded Oct. 1st, '68. The heir to the throne is Prince Chowfa. Maha Vajiravudh, b. Jan. 1st, '80. The executive power is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Council of Ministers. The Legislative Council consists of 51 members, including the Ministers, certain members appointed by the King, and 6 princes of the royal house. There are 47 provinces, each administered by a Commissioner appointed by the King, and some of the tributary districts are administered by their own chiefs. The standing army is only about 5000, but there is a general training of males as militia. A new law regulating military service was passed in 1905. A small but effective navy is being built up, with a strong force of marine infantry. Buddhism is the State religion. Western ideas of civilisation are spreading rapidly, and many Siamese youths are sent to Europe for their education. A limited number of "King's Scholars," selected by competitive examination, are sent to England each year at the King's expense. Several of the Royal Princes, like the Crown Prince, have received, or are receiving, a European education. Moreover, Europeans are now very largely employed in the administration. The country is very inadequately developed, partly because of the condition of the inhabitants, who formerly, at least, were virtually serfs, owing to a system of debt-slavery which obtained. The King, however, has issued decrees putting an end to slavery for the future.

Foreign trade centres at Bangkok, and is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. There are State railways from Bangkok to Korat, with a branch running north, which reached Paknampho in 1905, and is intended ultimately to reach Chiangmai. Another State line runs from Bangkok to Petchaburi. Lines worked by private companies run from Bangkok to Paknam, near the mouth of the Menam, and from Bangkok to Tachin, on the coast to the west of the Menam. There is also a tramway connecting the Bangkok-Paknampho line with Phrabad. Bangkok has a well-equipped system of street electric tramways, and a new line by a Siamese company was opened by the King in Oct. 1905. Chief exports: rice, teak-wood, pepper, and fish. Of the imports about 34 per cent. come from Great Britain.

Area about 242,000 sq. miles; pop. estimated at 5,000,000, including Siamese 1,500,000, and Chinese and Malays about 1,500,000. Capital, Bangkok, pop. about 400,000, situated on the delta of the river Menam, the great natural and economical centre of the kingdom. Revenue, 1901, £1,874,300; estimated 1905-6, £2,953,645; expenditure, 1901, £1,676,000; estimated 1905-6, £2,946,572. Imports, 1902, £3,393,674; 1903, £3,475,315; 1904, £4,445,555; exports, 1902, £4,533,972; 1903, £3,955,881; 1904, £5,755,793. Of the imports about 90 per cent. are sent by Great Britain.

General Adviser to the Siamese Government,

Prof. E. H. Strobel, Professor of International Law at Harvard University, U.S.A.; Judicial Adviser, Mr. Stewart Black; Financial Adviser, Mr. W. J. F. Williamson, F.C.S.; Minister of the Interior, H.R.H. Prince Damrong; Minister of Justice, H.R.H. Prince Rajaburi; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prince Devawongse.

Minister in London, Phya Rajā Nuprabandh, 23, Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.—Councillor of Legation, F. W. Verney, 12, Connaught Place, W.—Financial Agent in London, C. Rivett Carnac.—Consul-General, (vacant).

British Minister and Consul-General, Mr. Ralph Paget, C.M.G.—Consul, W. R. D. Beckett.—Consul at Chiangmai, G. H. R. Moor (acting).—Judge of H.M. Court for Siam, Skinner Turner.—Consul at Kedah, etc., C. W. E. Kynnersley, C.M.G. (at Penang).

History, 1905.

The territory ceded under the Franco-Siamese Convention having been formally transferred on Dec. 30th, 1904, Chantaboon was evacuated by the French garrison within ten days thereafter. A Royal decree for the abolition of licensed gambling-houses was promulgated in February. The first Siamese loan of £1,000,000 sterling met with a great success in London and Paris in March. A statue of the late Queen Victoria erected by British subscribers at the British Legation was unveiled by the Crown Prince of Siam (23rd). A new law for the abolition of the remaining forms of debt slavery was published in April. The delimitation of the Franco-Siamese boundary under the new Convention between the great lake and the sea was carried out during the early part of the year by a joint Commission, and some further cession of territory was obtained by the French. In June and July the King visited the Siamese Malay States, including Kelantan and Tringganu. The Chinese anti-American boycott was put in force in Bangkok in July. The administration of Bangkok port was remodelled by a new law brought into force in September.

Silk. According to the Lyons Syndicate of Silk Merchants the world's production of raw silk in 1904 was as follows:—

| | Kilogr. |
|--|------------------|
| China (exports from Canton and Shanghai) | 6,450,000 |
| Japan (exports from Yokohama) | 5,535,000 |
| Italy | 4,000,000 |
| Turkey | 1,200,000 |
| France | 625,000 |
| Persia and Turkestan (export) | 426,000 |
| Caucasus | 360,000 |
| Austria-Hungary | 315,000 |
| India (export from Calcutta) | 180,000 |
| Balkan States | 140,000 |
| Spain | 77,000 |
| Greece and Crete | 60,000 |
| | <hr/> 19,368,000 |

Reduced to lbs. avoirdupois this equals about 42,610,000 lb. The Silk Association of America estimated the production for 1904-5 at 42,000,000 lb., and for 1905-6 at 40,100,000 lb.

Smith, Goldwin, D.C.L., was b. at Reading, Berks, 1823. Ed. at Eton and Oxford, graduating first class in classics '45; Fellow of Univ. Coll. Oxford '46. He was Assistant Sec. of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the

University of Oxford '50, Secretary to a subsequent Commission, under which important University reforms were introduced, and a member of the Education Commission in '58. Regius Professor of History ('58 to '66) at Oxford, and was brought prominently into notice by his lectures, which were characterised by great vigour and originality. He championed the cause of the North in the American Civil War, at the conclusion of which he visited the United States on a tour. In '68 he accepted an honorary Professorship of History at Cornell Univ., New York, of which University he is now an Emeritus Professor. Since '71 he has resided at Toronto, where he has led an active literary life. During '91 he published "Canada and the Canadian Question," "A Trip to England" in '92, a "History of the United States" in '93, "Oxford and her Colleges," "Bay Leaves: Translations from Latin Poets," "Specimens of Greek Tragedy," "Essays on Questions of the Day," in '94, and "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence" ('96).

SOCIALISM.

Socialism, primarily and broadly, is the name given to the doctrine which proclaims the equal right of all to the material conditions of existence—that is, to the enjoyment of the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life—and at the same time the equal duty of all to labour in relatively equal proportion (so far as may be needful) for the maintenance of those material conditions. Socialism is thus, in its first intention, an economic doctrine. But by most schools of Socialists this has been, and is, regarded as the necessary foundation of a reconstruction of human life generally—i.e., of a complete readjustment of political, religious, and domestic relations, involving radical changes in their present forms. In the following article the Socialist organisations in England and abroad are briefly reviewed.

The English societies are: the Social Democratic Federation, which has about 150 branches, with a membership of 9500—Secretary, H. W. Lee, 3, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C.; the Fabian Society—Secretary, E. R. Pease, 3, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.; and the Independent Labour Party, which has for its object the establishment of an "Industrial Commonwealth founded upon the socialisation of land and capital." It was formed at a conference held in Bradford early in '93, and has about 320 branches and 20,000 members. Over 400 members have been elected to various local bodies. The Party owns a weekly paper, the *Labour Leader*, and has an extensive publishing department, from which it issues books and tracts on political and labour questions. Ten seats were fought at the 1900 General Election, but Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M.P., was the only successful candidate. Chairman, Mr. Philip Snowden; Treasurer, Mr. T. D. Benson; Sec., Mr. Francis Johnson.

The Socialists of Germany are known as the Social Democrats, and are led by Herren Bebel, Vollmar, and Singer. They form the strongest political party in the empire, and their aim is avowedly to replace the existing capitalistic order of society by one in which land, capital, and all the means of production and distribution will be owned and worked by the community for the benefit of all its members. They polled 3,010,771 votes at the 1903 election, and secured the return of 82 members to the Reichstag. The number of party organs is 76,

22 of which are dailies. An anti-doctrinaire party, led by E. Bernstein, long resident in England, has recently made much headway, and advocates co-operation with the ordinary political parties. See **GERMANY, Political Parties.**

In France the 1903 Congress at Bordeaux showed that French Socialists are divided into two main groups: the Government Socialists, led by M. Millerand, an ex-Minister, who served under M. Waldeck-Rousseau; and the Revolutionary Socialists, led by M. Jules Guesde, who declare that Socialism is inconsistent with the opportunism required by participation in the work of government under existing conditions. A motion to expel M. Millerand was brought forward and hotly debated in 1903. Finally a resolution supporting M. Millerand, proposed by M. Jaurès, was carried by 109 votes to 89. In 1904, however, the Socialist Federation of the Department of the Seine resolved to exclude M. Millerand from the Socialist party. A split amongst the Radical Socialist group in Parliament followed, 65 members of the group forming a new party, which they called the Radical Socialist Left. M. Jaurès and others in April founded a new journal called *L'Humanité*.

In Austria the Socialist party is strongly organised, a powerful propaganda is carried on through the Press, and the influence of the party is very marked in the elections. In Bohemia and Silesia the movement has made great way, but not so much in the Alpine districts, though an anti-clerical and socialistic body, called the Styrian Peasants' League, has 10,000 members. Socialism in Austria is a political force, rather than a theoretical adherence to communistic principles, and in 1905 it took up with irresistible force the demand for universal suffrage, which the Government seemed prepared to concede at the end of the year. The party organ is the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, which is ably conducted.

In Italy there are three sections making up the Socialist party. The Reform party is led by Signor Bissolati, the Revolutionary party by Signor Labriola, and a third group follows Signor Ferri. At the Socialist Congress held at Bologna in April 1904 an agreement as to Parliamentary action under Signor Ferri was come to, but he was condemned to 14 months' imprisonment for libel, and so had to retire from the leadership of the party.

In Russia there is a strong and active Social Democratic party, which has a centre-executive and an official organ, the *Iskra*. The party aims at the abolition of autocracy and the establishment of a democratic republic. It also advocates the rights and claims of the workmen and the abolition of all survivals of the condition of serfdom. The strikes of 1903 were largely the work of this party. There is also a Socialist Revolutionary party, which believes in striking for freedom, and has specially endeavoured to stir up the peasantry. During 1904 and 1905 all the discontented elements in the country made common cause with the Socialists to upset the bureaucratic régime. See **RUSSIA, History** 1905.

There is a Socialist party in Spain, led by Señor Iglesias, which in 1903 joined hands with the Republicans, and conducted a vigorous revolutionary propaganda.

The grant of universal suffrage in Belgium brought the Socialists of that country into great and unexpected prominence at the general

elections in Oct. '94, and no less than 34 Socialist candidates were returned at the 1902 election. See **BELGIUM, Socialism in Denmark** is of the Marxist order; but here again, as in Austria, political discontent has driven many to join the Social Democratic Federation. These form the moderate section, and tend to join the Radicals, the extreme revolutionary section being very small in numbers. The Socialist party in Norway numbers about 56 unions, with a total membership of 6000. Its avowed aims are to abolish the private ownership of land and of the instruments of production. A tacit alliance exists between the Socialists and the Radicals. In the towns of Sweden the movement has made some little headway. In the Netherlands, by a decree of the Cour de Cassation, the Socialist League was dissolved in '94 as an illegal association; but 52 branches of it united to form a new body, and it has recently been agitating vigorously for universal suffrage.

At the 6th International Socialist Congress, held at Amsterdam Aug. 14th-20th, 1904, a resolution, which was passed at the German Socialist Congress at Dresden, and adopted by the French Socialist party at its conference at Rheims, was carried by 23 votes to 5, 12 delegates abstaining. The resolution, while approving of Socialist Parliamentary groups running their own candidates for Parliamentary offices, condemned any idea of changing the Socialist tactics of the past, based on the struggle between the classes, by any concession to the established order of things. It declared that the Socialist party must refuse all responsibility for political and economic conditions based on capitalist production, and must accept no share in the Government in a *bourgeois* society.

Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children. The Rescue Society was established in 1853, and incorporated in '85 for the reformation of openly immoral women and the guardianship and training of young girls exposed to danger. Maternity and Lock Hospital cases are also admitted. Seven Homes are maintained, accommodating 185 inmates. The industrial earnings were £1424 in 1904, or nearly one-third of the total cost. Funds are greatly needed. **Chairman of Committee and Treasurer, Mr. William S. Gard; Secretary, Mr. C. Stuart Thorpe. Offices, 79, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.**

SOCIOLOGY.

Sociology is the science of the origin, organisation and development of human society. Of individual workers in sociology Herbert Spencer undoubtedly stands first in this country. The completion of his great systematic work was accomplished during '96 by the publication of the third volume of "Principles of Sociology." In America many of the universities have organised separate schools or departments of sociology. Apart from individual workers and the teaching of the Positivist societies, respectively headed by Dr. Congreve and Mr. Frederic Harrison in this country, and the special societies concerned with anthropology and economics—apart from these there are as yet few successful attempts to found schools of sociology. The Paris and the Edinburgh Schools were fully described in the '94 ed. and the American School at Hartford in the '95 ed.

The International Institute of Sociology is an association founded, under the presidency of

Lord Avebury, by the most eminent sociologists of different countries in '93. The General Secretary is Dr. René Worms, 115, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris. The sixth international congress of Sociology will be held in 1906 in London, in the hall of London University, and the subject will be "Social Conflicts." A bibliography of contemporary productions in sociological study and research is given each month in the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie* (price 20 fr. per annum), published in Paris (16, Rue Soufflot), and in the *American Journal of Sociology* (price 2s. 6d.), published by the University of Chicago Press. Since '96 there have been published (at 16, Rue Soufflot, Paris) 32 vols. of the *Bibliothèque Sociologique Internationale*, written by sociologists of all countries.

The Sociological Society was formed in 1903 to promote investigation and to advance education in the Social Sciences in their various aspects and applications. Its field covers the whole phenomena of society, and it affords a common ground on which workers from all fields and schools may meet—geographer and naturalist, psychologist and moralist, and all contributing their results towards a fuller Social Philosophy. The subscription is £1 rs. per annum, while the payment of £10 rs. qualifies for life membership. Hon. Secretary, Victor V. Branford, M.A., 5, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.

The British Institute of Social Service was established in 1904. Objects: to collect, classify, register, and disseminate information relating to all forms of social service and industrial betterment adaptable to the needs of the United Kingdom, in order (1) to make such information immediately available to all concerned in the improvement and elevation of our national life; (2) to promote the initiation and development in this country of the most beneficial and successful forms of social service; (3) to give assistance to all organisations that have social aims and to facilitate co-operation between them, and as far as possible, to prevent overlapping. President, Earl of Meath; Hon. Director, James Dangerfield. Offices and Library, 11, Southampton Row, W.C.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. Founded 1885 by Col. Sir James Gillea, C.V.O., C.B. The object of the Association is to aid the wives and families, without distinction, of men of all branches of the land and sea forces of the United Kingdom serving with the colours. Its principle of assistance is local personal administration through the medium of about 12,000 ladies and gentlemen, representing parishes in each petty sessional division throughout the kingdom. The work is entirely voluntary. Secretary, Capt. Wickham Legg, Office, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

SPAIN.

By the constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with the executive power vested in the King, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the King. The Cortes consist of Senate and Congress. The Senate is composed of three classes: those who sit by right of royal or noble birth or official position, 100 members nominated by the Crown (these two classes not numbering more than 180 together), and 180 elected by the communal

and provincial states, the church, the universities, and the largest taxpayers of the kingdom. The elected Senators must be renewed by one half every 5 years, and altogether whenever the Cortes are dissolved. The Congress contains 406 deputies, elected for 5 years by citizens of 25 years of age who have enjoyed full civil rights in any municipality for 2 years. There is some provision for minority representation, and for the election of ten deputies who, though not returned in any single district, yet receive a cumulative vote of more than 10,000 in several districts. The Senate and Congress are equal in authority, and either of them, or the King, can introduce new laws.

The Army.

Under the terms of an order of Jan. 29th, 1903, the Army has been reorganised on the basis of an effective of 80,000 men; the second battalions of the infantry regiments and the fourth squadrons of the cavalry being reduced to skeleton formations. There are in all about 23,000 officers, provided for the old establishment, but the supernumeraries are on half-pay, and their places are not being filled. There are eight captain-generalcies, but the eight army corps are replaced by divisions, and further reductions are being introduced. The headquarters are respectively: 1st, Madrid; 2nd, Seville; 3rd, Valencia; 4th, Barcelona; 5th, Saragossa; 6th, Burgos; 7th, Valladolid; 8th, Corunna. The constitution, by units, of the army is: Infantry, 56 regiments, 20 battalions of Chasseurs, 4 African regiments, 2 regiments in the Balearic Isles, 2 regiments in the Canaries, recruiting cadres, etc. The Cavalry, 28 regiments, and 3 squadrons for foreign possessions. Artillery, 13 field, 1 siege and 3 mountain regiments (all with four 6-gun batteries), 14 fortress battalions, 1 Central Gunnery School, 1 Central Remount Committee, and 4 companies of artificers. The Minister of War in Nov. 1905 introduced a bill authorising the purchase from the Creuzot factories of 200 quick-firing guns with the necessary material, at a cost of £840,000, spread over four financial years. The Engineer Corps consists of 4 regiments of sappers and miners, 1 pontoon regiment, 1 telegraph battalion, 1 railway battalion, 1 topographical brigade, 1 company of artificers, and 8 reserve depots, with 5 separate companies of sappers and miners for the Balearic Islands, etc. For recruiting purposes the Peninsula has 116 districts, the Canaries and Balearics have 2, and Ceuta and Melilla have 2. The total armed strength is estimated to be 500,000.

The Navy.

There are 16,700 of all ranks in the Spanish Navy, and 9000 marines. All these are conscripts. The officers are divided as follows: 1 admiral, 4 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 22 captains, 47 commanders, 94 lieutenant-commanders, 131 lieutenants, 340 sub-lieutenants, 165 midshipmen, and 100 cadets.

The strength in ships built and building on Nov. 30th was:—

| | Built. | Building. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Battleship | 1 | — |
| Armoured cruisers | 2 | 1 |
| Protected cruisers | 5 | 1 |
| Torpedo vessels | 13 | — |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers | 4 | — |
| Torpedo boats | 10 | — |

A bill came before the Cortes during 1905 for

a new shipbuilding programme. The vessels projected are 8 battleships of 14,000 tons, 5 armoured cruisers, and attendant small craft. The total cost is to be £15,840,000 (396,000,000 pesetas), and is to be spread over 6 years. On Oct. 28th the armoured cruiser *Cardinal Cisneros* ran on some uncharted rocks at the entrance to Muzos Bay, and speedily sank. Her crew were saved.

The principal dockyards are situated as follows:—**Cádiz**: three docks take cruisers. **Cartagena**: one floating dock takes large cruisers. **Bilbao**: one dock takes any Spanish ship; two smaller.

Local Government, Education, etc.

Each of the 49 provinces has its own parliament, and each commune its own elected ayuntamiento, presided over by the alcalde, for municipal and provincial administration; and by the constitution neither the Executive nor the Cortes can (although they do) interfere in municipal or provincial administration, except for the protection of national and permanent interests. The State Religion is the Roman Catholic, and the public worship of any other creed is forbidden. There were in 1902 3115 religious communities in the country, with 50,933 members, of whom 40,188 were women and 10,745 men. Of these 2611 obtained registration, 150 were held over, and the greater part of the remaining 354 were exempt from registration under the Concordat of 1851. Education is free, but inefficient, the cost being borne mainly by the municipalities. There were 25,340 public schools in 1901. A decree for the regulation of non-official schools, numbering about 6180, came into force Sept. 25th, 1902, providing for their registration and inspection, and for the appointment of properly qualified teachers.

Three-quarters of the total population are engaged in agriculture. The principal products are wine, cereals, minerals, and cotton textiles. Iron, coal, and copper are the chief minerals worked. Over 8300 miles of railway, all belonging to private companies, are open and worked. By the war with the United States in '98 Spain lost Cuba and all her West Indian possessions, besides the Philippine Islands. The Caroline, Pelew and Ladrone Islands were sold to Germany in '99.

The Canary Islands, off N.W. African coast, are ruled as an integral province of the kingdom. Bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes are their most valuable products. Area 2808 sq. m.; pop. 358,564. The population of Tenerife is 95,000, of Grand Canary 75,000, and of Palma 32,000.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, including the Balearic and Canary Isles, each considered a province, and the small possessions on the north coast of Africa, 156,173 sq. m.; estimated pop., 1900, 18,607,674. The population of Madrid is about 540,000, and of Barcelona 533,000. **Revenue**, 1904, £32,287,947; **expenditure**, £30,593,391; **public debt**, £433,283,066, including over £76,000,000 of Cuban debt; **imports**, 1904, £38,216,892; **exports**, £38,269,027. Great Britain and her Colonies have the largest individual share of the trade. In 1904 British imports into Spain were £6,031,685; French, £5,737,203; American, £4,090,752; German, £3,744,210.

Ministry: Premier, Señor Montero Rios.—**Foreign Affairs**, Señor Gullon.—**Interior**, Señor

Garcia Prieto.—**Justice**, Señor Puigcerver.—**War and Marine**, General Weyler.—**Public Works**, Conde de Romanones.—**Public Instruction**, Señor Equilior.—**Finance**, Señor José Echegaray.

Ambassador in London, Señor Polo de Bernabé, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—**First Secretary**, The Marquis of Villalobar, 18, Victoria Square, S.W.—**Consul-General in London**, Don Ernesto Merlé, 20, Mark Lane, E.C.

British Ambassador in Madrid, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, K.C.V.O., C.B.—**Councillor of Embassy**, F. L. Cartwright, M.V.O.—**Commercial Attaché**, vacant.

British Consuls: **Consul-General at Barcelona**, J. F. Roberts.—**Consuls**: C. G. Wood (Bilbao), A. L. Keyser (Cadiz), C. M. Trayner (Corunna), J. G. Haggard (Malaga), J. E. Croker (Teneriffe).

Colonies.

Fernando Po is a volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea, forming, with Elobey, Annobon, Corisco, and other islands, a Spanish colony. Area 780 sq. m.; pop. 24,000. Discovered in 1471 by a Portuguese sailor of same name, and ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1778. Capital, Clarence Cove, originally an English settlement, established in 1827. The natives, Anio or "Boobies," stupid and repulsive in appearance. **Exports**: indiarubber and palm oil. Now used as a place of exile for political offenders.

The Muni River Settlements consist of the country on the banks of the Muni and Campo rivers, on the west coast of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, and an agreement has settled the dispute about the boundary between French and Spanish territory in this region. The area is estimated at about 9000 sq. m.

British Consul, A. Nightingale (resides at Boma).

Rio de Oro is a Spanish possession on the west coast of the Sahara, bounded on the north by Morocco and on the south by a line running east from Cape Blanco, and, with Adrar, is placed under the Governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor at Rio de Oro. Area estimated at 243,000 sq. m.

Sovereign.

Alfonso XIII. is the son of the late King Alfonso XII. and Queen Maria Christina, a daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria. He was b. after his father's death, on May 17th, 1886, and his childhood was spent at Madrid and the Palace of Miramar, in San Sebastian. He has received a liberal education, and speaks English exceedingly well. Of his two sisters, the Princess of the Asturias, Maria-de-las-Mercedes, b. Sept. 11th, 1880, was married, Feb. 14th, 1901, to Prince Carlos of Bourbon, son of the Count of Caserta (offspring Alfonso, b. Nov. 30th, 1901, and another son b. Feb. 28th, 1903), and died in 1904. Her eldest son was proclaimed as successor to the throne (Oct. 20th, 1904). The other sister of the King is the Princess Maria Teresa, b. Nov. 12th, 1882. In Spain the sovereign comes of age at sixteen, and during the King's minority his mother reigned as Queen Regent. On May 17th, 1902, the regency ceased, and Alfonso XIII. assumed his full powers. He is a K.G., G.C.V.O., a General in the British Army, and received the Royal Victorian Chain in June 1905. He has a Civil List of about £280,000. The constitution provides that the Cortes must approve his marriage.

Political Parties.

The chief parties are the **Liberals**, who are much divided into sections; the **Conservatives**, also broken up to some extent, and, until his retirement in 1903, led by Señor Silvela; the **Republicans**, and the **Carlists**.

Don Carlos (Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidore, Josef Francisco Quirino Antonio Miguel Gabriel Rafael, Duke of Madrid), head of the **Carlisle** faction, and cousin of King Alfonso XII., was b. March 30th, 1848. He is a son of Prince Juan and the Archduchess Maria Teresa of Austria. He was educated in Austria, and on Feb. 4th, '67, married Princess Margaret of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. By her he had a son, **Don Jaime**, b. June 27th, '70, who is an officer in the Russian army, and four daughters, before she died on Jan. 29th, '93. On April 28th, '94, he married Marie Berthe, Princess de Rohan. When Amadeo was chosen King of Spain in 1870 Don Carlos protested, and in 1873 he entered Spain, and remained in the north of the country despite all the efforts to dislodge him during the Republic, and after the accession of Alfonso XII. until 1876, when he fled to France. Afterwards he took up his abode at Venice, where he still lives.

The **Conservatives** were in power '95-7 and '99-1901, part of the time under Señor Silvela and part under General Azcarraga. The **Liberals** held office in '93-5, '97-9, and 1901-2. During 1902 Señor Sagasta twice resigned and twice reconstructed his Cabinet, the second time on Nov. 1st. He had to resign once more on Dec. 3rd, and Señor Silvela formed a Ministry (6th). At the General Election in 1903 there were returned 232 Ministerialists, 70 **Liberals**, 11 **Democrats**, 6 followers of the late Duke of Tetuan, 28 **Republicans**, 7 **Carlists**, 6 **Catalanists**, 8 **Independents**, and 4 others. Madrid, however, was swept by the **Republicans**, and the Republican movement made considerable headway during the year under the leadership of Señor Salmeron, who said they intended to deliver themselves from the Jesuits and the Vatican. In July 1903 Señor Villaverde formed a new Administration, and Señor Silvela retired from politics altogether in October, and died on May 29th, 1905. In Dec. 1903 Señor Maura became Premier of "the most reactionary Government that Spain has tolerated since the Restoration," to quote the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, and a new party, the **Democratic Liberal party**, was formed. In Dec. 1904 Señor Maura's Cabinet fell, and was succeeded by an Administration under General Azcarraga.

The General Election of Sept. 10th, 1905, resulted in the return of 240 Dynastic Liberals and 167 members of the Opposition groups. The Liberal majority is composed of about 100 personal friends of Señor Moret, 120 followers of the Prime Minister, Señor Montero Rios, and 20 Democratic Liberals who follow Señor Canalejas. The Opposition comprises 3 **Carlists**, 2 **Ultramontanes**, 7 **Catalan Regionalists**, 8 **Independents**, 19 dissentient **Conservatives**, 97 orthodox **Conservatives**, followers of Señor Maura, and 30 **Republicans**. The Senatorial election on Sept. 24th, 1905, resulted in the return of 109 **Liberals** and 71 members of the Opposition (52 **Conservatives**, 9 **Prelates**, 4 **Independents**, 2 **Catalan Regionalists**, 2 **Republicans**, and 2 **Carlists**). The Government were thus able, with the existing life Senators,

to command the support of over 180 Senators, which gave them a small majority over the Opposition. See History below.

History, 1905.

On Jan. 26th General Azcarraga's administration, which had only been appointed in the previous December, fell, and Señor Villaverde formed a new Ministry (27th).

The King left Madrid (May 27th) en route for Paris, where he received a cordial welcome (30th). The Foreign Office was made his residence, the President was his host at an Elysée dinner, and the speeches were most friendly. A bomb was thrown at his carriage (June 1st), but happily the attempt failed. He attended a military review at Vincennes (4th), and left Cherbourg (5th) for England, arriving at Portsmouth the same day. The Prince of Wales received him there, and travelled with him to London, where he was met by King Edward, and escorted to Buckingham Palace. He visited the City in State (7th), lunching at the Guildhall, attended a review at Aldershot (8th), visited Windsor (9th), and arrived at San Sebastian after his visit (11th).

Señor Villaverde's Administration was defeated in the Cortes (June 20th), and resigned office, owing to a split in the Conservative party, a number of Conservative deputies, led by Señor Maura, opposing the Government. A Liberal Cabinet under Señor Montero Rios then took office (23rd). After lengthy negotiations the Government arranged to continue, until Dec. 31st, 1905, the **Commercial Treaty with Switzerland**, which, having been denounced, expired on Aug. 31st, 1905, on condition that from Dec. 31st, 1905, to March 1st, 1906, Spanish products should pay the duties imposed by Switzerland on British and German products under her new tariff. A Tariff Commission was then appointed to settle the conditions under which new treaties of commerce should be concluded.

Considerable distress was reported from Andalusia, Aragon and other provinces in consequence of agricultural depression and lack of employment. A Royal decree authorised the expenditure of £500,000 on relief and public works; but this was found to be far from sufficient, and the Government resolved to ask the Cortes for another £1,500,000. The Finance Minister, Señor Urgaiz, resigned in consequence. The general election of deputies took place (Sept. 10th), and resulted in a victory for the Liberal supporters of the Government (see Parties, above). A similar result followed the Senatorial elections (24th); but, as the Premier held that the Dynastic Liberal party should be more fully represented, a reconstruction of the Cabinet took place (Oct. 30th), the new Ministers being Señors Puigcerver, Equilior and Gullon.

The Cabinet resigned (Dec. 1st), and Señor Moret was instructed to form a new Ministry.

Spiritualism. The London Spiritualist Alliance, Ltd., was founded in 1884, in succession to other societies of the same nature, which had preceded it; and was incorporated in '96. The chief work of the society has been to maintain and expound the principles of Spiritualism, viz., a belief in the existence and life of the spirit apart from, and independent of, the material organism, and in the reality and value of intelligent intercourse between spirits em-

bodied and spirits disembodied. Offices, 110, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.; organ, *Light*, founded '81. The first President of the London Spiritualist Alliance and editor of *Light* was, until his decease, Mr. W. Stainton-Moses, M.A. (Oxon.), whose writings, "Psychography," "Spirit Identity," "Spirit Teachings," etc., etc., are well known. The present President of the Alliance, and editor of *Light*, is Mr. E. Dawson Rogers. A valuable library of works on psychic science is available at the offices at St. Martin's Lane. Meetings are held for the discussion of matters of interest to students of psychology, and information can always be obtained by inquirers. It is impossible to say how many Spiritualists there are in Great Britain, but there are local organisations in almost all towns of any importance.

SPORT IN 1905.

Below we give a summary of the chief events and results in the various departments of sport and athletics for the year under review, arranged alphabetically.

Athletics.

The principal competitions resulted as follows:—

Northern Counties Cross-country Championship. Won by the Crewe Harriers, J. Hosker, of Farnworth Harriers, finishing first in 61 min. 12 sec.

Midland Counties Cross-country Championship. Won by the Birchfield Harriers, W. G. Dunkley, of the Alpine Harriers, finishing first in 57 min. 11 sec.

Southern Counties Cross-country Championship. Won by Highgate Harriers, A. Aldridge finishing first in 57 min. 17 sec.

National Cross-country Championship.—Won by Highgate Harriers, A. Aldridge finishing first in 56 min. 58 sec.

Cross-country Championship of Scotland.—Won by the West of Scotland Harriers, J. Ranken, Watsonian Cross-country Club, finishing first in 57 min. 34 sec.

Inter-Hospitals Cross-country Championship.—Won by St. Bartholomew's.

Oxford and Cambridge University Sports ended in a victory for Oxford by 6½ events to 3½. The results were as follows:—

100 Yards: J. H. Morrell, Oxford, 10½ sec.
Quarter-mile: J. H. Morrell, Oxford, 51½ sec.
Half-mile: K. Cornwallis, Oxford, 1 min. 56½ sec.

Mile: C. C. Henderson-Hamilton, Oxford, 4 min. 17½ sec. (a record for the sports).

120 Yards Hurdles: F. H. Teall, Cambridge, 16½ sec.

Hammer: A. H. Fyfe, Oxford, 128 ft. 6 in.

Weight: Hon. G. W. Lyttleton, Cambridge, 37 ft. 1 in.

High Jump: P. M. Young and J. H. L. Yorke, Oxford, and E. E. Leader, Cambridge, all tied at 5 ft. 7 in.

Long Jump: G. Le Blanc Smith, Oxford, 21 ft. 1 in.

Three Miles: A. S. D. Smith, Cambridge, 15 min. 8½ sec.

Annual Sandhurst and Woolwich Sports.—Resulted in a win for Woolwich by 6 events to 3.

Seven Miles Walking Amateur Championship.—Won by G. E. Larnar in 52 min. 34 sec.

Ten Miles Running Amateur Championship.—Won by A. Aldridge in 51 min. 49 sec.

The Sports between Scotland and Ireland at Edinburgh were won by Scotland by 8 events to 3.

The Amateur Athletic Association Championships resulted thus:—

100 Yards: J. W. Morton (holder), 10½ sec.

220 Yards: H. A. Hyman, 22½ sec.

Quarter-mile: W. Halswell, 50½ sec.

Half-mile: B. J. Blunden, 2 min. 2 sec.

One Mile: G. Butterfield, 4 min. 25½ sec.

Weight: D. Hangan (holder), 44 ft. 5½ in.

Hammer: T. R. Nicholson (holder), 155 ft. 10½ in.

120 Yards Hurdles: R. S. Stronach, 16½ sec.

Long Jump: P. O'Connor (holder), 23 ft. 9½ in.

High Jump: C. Leahy, 5 ft. 10½ in.

Two Miles Walk: G. E. Larnar (holder), 13 min. 50 sec.

Two Miles Steeplechase: A. Russell (holder), 11 min. 11 sec.

Pole Jump: F. Gonder, 11 ft. 5½ in.

Cricket.

The season much resembled that of 1904, being for the most part a dry one. C. B. Fry, Quaife, Hirst, Hayward, and Denton all made upwards of 2000 runs; also the Australians W. W. Armstrong and M. A. Noble. Haigh, Rhodes, Thompson, Lees, W. Brearley, Hirst and Dennett were the most successful home bowlers, and W. W. Armstrong and F. Laver did best for the Australians.

Interest centred chiefly in the Test Matches between England and Australia, which resulted in favour of England, who won the only two out of the five matches played to a finish. The first match, played at Nottingham, was won by England by 213 runs (Hon. F. S. Jackson 140). The second match, played at Lord's, was drawn. The third match, at Leeds, was drawn (Hon. F. S. Jackson scoring 144 and Tyldesley 100 for England). The fourth match, at Manchester, was won by England by an innings and 80 runs (Hon. F. S. Jackson 113). The fifth match, at the Oval, was drawn (C. B. Fry 144, Tyldesley 112 [not out], and R. A. Duff 140).

The positions of the Counties at the close of the 1905 season were as follows:—

| County. | Pl. | W. | L. | D. | Pts. | Per-centage. |
|---------------------|-----|----|----|----|------|--------------|
| 1 Yorkshire . | 28 | 18 | 3 | 7 | 15 | 71'42 |
| 2 Lancashire . | 25 | 12 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 60'00 |
| 3 Sussex . | 28 | 13 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 52'94 |
| 4 Surrey . | 27 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 40'00 |
| 5 Leicestershire . | 22 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 23'07 |
| 6 Kent . | 22 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 17'65 |
| 7 Warwickshire . | 22 | 5 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 11'11 |
| 8 Worcestershire . | 18 | 5 | 5 | 8 | — | — |
| 9 Gloucestershire . | 18 | 8 | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| 10 Notts . | 20 | 6 | 7 | 7 | — | 7'69 |
| 11 Middlesex . | 18 | 4 | 7 | 7 | — | 27'27 |
| 12 Essex . | 20 | 3 | 10 | 7 | — | 53'84 |
| 13 Northants . | 12 | 2 | 8 | 2 | — | 60'00 |
| 14 Derbyshire . | 20 | 3 | 14 | 3 | — | 64'70 |
| 15 Somerset . | 18 | 1 | 10 | 7 | — | 81'81 |
| 16 Hampshire . | 20 | 1 | 12 | 7 | — | 84'61 |

Eton drew with Winchester and also with Harrow. Cambridge beat Oxford by 40 runs. The Players beat the Gentlemen at Lord's by 140 runs (Hayward 123 not out), but lost to the Gentlemen at the Oval by 128 runs. North v. South was drawn, Yorkshire (Champion

County) beat Rest of England by 66 runs. The Players beat the Gentlemen at Bournemouth by an innings and 196 runs (Llewellyn 186).

Norfolk finished first among the second-class counties.

The Australian Team, in spite of their defeat in the Test Matches, had a successful season, playing 38 matches, of which 16 were won, 3 lost, and 19 drawn. The only county to win a match against them was Essex. The averages of the team were as follows:—

BATTING.

| | No. of Inns. | Times Not out. | Total Runs. | Most in an Inn. | Aver. |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|
| Armstrong . . . | 48 | 7 | 2072 | 303* | 48'82 |
| Noble, M. A. . . | 49 | 2 | 2084 | 267 | 44'34 |
| Darling, J. . . | 53 | 8 | 1768 | 117* | 39'28 |
| Hill, C. | 51 | 3 | 1846 | 181 | 38'45 |
| Trumper, V. . . | 51 | 1 | 1798 | 110 | 35'96 |
| Hopkins, A. J. . | 42 | 5 | 1091 | 154 | 29'56 |
| Duff, R. A. . . . | 49 | 0 | 1417 | 146 | 28'91 |
| Gregory, S. E. . | 31 | 3 | 717 | 134 | 25'60 |
| Gehrs, D. R. A. . | 35 | 4 | 675 | 83 | 21'77 |
| McLeod, C. E. . | 43 | 6 | 722 | 103* | 19'51 |
| Kelly, J. J. . . . | 35 | 12 | 411 | 74* | 17'86 |
| Cotter, A. | 45 | 3 | 740 | 48 | 17'61 |
| Laver, F. | 37 | 6 | 480 | 78 | 15'48 |
| Newland, P. M. . | 18 | 8 | 121 | 25* | 12'10 |
| Howell, W. P. . . | 31 | 9 | 194 | 46 | 8'81 |

BOWLING.

| | Overs. | Mdns. | Runs. | Wkts. | Aver. |
|---------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Armstrong . . . | 1027 | 308 | 2288 | 130 | 17'60 |
| Laver, F. | 848'1 | 245 | 2092 | 115 | 18'19 |
| Howell, W. P. . . | 589'2 | 169 | 1528 | 79 | 19'34 |
| Cotter, A. | 754'1 | 127 | 2460 | 124 | 19'83 |
| McLeod, C. E. . . | 814'3 | 230 | 2004 | 91 | 22'02 |
| Noble, M. A. . . . | 587'5 | 158 | 1558 | 59 | 26'40 |
| Duff, R. A. | 111'5 | 33 | 326 | 12 | 27'16 |
| Hopkins, A. J. . . | 260 | 60 | 825 | 27 | 30'55 |
| Gregory, S. E. . . | 7'1 | 0 | 47 | 0 | — |

The chief Batting averages for 1935 were:—

| | No. of Inns. | Times Not out. | Total Runs. | Most in an Inn. | Aver. |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|
| Foster, R. E. . . . | 12 | 3 | 679 | 246* | 75'44 |
| Fry, C. B. | 44 | 4 | 2801 | 233 | 70'02 |
| Quaife, W. G. . . | 52 | 14 | 2050 | 255* | 54'21 |
| Hirst | 52 | 10 | 2266 | 341 | 53'95 |
| Field, E. | 4 | 1 | 160 | 107* | 53'33 |
| Greig, Capt. J. G. . | 18 | 2 | 804 | 187* | 50'25 |
| Dillon, E. W. . . | 28 | 1 | 1310 | 141 | 48'51 |
| Hill, A. J. L. . . . | 17 | 2 | 698 | 124 | 46'53 |
| Mann, E. W. . . . | 19 | 2 | 783 | 157 | 46'05 |
| Hayward | 64 | 6 | 2592 | 129* | 41'68 |
| Warner, P. F. . . . | 35 | 0 | 1537 | 204 | 43'91 |
| Foster, H. K. . . . | 29 | 2 | 1194 | 130 | 43'11 |
| Wood, C. J. B. . . . | 44 | 3 | 1795 | 200* | 43'04 |
| Heygate, H. J. . . | 6 | 1 | 214 | 80 | 42'80 |
| Colbeck, L. G. . . | 15 | 2 | 552 | 120 | 42'46 |
| Denton | 60 | 3 | 2405 | 172 | 42'19 |
| Wright, L. G. . . . | 44 | 0 | 1855 | 195 | 42'15 |
| Whittle | 12 | 2 | 415 | 77* | 41'60 |
| Sprot, E. M. | 30 | 1 | 1206 | 144 | 41'58 |
| Douglas, J. (Middlesex) . | 19 | 4 | 622 | 116* | 41'46 |
| C. McGahey | 46 | 3 | 1783 | 277 | 41'46 |
| Iremonger | 39 | 0 | 1616 | 239 | 41'43 |
| Jackson, Hon. F. . | 36 | 3 | 1359 | 144* | 41'18 |

* Signifies not out.

The chief Bowling averages for 1905 were:—

| | Overs. | Mdns. | Runs. | Wkts. | Aver. |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Bailey | 191'3 | 60 | 444 | 29 | 15'31 |
| Haigh | 831'5 | 220 | 1933 | 129 | 15'37 |
| Smith, W. C. (Surrey). | 378'5 | 82 | 998 | 59 | 16'91 |
| Rhodes | 1241'3 | 310 | 3085 | 182 | 16'95 |
| Thompson | 734 | 155 | 2215 | 126 | 17'57 |
| Napier, G. G. . . . | 384'1 | 84 | 1146 | 64 | 17'90 |
| Lees | 1388'2 | 387 | 3476 | 193 | 18'01 |
| Crawford, J. . . . | 306'5 | 72 | 868 | 47 | 18'46 |
| Ringrose | 447'4 | 82 | 1402 | 73 | 19'20 |
| Brearley, W. . . . | 1049'4 | 191 | 3486 | 181 | 19'23 |
| Myers | 465 | 90 | 1399 | 72 | 19'43 |
| Martin, E. G. . . . | 230'2 | 56 | 625 | 32 | 19'53 |
| Cook | 272'3 | 48 | 901 | 46 | 19'58 |
| Keene | 74 | 9 | 217 | 11 | 19'72 |
| Hirst | 781'4 | 167 | 2194 | 110 | 19'94 |
| Hearn, J. T. | 689'1 | 207 | 1701 | 85 | 20'01 |
| Crawford, R. . . . | 182'1 | 59 | 450 | 22 | 20'45 |
| Wass | 579'5 | 125 | 1705 | 83 | 20'54 |
| Hallam | 793 | 209 | 1660 | 80 | 20'75 |
| Dennett | 1161'3 | 280 | 3421 | 163 | 20'98 |

Croquet.

The following were the results of the chief events:—

All-England Championship.—Miss Gower beat R. C. J. Beaton.

Ladies' Championship.—Miss Coote beat Miss Bramwell.

Mixed Doubles Championship.—C. Corbally and Miss Coote beat R. C. J. Beaton and Miss Gower.

Association Challenge Cup under the American System was won by R. C. J. Beaton, with 13 wins to 5 losses, C. E. Willis and C. L. O'Callaghan coming next with 12 wins and 6 losses.

Association Gold Medal.—A. B. Akroyd beat R. C. J. Beaton.

Ladies' Gold Medal.—Miss Coote beat Miss Bramwell.

Folkestone Open Tournament.—Gentlemen, Capt. Tattersall. Ladies, Miss Coote.

Epsom Tournament.—C. E. Willis won Gentlemen's Singles, Miss Wood Ladies' Singles.

Northampton Open Tournament.—O. R. Richmond.

Cork Open Tournament.—G. W. Dunscombe.

Eastbourne Open Meeting.—Miss Gower and R. C. J. Beaton divided.

Brighton Tournament.—Miss Coote.

Irish Championship.—C. Corbally.

Football.

1. Association.—The International matches resulted as follows:—

England and Ireland drawn, 1 goal each.

England has now won 21, Ireland 1, drawn 2.

England beat Wales 3 goals to 1. England has now won 21, Wales 2, drawn 4.

England beat Scotland 1 goal to 0. England has now won 12, Scotland 15, drawn 8.

Wales beat Scotland 3 goals to 1. Scotland has now won 24, Wales 1, drawn 5.

Wales and Ireland drawn, 2 goals each.

Ireland has now won 9, Wales 11, drawn 4.

Scotland beat Ireland 4 goals to 0. Scotland has now won 19, Ireland 1, drawn 2.

As regards other leading matches, Oxford beat Cambridge 2 goals to 1. North beat South 3 goals to 1. The Army beat the Navy by 2 goals to 0. The London Charity Cup was won by the Casuals, who beat Clapton in the final by 1 goal to 0. The Inter-Hospital Challenge Cup was won by London, who beat St. Thomas's

by 2 goals to 1. The Amateur Cup was won by West Hartlepool, who beat Clapton in the final by 3 goals to 2. The Dunn Cup was won by the Old Carthusians (holders), the Sheriff of London Charity Shield by Sheffield Wednesday, who beat the Corinthians by 2 goals to 1. The London Senior Cup was won by Ilford, who beat Ealing by 2 goals to 0. The Army Association Cup was won by 2nd Batt. Grenadiers.

In the final for the Association Cup, Aston Villa beat Newcastle United by 2 goals to 0.

The appended table shows the positions and points obtained by the competing clubs in the First Division in League matches, 1905:—

| | Plyd. | W. | D. | L. | Pts. | Goals For | Goals Agst. |
|---------------------|-------|----|----|----|------|-----------|-------------|
| Newcastle United.. | 34 | 23 | 2 | 9 | 48 | 72 | 33 |
| Everton..... | 34 | 21 | 5 | 8 | 47 | 63 | 36 |
| Manchester City .. | 34 | 20 | 6 | 8 | 46 | 66 | 37 |
| Aston Villa | 34 | 19 | 4 | 11 | 42 | 63 | 43 |
| Sunderland | 34 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 40 | 60 | 44 |
| Sheffield United .. | 34 | 19 | 2 | 13 | 40 | 64 | 56 |
| Small Heath | 34 | 17 | 5 | 12 | 39 | 54 | 38 |
| Preston North End | 34 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 36 | 42 | 37 |
| Sheffield Wednesday | 34 | 14 | 5 | 13 | 33 | 61 | 57 |
| Woolwich Arsenal. | 34 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 33 | 36 | 40 |
| Derby County | 34 | 12 | 8 | 14 | 32 | 37 | 48 |
| Stoke..... | 34 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 30 | 40 | 58 |
| Blackburn Rovers. | 34 | 11 | 5 | 18 | 27 | 40 | 51 |
| Middlesbrough | 34 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 26 | 36 | 56 |
| Wolverhampton W. | 34 | 11 | 4 | 19 | 26 | 47 | 73 |
| Notts Forest | 34 | 9 | 7 | 18 | 25 | 40 | 61 |
| Bury | 34 | 10 | 4 | 20 | 24 | 47 | 67 |
| Notts County | 34 | 5 | 8 | 21 | 18 | 36 | 69 |

2. Rugby.—The International games resulted as follows:—

Wales beat England 2 goals and 5 tries to nil. England has now won 12, Wales 9, drawn 2.

Ireland beat England 1 goal and 4 tries to 1 try. England has now won 10, Ireland 9, drawn 1.

Scotland beat England 1 goal and 1 try to nil. Scotland has now won 13, England 10, drawn 10.

Wales beat Scotland 2 tries to 1 try. Scotland has now won 12, Wales 8, drawn 1.

Ireland beat Scotland 1 goal and 2 tries to 1 goal. Scotland has now won 20, Ireland 5, drawn 3.

Wales beat Ireland 2 goals to 1 try. Wales has now won 12, Ireland 7, drawn 1.

In other matches, Kent (Champion County 1904) beat Rest of England 2 goals to 2 tries.

Northern Counties Championship.—Durham beat Lancashire 1 goal and 2 tries to 1 try, and subsequently became Champion County for 1905 by beating Middlesex (Champions Southern Division) by 3 tries to 1 goal and 1 try.

Leicester won Midland Counties Cup for eighth year in succession by beating Nottingham by 4 goals and 4 tries to 0.

A team of New Zealand players visited the United Kingdom in the autumn of 1905, and carried all before them. In the 22 matches which they had played up to and including Nov. 25th they scored 661 points against 22. County fifteens and leading clubs like Blackheath all went down easily before them. On Nov. 18th they played Scotland, and won by 12 points to 7; on Nov. 25th they beat Ireland, by 15 points to 0; and on Dec. 2nd they also gained a victory over England by 15 points to 0.

GOLF.

Open Championship at St. Andrews.—Won by J. Braid, 318; 2nd, J. H. Taylor and Rowland Jones, 323; 4th, Kinnell, 324; 5th, Massey and

E. Gray, 325; 7th, R. Thomson, 327; 8th, Sherlock, 328.

Amateur Championship: A. G. Barry, St. Andrews beat Hon. O. Scott in the final by 3 up and 2 to play. The bronze medals were won by J. Graham and A. R. Aitken.

Scottish Amateurs beat English Amateurs by 6 matches to 3. R. Maxwell, J. Graham, C. K. Hutchison, E. B. H. Blackwell, R. Andrew, and C. E. Dick winning for Scotland; and H. H. Hilton, S. H. Fry, and Hon. O. Scott for England.

Ladies' Championship: Miss Thompson beat Miss Stuart in the final by 3 up and 2 to play. The bronze medals were won by Mrs. F. W. Brown and Miss D. Campbell.

Irish Amateur Championship: F. B. Newett.

Irish Open Championship: H. A. Boyd beat J. F. Mitchell.

South of Ireland Championship: H. Castle beat A. C. Lincoln.

Championship of Yorkshire: J. S. Roddam beat F. Robson; Huddersfield winning the club competition.

Midland Competition: E. B. H. Blackwell; the club competition being won by Handsworth.

Scottish Ladies' Championship: Miss Campbell beat Miss M. Graham.

Yorkshire Ladies' Championship: Miss Steel beat Miss Robson.

Irish Ladies' Championship: Miss May Hezlet beat Miss F. Hezlet.

Midland Counties Ladies' Championship: Miss Bryan.

Championship of India: B. A. Collins.

The chief medal competitions resulted as follows:—

Tantallon Century Medal: R. Maxwell, 86.

Cinque Ports Gold Medal: C. K. Hutchison, 77.

Spring Meeting, R. and A.: St. Andrews Silver Cross, J. B. Pease, 76; Bombay Medal, C. C. Wedderburn, 79.

Autumn Meeting, R. and A.—King William IV. Medal: A. G. Barry. Club Gold Medal, J. A. Shaw, after a tie at 86.

Lamb Memorial Medal, St. George's G. C., C. K. Hutchison, 72; also Captain's Medal, 72+77=149.

St. George's Cup: R. Harris, 76+78=154.

Royal Liverpool G. C. Gold Medal: J. Graham, 79.

Dun Silver Cross: H. H. Hilton, 80.

Duke of Connaught's Star: J. Ball, jun., 77.

Manchester Open Tournament: Amateurs—H. H. Barker, 76+75=151; Professionals—A. Herd, 72+72=144.

The Match between English and Scottish professionals resulted in a tie.

Cambridge beat Oxford by 59 holes to 10.

Bushey Professional Tournament: J. Braid won £100 prize with 294.

The Bar Tournament was won by B. Darwin. The Parliamentary handicap by Sir E. Vincent (8).

The Calcutta Cup, St. Andrews: Hon. R. Graham Murray beat J. A. Shaw 2 up and 1 to play.

The Jubilee Vase, St. Andrews: W. E. Fairlie beat S. Gollan 1 up.

Montrose Golf Tournament: H. Vardon beat A. Kirkaldy 1 up.

"News of the World" Tournament at Walton Heath was won by J. Braid, who beat F. Vardon in the final by 4 up and 3 to play.

The International Foursome over St. Andrews, Troon, St. Annes and Deal, was won by Harry Vardon and J. H. Taylor, who defeated J. Braid and A. Herd by 13 up and 12 to play.

Hockey.

In the International Matches England beat Scotland 9 goals to 0. England beat Ireland 4 goals to 1. Ireland beat Scotland 5 goals to 0. England beat Wales 6 goals to 0. Wales and Scotland drew. Oxford beat Cambridge 3 goals to 1. South beat North 4 goals to 2. Cambridge University beat Dublin University 2 goals to 1. London drew with Oxford and Cambridge. South beat Midlands 3 goals to 2. Midlands beat West 2 goals to 0. North beat West 4 goals to 2. North beat Midlands 2 goals to 1. Lancashire beat Middlesex 4 goals to 0. Cheshire beat Middlesex 4 goals to 1. Northamptonshire beat Worcestershire 3 goals to 0. Warwickshire beat Derbyshire 5 goals to 0. Hampshire beat Sussex 4 goals to 2. Surrey beat Middlesex 3 goals to 2. Middlesex beat Hampshire 5 goals to 2. Essex beat Kent 2 goals to 0. Middlesex beat Sussex 5 goals to 1. Kent beat Surrey 3 goals to 1. Surrey beat Hampshire 9 goals to 1. Hampshire beat Sussex 4 goals to 0.

Hunting.

According to figures given by the *Field* there were in the United Kingdom in the 1905-6 season:—

| | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
|------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|
| Staghounds | . 16 | — | 4 |
| Foxhounds | . 167 | 10 | 24 |
| Harriers | . 99 | 2 | 37 |
| Beagles | . 59 | 2 | 9 |

La Crosse.

The principal matches resulted as follows:—

Northern Flag Competition.—Final: Stockport beat Heaton Mersey 4 goals to 3.

Southern Flag Competition.—Final: Surbiton beat Leys School 20 goals to 5.

Club Championship of England (Iroquois Cup).—Stockport (Northern Flag holders) beat Surbiton (Southern Flag holders) 7 goals to 3.

North beat South 8 goals to 6.

Cambridge beat Oxford 14 goals to 3.

Catford beat Woodford, 5 goals to 3, but in the return match lost 1 goal to 2.

Catford beat West London 10 goals to 9.

Lancashire beat Middlesex 16 goals to 3.

Cheshire beat Essex 3 goals to 2.

Lancashire beat Cheshire 10 goals to 3.

Oxford University beat Gloucester 10 goals to 7.

Lawn Tennis.

The results of the principal matches were as follows:—

Covered Courts Championship.—H. L. Doherty (holder) beat G. A. Caridia 3 sets to 0. Ladies: Miss H. Lane beat Miss Eastlake Smith. The Doubles were won by H. L. Doherty and G. W. Hillyard. Mixed Doubles: R. F. Doherty and Miss Eastlake Smith.

In the Championships the All Comers was won by N. E. Brookes, who beat S. H. Smith by 3 sets to 2, but was beaten in the championship round by H. L. Doherty, the holder, by 3 sets to 0. In the Ladies' Championship Miss M. Sutton (America) beat Miss D. K. Douglass 2 sets to 0. The Doubles were won by the holders, R. F. and H. L. Doherty, who beat S. H. Smith and F. L. Riseley 3 sets to 1. The Ladies' Doubles were won by Miss Thom-

son and Miss W. Longhurst, the Mixed Doubles by A. W. Gore and Miss Wilson.

The International Davis Cup. America beat France, Australasia beat Austria, America beat Australasia. In the Challenge Round S. H. Smith (England) beat W. A. Larned (America) 3 sets to 1, and W. J. Clothier (America) 3 sets to 1. H. L. Doherty (England) beat H. Ward (America) 3 sets to 2, and W. A. Larned (America) 3 sets to 2. R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty (England) beat B. C. Wright and W. A. Larned 3 sets to 2, and England won by 5 events to 0.

Surrey Championships.—S. H. Smith. Ladies: Miss C. H. Wilson. Doubles: S. H. Smith and M. J. G. Ritchie.

Middlesex Championships.—G. M. Simond.

Northern Championships.—S. H. Smith. Ladies: Miss M. Sutton. Doubles: S. H. Smith and F. L. Riseley.

All-England Mixed Doubles.—F. L. Riseley and Miss Wilson. Ladies' Doubles: Miss Thomson and Miss W. Longhurst.

Irish Championships.—J. C. Parke (holder). Doubles: A. H. Porter and J. F. Stokes. Ladies: Miss Longhurst.

Oxford v. Cambridge.—Cambridge won the Singles 5 matches to 4, and the Doubles 7 matches to 2.

London Championships (Queen's Club).—Holcombe Ward. Doubles: W. A. Larned and W. J. Clothier. Ladies: Miss Thomson.

Welsh Championships.—S. H. Smith. Ladies: Miss M. Sutton. Doubles: S. H. Smith and E. Casdagli. Mixed Doubles: Miss Sutton and E. Casdagli.

Kent County Championship.—N. E. Brookes beat A. W. Gore 3 sets to 2.

Midland Championships.—S. H. Smith (holder) beat N. E. Brookes 3 sets to 1. Ladies: Miss Wilson. Doubles: G. W. Hillyard and N. E. Brookes.

Covered Court Championships of London.—A. W. Gore. Doubles: G. A. Caridia and A. W. Gore. Ladies: Miss D. K. Douglass. Mixed Doubles: H. L. Doherty and Miss Thomson.

South of England (Eastbourne) Tournament.—N. E. Brookes. Ladies: Mrs. Hillyard. Doubles: N. E. Brookes and Murphy. Mixed Doubles: F. L. Riseley and Miss Wilson.

Racing Retrospect, 1905.

Perhaps the most important feature of the 1905 racing season was the formation of the Association of Racehorse Owners. Early in the year a memorial was addressed to the Jockey Club by the Earl of Carnarvon, on behalf of himself and certain other owners, urging the necessity for reforms in several departments. The Jockey Club replied that they experienced a difficulty in dealing with complaints or suggestions emanating from individuals, and that something in the nature of collective action would be preferable. The result was the formation of the Association, whose London offices are situate at 5, Waterloo Place, S.W.

Prominent among the matters which seem to call for reform are the "starting question," which is still in an unsatisfactory position; the method of dealing with the nominations of deceased persons; the adjustment of weights in handicaps; and the method of dealing with disputes and complaints arising at race meetings. As to the last, the appointment of stipendiary stewards with plenary powers is suggested.

When the season opened the most pessimistic views prevailed as to the ability of our home-trained racers to hold their own in the "classic" events, especially against our French neighbours. In the event such alarm was found to have been needless, for they secured but a single race of any importance—the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park, by the aid of Val d'Or, the property of M. E. Blanc. The Derby fell for the third time, after an interval of ten years, to the Earl of Rosebery, with Cicero, who also secured the Newmarket Stakes, and was defeated only by Val d'Or in the Eclipse Stakes. Of the other great prizes, Mr. Hall Walker took the "One Thousand" and Oaks with Cherry Lass; Mr. Singer the St. Leger with Challacombe; Mr. de Wend Fenton the "Two Thousand" with Vedas; Mr. S. B. Joel the Prince of Wales Stakes with St. Denis; Mr. Leopold de Rothschild the Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket with St. Amant; and Lord Howard de Walden the Gold Cup at Ascot with Zinfandel.

Pretty Polly, after winning the Coronation Cup at Epsom from Zinfandel in the quickest time on record (2 min. 33.45 sec.) for the distance, one mile and a half, met with an unfortunate accident, which kept her from the race-course for some months. On her reappearance in the Champion Stakes at Newmarket second October meeting she defeated without an effort that rare good animal Hackler's Pride, and fairly established her claim to rank as one of the most remarkable racers which have ever appeared on the British Turf. The question of three-year-old superiority was unsolved to the close, as mishaps of one kind and another prevented Cicero and Val d'Or opposing Cherry Lass in the St. Leger, in which race the filly eventually failed to run up to her true form.

Nothing was more striking than the remarkable success of animals bred in Ireland, whence, in addition to the older generation, hail almost all the best two-year-old performers of the season, at the head of whom must be reckoned Lally, Admirable Crichton, Sarcelle, Black Arrow, and Ulalume. A melancholy feature was the death of an unusual number of those prominently identified with the sport, among whom may be mentioned Sir Robert Jardine, Mr. Perkins, Mr. William Low, the veteran trainers W. Waugh and C. Lund, and the popular gentleman jockey, Mr. Thomas Beasley. A promising young jockey, W. Evans, also met with a sudden and terrible death in the course of the Epsom summer meeting.

In 1904 the premier honours in the matter of training went to Mr. P. P. Gilpin. In the 1905 season he was again well to the fore, although he had to put up with second position as regards monetary values to Robinson, the Lyddington trainer. In addition to Pretty Polly, the stable supplied the winner of the Cesarewitch in Hammerkop; the Great Foal Stakes at Newmarket in Adula (sister to Pretty Polly), both the property of Major Loder; and the Middle Park Plate and Great Produce Stakes at Sandown in Sir Daniel Cooper's Flair—the total winnings of the stable in stakes exceeding £25,000. Of the other Newmarket trainers the greatest share of success fell, both in money values and number of winners, to that of the Hon. G. Lambton, who manages the horses of Lords Derby and Farquhar and his relative Rear-Admiral H. Lambton. The chief prize-winners were His Majesty, who won the Doncaster Handicap and Goodwood Plate;

Chaucer the Liverpool Summer Cup, Princess Florizel the Northumberland Plate, Persinus, and Airlie—the total sum netted being little less than £25,000. J. E. Brewer, training for Lord Clonmel and Messrs. Henning and L. Robinson, also had a very successful year. A. Day ran up a total of over £13,000. R. Marsh, in whose charge are the racers of H.M. the King, Lord Wolverton, Lord Gerard, and Mr. A. James, had far from a good time; and P. Peck trained the Blue Riband hero, Cicero.

Of the provincial stables, that of Robinson was an easy first, with a total exceeding £35,000. The larger portion was obtained by the victories of Cherry Lass and Vedas, already referred to. C. Peck (Hsley, Berks) and W. E. Elsey (Baumber, Lincs.) each had something like £17,000 to their credit. McNaughton, training at Whatcombe, Berks; A. Taylor (Manton); Nightingall (at Epsom); T. Cannon (Stockbridge); J. C. Sullivan (at Heddington); and Fallon (at Netheravon) all did very well. "Kingsclere Limited" did very little to sustain its reputation. Both Mr. Porter, so long managing at Kingsclere, and Mr. Hayhoe, training for Baron Rothschild, are retiring from failing health, and will be succeeded by C. Morton and J. Watson.

In steeplechasing and hurdle racing the chief honours fell to E. Thomas, Lawrenny Park, trainer of Kirkland, the Liverpool Steeplechase victor; and Pickering, Robinson, and Coulthwaite, responsible for Karakoul, Mark Time, and Seisdon Prince.

With regard to the amounts won in stakes by individual owners, the names coming highest on the list are Mr. Hall Walker, £23,687; Lord Derby, £18,524; Mr. S. B. Joel, £17,994; Mr. Singer, £12,076; Major E. Loder, £11,584; Sir Edgar Vincent, £11,072; Lord Rosebery, £11,072; Mr. L. de Rothschild, £10,183; and Mr. Henning, £10,127. Very substantial sums have likewise gone to the credit of Mr. A. James, M. E. Blanc, Sir E. Cassel, Lord Howard de Walden, Lord Crewe, and Mr. de Wend Fenton.

Among the chief stud horses there was, during several months, a close contest for supremacy between Gallinule and Isinglass, terminating in the latter, heading the list with a sum of £24,642 won by his progeny, the total reached by his rival being £23,951. The most notable of the winners owing parentage to Gallinule were Pretty Polly, Adula, Sarcelle, Ulalume, and Glenamoy; and to Isinglass, Cherry Lass, Admirable Crichton, and Illustrious. Next on the list come St. Frusquin, sire of St. Amant, Flair, and St. Wulfram, with £21,683; Cyllene, sire of Cicero, with £21,553; Persimmon, sire of Zinfandel, Colonia, Plum Centre, and Pomegranate, with £16,273; Florizel II., sire of Vedas, Princess Florizel, and Gemma, with £14,748; St. Simon, sire of St. Denis and St. Florentin, with £11,500; Ladas, sire of Gorgos and Costly Lady, with £10,564; Flying Fox, sire of Val d'Or, with £9,285; St. Serf, sire of Challacombe, with £8831; and Ayrshire, sire of Airship, with £8419. Both the champion steeplechasers, Kirkham and Seisdon Prince, it may be mentioned, are Australian bred; and the stock of another Antipodean importation, Trenton, have done fairly well in races on the flat.

The prices obtained for thoroughbred stock were well up to the average, although the supply was even larger than usual. Mr. Rose sold Cyllene to Mr. Hamar Bass for the immense sum of £30,000. Yearlings sold very well, such

high figures being realised as 5000 guineas for a son of Flying Fox, and of 3800 guineas for one of Cyllene. At the Doncaster sales eight yearlings bred by Sir Tatton Sykes at Sledmore, Yorks, produced a total of 10,340 guineas at public auction.

As regards jockeys, the new regulation, according an allowance in weight to apprentices, has admittedly produced very beneficial results by bringing to the front quite a number of promising boys, and securing to owners a wider choice. It is not therefore surprising that, instead of finding a few leading jockeys securing all the plums, the riding of winners has been somewhat more fairly distributed. E. Wheatley, who has only been riding in public during four seasons, has steadily worked his way to the front, and heads the list with a total of 124 winning mounts, being followed by O. Madden, 119; W. Higgs, 107; D. Maher, 101; H. Randall, 88; B. Dillon, 81; A. Templeman, 66; W. Griggs, 60; W. Halsey, 58; H. Jones, 51; J. H. Martin, 51; C. Trigg, 46; B. Lynham, 37; G. McCall, 35; A. Sharples, 35; H. Blades, 34, and W. Saxby 29.

Racquets.

The following were the results of the principal matches:—

Oxford v. Cambridge.—Cambridge, represented by E. W. Bury and R. P. Keigwin, beat Oxford in the Doubles represented by Hon. C. N. Bruce and H. M. Butterworth by 4 games to 2. In the Singles E. W. Bury (Cambridge), beat Hon. C. N. Bruce (Oxford), 3 games to 0.

Public Schools Challenge Cup.—Eton (J. J. Astor and M. W. Bovill) beat Wellington (H. Brougham and W. P. Hone) 4 games to 1.

The Championships.—In the final for the Open Competition E. M. Barlein beat E. H. Miles 3 games to 0, and became champion; H. K. Foster, the holder, not defending his title.

In the Doubles E. M. Barlein and E. H. Miles, the holders, beat H. K. Foster and W. L. Foster, the challengers, by 4 games to 2.

Grand Military Championship.—The Doubles were won by the holders, the 2nd Batt. Highland Light Infantry (Lieuts. H. Balfour Bryant and P. Bramwell Davis), beating the 4th Batt. King's Royal Rifles (Major Mott and Lieut. Lee) by 4 games to 0; the Singles were won by Lieut. H. Balfour Bryant, beating Major S. F. Mott by 4 games to 2.

Rowing.

The 62nd Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Race was won by Oxford by 3 lengths in 20 min. 35 sec. The following are the names and weights of the crews:—

Oxford.—R. W. Somers-Smith (bow) 10 st. 9 lb.; H. M. Farrer, 11 st. 5 lb.; A. H. Hales, 12 st.; A. R. Balfour, 12 st.; L. E. Jones, 13 st. 12 lb.; E. P. Evans, 13 st. 2½ lb.; A. K. Graham, 11 st. 3½ lb.; H. C. Bucknall (stroke), 11 st. 1½ lb.; L. P. Stedall (cox), 8 st.

Cambridge.—H. Sanger (bow) 10 st. 9 lb.; W. B. Savory, 12 st. 9 lb.; B. C. Johnstone, 12 st. 4 lb.; P. H. Thomas, 12 st. 4½ lb.; E. P. Wedd, 13 st. 1 lb.; B. R. Winthrop-Smith, 12 st. 7 lb.; R. V. Powell, 12 st. 3 lb.; C. H. S. Taylor (stroke), 10 st. 4 lb.; R. Allcard (cox), 8 st. 6 lb.

Oxford have now won 34 and Cambridge 27 times. There was a dead heat in 1877.

The Oxford Summer Eights resulted—Magdalen 1st, University 2nd, New College 3rd, Christ

Church 4th, Balliol 5th, Brasenose 6th, Keble 7th, Trinity 8th.

The Cambridge Eights resulted—Third Trinity 1st, Trinity Hall 2nd, Lady Margaret 3rd, Jesus 4th, Christ's 5th, First Trinity 6th.

The events at Henley Regatta resulted as follows:—**Grand Challenge Cup**, Leander. **Ladies' Plate**, Eton. **Thames Challenge Cup**, Thames Rowing Club. **Stewards' Challenge Cup**, Leander. **Visitors' Challenge Cup**, Trinity Hall. **Wyfold**, London Rowing Club. **Silver Goblets**, Third Trinity, Cambridge (R. H. Nelson and P. H. Thomas). **Diamond Sculls**, F. S. Kelly, in 8 min. 10 sec., record time.

The Wingfield Sculls were won by H. T. Blackstaffe, D. C. Stuart finishing second.

The Professional Punting Championship was won by the holder, W. Haines.

Skating.

The National Skating Association Championship was won by F. Ward, G. Ward 2nd. **The N.S.A. Amateur Championship** by A. E. Tebbitt.

The Littleport Cup was won by G. Ward. **The Amateurs' Race** by W. Pridgeon; H. A. Palmer 2nd.

At the Davos International Meeting R. Gunder- sen won all four races—viz., 500, 1500, 5000 and 10,000 metres,

The Speed Championship Races of Europe at Stockholm resulted as follows:—500 metres and 1500 metres, E. Wicander; 5000 metres, F. Wathen; 10,000 metres, V. Ylander.

The Figure Skating Championship of Europe was won by Max Bohatsch.

The Figure Skating Competition held at Stockholm was won, for 4th year in succession, by Ulrich Salchow, Max Bohatsch 2nd.

The Skating Bowl. English Club, Davos. Won by E. Gwynne Evans.

The Symonds Shield for Tobogganing was won over the Klosters course by E. Gwynne Evans.

The Symonds Cup by W. Stuart Maclaren.

The Ladies' Bowl by Mrs. Stuart Maclaren, who also won the Freeman Trophy.

The Manchester Bowl was won by Mrs. Stuart Maclaren and E. Gwynne Evans.

The Grand Prix, Arosa, was won by E. Gwynne Evans.

The Pair Skating was won by Herr and Fraulein Bohatsch, Mr. and Mrs. Syers 2nd.

The Guthrie Cup, Davos, was won by E. Gwynne Evans, and the **Wills Cup** by H. Freeman.

The Grand National, St. Moritz, was won by J. A. Bott, who also secured the **Ashbourne Cup**.

Swimming.

The Oxford and Cambridge contests resulted as follows:—

50 Yards.—B. T. Verry, Cambridge.

100 Yards.—B. T. Verry, Cambridge.

440 Yards.—T. Williams, Cambridge.

Oxford won the team race.

The Water Polo match was drawn, 2 goals all.

Long Distance Championship, from Kew to Putney, was won by D. Billington, B. B. Kieran (Australia) second, and J. A. Jarvis (holder) third.

Quarter-Mile Salt Water Championship was won by B. B. Kieran, D. Billington finishing second; and the same swimmers also finished in the same order in the **Half-Mile Championship**, Kieran winning in the record time of 11 min. 28 sec.

100 Yards Championship.—Z. de Halmoy beat J. H. Derbyshire (holder).

The Southern Counties One Mile Championship was won by A. G. Harvey in 30 min. 2½ sec.

The One Mile Championship was won by D. Billington in 24 min. 42½ sec. B. B. Kieran finished second.

The 1000 Yards Northern Championship was won by D. Billington in 13 min. 34½ sec.

The King's Cup was won by W. W. Robinson, D. Billington finishing second.

The Plunging Championship was won by W. Taylor with 75 ft. 7 in.

Burgess made a great attempt to swim the Channel, getting within 4 miles of Cape Blanc Nez, but had to give up after being in the water 14½ hours. Miss Kellerman, M. Holbein, Mr. Mew, and Burgess also made other unsuccessful attempts to emulate Capt. Webb's feat.

Tennis.

Gold Medal and Championship was won by E. H. Miles (silver medal winner 1904), who beat the challenger (Major Cooper Key) by 3 sets to 0, and subsequently challenged and beat V. H. Pennell (the holder) 3 sets to 0. V. H. Pennell won the silver medal by defeating Major Cooper Key by 3 sets to 2.

M.C.C. Challenge Prizes.—H. E. Crawley beat Major Cooper Key in the All-Comers', and challenged E. H. Miles (the holder of the gold medal), Sir Edward Grey (the holder of the silver medal) having retired, but was beaten by 3 sets to 0, and Mr. Miles consequently retained the gold medal, Mr. Crawley winning the silver medal.

The Championship was wrested from the holder (P. Latham) by C. Fairs. Fairs won 3 sets at Brighton and 2 at Prince's, and won by 5 sets to 1.

Oxford University (A. Moon and R. P. Woodhouse) beat Cambridge (A. Buxton and G. L. Dewrance) by 3 sets to 2. In the Singles A. Buxton (Cambridge) beat A. Moon (Oxford) 3 sets to 0.

In other matches, E. H. Miles beat M. A. F. de Luze (French Amateur Champion) 3 sets to 1, and C. E. Sands (American Amateur Champion) 3 sets to 1.

F. Anderson, receiving ½ thirty for 1 bisque, beat E. Johnson by 3 sets to 1. P. Latham, giving ½ fifteen, lost to E. Johnson by 3 sets to 1. E. Lambert beat F. Dickinson twice by 3 sets to 0. C. Fairs, giving 15, beat F. Covey by 3 sets to 1. F. Covey beat H. Lambert 3 sets to 0. E. Johnson beat J. Fennell 3 sets to 0. E. Johnson, receiving 15 for a bisque, beat P. Latham 3 sets to 2. F. Covey beat E. Lambert 3 sets to 2.

Yachting.

As in the previous season, owing to the failure of the large classes, the sport was almost entirely confined to handicap racing. The following were the results of the principal events in 1905:

The Ocean Cup, given by the Emperor of Germany, was won by the three-masted schooner *Atlantic*, belonging to Mr. Wilson Marshall. This yacht made the course from Sandy Hook to the Lizard in 12 days and 4 hours, giving an average speed of 10½ knots.

The Heligoland Cup, also given by the Emperor of Germany, was won by the 80-ton Fife designed schooner *Susanne*, *Therese* being second, and *Navahoe* third.

The Royal London Yacht Club Handicap, on Aug. 7th, the first race of the Cowes Week, was won by *Merrymaid*, *Therese* finishing second.

The King's Cup, on Aug. 8th, was won by Lord Dunraven's ketch *Cariad*, of 153 tons, beating *Satanita*, the first yacht home, by 11 minutes.

The German Emperor's Cup, on Aug. 9th, was won by *Therese*, with *Zinita* second, and *Rosamond* third. *Navahoe* finished first, but failed to concede time allowance.

The Handicap Match, on Aug. 10th, for yachts of 100 tons or upwards T.M. was won by *Brynild*, with *Therese* second and *Merrymaid* third.

The Vice-Commodore's Cup, sailed for at Ryde on August 15th, was won by *Brynild*, with *Merrymaid* second, and *Valdora* third.

The race on August 16th for yachts of between 50 and 100 tons T.M., was won by *Vendetta*, *Creole* finishing second.

The Ryde Town Cup, on August 17th, was won by *Zinita*, *Valdora* finishing second and *Creole* third.

The only class racing of any importance was in the 52-foot linear rating class. There were two new performers in the class, *Britomart* designed by Mylne for Mr. W. P. Burton, and *Sonya* by Herreshoff for Mrs. Turner Farley, but neither did so well as the old boats *Maymon* and *Moyana*. *Maymon* was perhaps the best all round 52-footer, *Moyana* being at her best in a fresh wind to windward. *Sonya* was a fine boat to windward, but rather slow at reaching. The following table shows the result of the season's racing in this class:—

| | Starts. | Firsts. | Seconds. | Total. |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|
| <i>Maymon</i> | 36 | 13 | 10 | 23 |
| <i>Moyana</i> | 35 | 12 | 7 | 19 |
| <i>Britomart</i> | 31 | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| <i>Sonya</i> | 27 | 6 | 5 | 11 |

At a special meeting of the New York Yacht Club on Nov. 28th, 1905, King Edward VII. intimated by letter through Lord Crawford his desire to present a cup to the club, to be competed for annually by yachts belonging to any American yacht club of good standing, subject to certain rules and regulations sent with the offer. The club adopted resolutions accepting the trophy, which is to be known as the "King's Cup," and expressing gratitude for the honour done to the club.

Stanford, Sir Charles Villiers, M.A., Mus.D., D.C.L., was b. at Dublin 1852, and ed. privately and at Queen's College and Trinity College, Cambridge, Leipzig and Berlin. He was organist of Trinity College and conductor of Cambridge University Musical Society '72-93, conductor of the Bach Choir '85-1902, conducted the Leeds Festivals 1901 and 1904, and is Professor of Music at Cambridge University and of Composition and Orchestral Playing in the Royal College of Music. His works have been produced at the Birmingham and Leeds Festivals, in London, and in Germany. His operas are "The Veiled Prophet," "Much Ado about Nothing," "Savonarola," and "The Canterbury Pilgrims," and among his other notable compositions are "The Revenge," "The Last Post," "The Battle of the Baltic," and a "Requiem." Address: 50, Holland Street, Kensington, W.

State Children's Association (with which is incorporated the Boarding-out Association). Object, to obtain individual treatment for children under the guardianship of the State and the dissolution of large aggregated schools,

so that the children may be brought up, where possible, in families; and to obtain for the State further powers of control over neglected children. **Chairman**, the Right Hon. the Earl of Crewe; **Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. S. A. Barnett; **General Secretary**, F. P. Philp; **Office**, 58, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Stationery Office Publications. His Majesty's Stationery Office is in Princes St., Westminster. **Controller**, Mr. R. Bailey, M.V.O., I.S.O. (£1500); **Assistant Controller**, Mr. W. G. Newton (£700). The vast number of papers issued to the public under the superintendence of the Stationery Office, and of which the copyright is vested in the Controller, renders it impossible to enter much into detail; but they comprise books affecting the military, naval, and civil services, reports of the scientific results of the voyage of H.M.S. *Challenger*, calendars of State Papers, chronicles and memorials, and publications of the Record Commissioners, rules under the various Acts of Parliament, papers issued by, or affecting, the Board of Trade, the Board of Education, and the Local Government Board, Explosive and Factory Books and Forms, Customs Forms, and numerous miscellaneous books. The **Board of Trade Journal** (weekly) contains useful information for merchants and others, and the **Kew Bulletin** (monthly) contains valuable notes on Economic Produce and Plants. The ordinary publishers, who also supply all Parliamentary publications, including Acts of Parliament and the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, are Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh, and Mr. E. Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. Free Public Libraries are supplied by these agents at a discount of 25 per cent. from published prices. The **Labour Gazette** is published under special arrangement by Messrs. Horace Marshall & Son, Temple House, Temple Avenue; and the **Journal of the Board of Agriculture** by Messrs. Laughton & Co., of 1, Essex Street, Strand, W.C. The **Admiralty Charts** and other **Hydrographic Publications** are obtainable from Mr. J. D. Potter (agent for the sale of the Admiralty Charts), 145, Minories, E. **Patent Specifications**, the **Illustrated Journal of Patents** and the **Trade Marks Journal** are only to be obtained at the Patent Sale Office, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

Steadman, W. C., is the son of a Millwall shipwright; was b. at Poplar 1851. He was apprenticed to the barge-building trade, and worked at it till '92, becoming Sec. of the Barge Builders' Trade Union. L.C.C. Stepney; M.P. Stepney '98-1900; President Workmen's National Housing Council; President Trade Union Congress 1902; elected Secretary 1905. 49, Rectory Square, Stepney, E.

STOCK EXCHANGE, LONDON.

The London Stock Exchange was established in Capel Court in 1801, and has since been enlarged and extended until it reaches as far as Broad Street, and occupies nearly the whole of one side of Throgmorton Street. The interior is not divided in any way, but the dealers in the different classes of stocks are found grouped in their own particular place on the floor of the House, "House" being the colloquial name for the Stock Exchange

itself. The building belongs to proprietors, under a deed of settlement, and is managed by 9 elected trustees and managers. The capital is now £240,000 in 20,000 shares of £12 each, unlimited, but no call may exceed £2 in one year. Holders must be members of the Stock Exchange, and no person can hold more than 200 shares. The dividends for the past three years have been at the rate of £9 per share. There is also an issue of 4-per-cent. debentures amounting to £450,000.

The members of the Stock Exchange are quite distinct from the proprietors, and are governed by the "Committee for General Purposes," consisting of a chairman, deputy-chairman and 28 members, who make rules guiding the conduct of business and of the members themselves, and decide what stocks and shares shall be recognised and officially quoted, bargains in shares or stocks which have not received a "special settlement" not being subject to the Rules and Regulations, which are absolutely binding upon every member. To become a member the applicant must be of British birth, or, if a foreigner, he must have been naturalised for at least 4 years and have served as clerk to a member for 2 years. He has to be recommended by three members of standing, who will become surety for him to the extent of £750 each for 4 years after his election, the entrance fee being 500 guineas. Gentlemen who have served as "clerks in the House" for 4 years are admitted on a reduced fee of 250 guineas, and require only two sureties for £300 each. A member employing a clerk in the House "authorised to deal" has to pay for him an entrance fee of 50 guineas, and for an "unauthorised" clerk 10 guineas. The annual subscription for members and authorised clerks is 40 guineas, and for non-authorised 12 guineas. Members have to go through the form of re-election every year, in March, without further fee beyond the annual subscription, which is due and payable in April. At the present time the number of members is about 482, and of clerks 323, the numbers always varying. The whole of the money paid for entrance fees and subscriptions goes to the proprietors, who maintain the building in proper condition. The "Managers" and the "Committee for General Purposes" are two distinct and separate bodies, one being, in fact, the landlords of the building, and the others the tenants.

All bargains are settled according to the Rules and Regulations, which are very voluminous, and all transactions must be closed bi-monthly, either by the delivery of the stock bought or sold, or by "carrying-over"—that is, the postponement of the delivery until the next settling day. Bargains in Consols "for money" are settled the same day, but "for the account" monthly. All stock or shares bought must be paid for on the settling day, and in the case of no stock passing, any "difference" must be paid (on either side) on that day. In the case of a sale or purchase of registered stock 10 days are allowed for the preparation and execution of the necessary transfer deeds. There is no fixed official scale of brokerage, but custom has created one—viz., $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on home or foreign Government stocks, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Indian, Colonial, and American dollar stocks, and in the case of English railway registered stock $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the proceeds: on shares not exceeding £2 10s., 6d. per

share; not exceeding £7 10s., 1s.; £10, 1s. 3d.; £15, 1s. 6d.; £20, 2s.; £25, 2s. 6d.; and exceeding £25, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the money.

Consult "The Stock Exchange," by G. D. Ingall and G. Withers (Arnold, 5s. net).

STOCK EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS, 1905.

Dullness was the prevailing feature of the Stock Exchange during 1905, business being restricted until towards the end, when there was a mild revival, which extended to every department, any great movement being, however, checked by the unsettled condition of the money market and the very disturbed state of Russia. During the early part of the year the Russo-Japanese war did not disturb the markets much, although once or twice some uneasiness was created through the indiscretions of the Russian fleet on its way to the Far East. It was after the conclusion of peace that the real trouble began, and Russian stocks, which had been steady throughout the later stages of the war, and during the Peace Conference, had to give way when the Czar promulgated a constitution, which appears to have been the signal for the letting loose of a general revolution, and if matters did not reach a crisis it was only because the people were divided. At one time, also, there was another disturbing factor, and that was the Morocco question, which for a moment, in July, threatened to set all Europe by the ears; but by good management, and some self-sacrifice on the part of France, the crisis was tidied over and finally got rid of. In the meantime markets broadened out, and although the autumn was disturbed by the fear of a monetary crisis both in England and in New York, which brought about a check in the upward movement, the general position was distinctly good, one feature being the much better tone of the home railway market, traffics during the latter part of the year showing large expansions—being, in fact, an echo of the excellent Board of Trade returns. Thus it happened that prices during the latter part of the year advanced all round, with the exception of the mining market. The movements of October and November did not, however, amount to much more than a recovery to the quotations of the earlier part of the year.

Money during the first seven or eight months of the year was very easy, day-to-day loans commanding hardly more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 per cent.; and on March 9th the Bank of England reduced its minimum from 3 per cent., at which it had stood since the previous October, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This, however, only remained until Aug. 5th, when an advance was made to 3 per cent., followed three weeks later (Aug. 26th) by a further advance to 4 per cent., at which it remained, although it was at one time thought that a further rise would be necessary owing to the tension in the money markets of Berlin and New York. The year opened with a good Bank statement, although the ratio of reserve to liability was as low as 35 per cent. On March 9th, when the rate was lowered, the ratio of reserve was $56\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. By the middle of November, when it was thought that no further advance in the rate would be needed, the coin and bullion in hand was £32,546,000, the note circulation being £28,385,000, and the ratio of reserve 42 per cent. In the meantime the Bank of Berlin had raised its rate of discount to

$5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while in New York day-to-day loans were at one time quoted at 25 per cent., which, however, was exceptional, and matters very nearly approached a crisis; but this was averted without the assistance of the Treasury—in fact, this assistance was not needed, nor sought, at any time during the year. Silver was in good demand throughout the year, advancing by the end of November to $30\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce, the price at the beginning of January being no more than $27\frac{1}{2}$ d.

A conspicuous feature during the year was the flatness of all high-class securities, Consols varying between $87\frac{1}{2}$ and $91\frac{1}{4}$, these extremes being touched in January and February; but the quotations towards the end of the year were by no means the worst. In March there was a smart rise in Consols to $91\frac{1}{2}$, which was reflected in other Government stocks, especially in the Irish Land Loan and in India Sterlings.

Foreign Stocks.

At the beginning of the year Foreign stocks were at their worst, but at no time was there any marked activity amongst internationals, the fluctuations being very moderate. There was, however, a sharp rise in the Central and South American low-priced stocks, on the idea that arrangements would be made for the settlement of arrears of interest; and although nothing came of it, part of the advance was retained. There was also a good rise in Peruvians, on the proposals put forward by the Corporation for a settlement of their claim against the Government; but in the end the proposals were rejected, and the Government succeeded in raising a loan in Berlin without the help of the Corporation, whereupon the price of the preference and ordinary stocks receded. In July the Argentine Government passed an Act sanctioning the conversion of the internal debt, and at the same time permission was given for the conversion of the funded loan. Negotiations took place for the payment of the Argentine provincial Cédulas, and the price of these stocks advanced to over 22, but no settlement was arrived at. The chief excitement in the Foreign market was caused by the ups and downs of the Russian and Japanese loans, both of which improved during the first three months of the year, and until October Russian Fours stood at a higher price than Japanese Fours; but the very serious position of affairs throughout the Russian Empire caused a fall in the early part of November of their Four-per-cent. Bonds to 86, which was the lowest touched since the outbreak of the war in the previous year. At this time, too, Russia was arranging for the issue of a loan of £30,000,000, but the internal affairs were so serious that it had to be abandoned. Japanese bonds had in the meantime been steadily appreciating, and in April the Government was able to place a loan for £30,000,000 $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cents., half in England and half in New York, at 90, which was applied for five times over; and in July another loan for £30,000,000 and on similar terms was applied for even more generously, to the extent of 13 or 14 times over; while in November arrangements were completed for the issue of a loan of £50,000,000, half of which was to be applied to the conversion of the issues made during the progress of the war, and of the other

Government and Colonial Stocks.

| Stock. | Price on Jan. 1st, 1905. | Price on Dec. 1st, 1905. | Highest price during the year. | Lowest price during the year. |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Consols 2½ % (money) | 88½ | 90 | 91½ in Feb. | 87½ in Jan. |
| National War Loan 2½ % | 98½ | 99 | 99½ " Jan. | 97½ " Feb. |
| India 3 % | 96½ | 98 | 99½ " Feb. | 95 " Jan. |
| India Rupee Paper 3½ % | 65 | 65½ | 67½ " " | 65½ " " |
| Bank of England Stock (9 % and 9 %) | 303 | 295 | 308 " Jan. | 294 " Oct. |
| Bank of Ireland Stock (11½ % and 11½ %) | 345 | 330 | 355 " " | 332 " July |
| Canada 3 % | 97 | 99½ | 100½ " Sept. | 96½ " " |
| Cape of Good Hope 3 % | 85½ | 87 | 89½ " Feb. | 85 " Oct. |
| New South Wales 3½ % | 98 | 99½ | 100½ " Sept. | 97 " Jan. |
| New Zealand 3 % | 86 | 86½ | 89½ " Feb. | 86 " Nov. |
| Queensland 3 % | 84½ | 87 | 89 " March | 84½ " Jan. |

Foreign Loans.

| Stock. | Price Jan. 1st, 1905. | Price Dec. 1st, 1905. | Highest price during the year. | Lowest price during the year. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Argentine 5 % 1888 | 104 | 103 | 104½ in March | 100½ in Oct. |
| Brazilian Funding 5 % | 102½ | 104½ | 106 " " | 101½ " " |
| Chinese 4½ % 1889 | 93½ | 99½ | 99½ " Aug. | 92½ " Jan. |
| " Silver 7 % | 92 | 95½ | 98 " Oct. | 91½ " " |
| Egyptian Unified 4 % | 104½ | 104½ | 106½ " March | 104½ " " |
| French 3 % | 97 | 99 | 100 " Sept. | 97 " " |
| German 3 % | 89 | 88 | 91½ " March | 87½ " Oct. |
| Greek 1884 | 48½ | 53½ | 54½ " " | 47 " " |
| Hungarian 1881 4 % | 99 | 96½ | 100½ " " | 96 " " |
| Italian 5 % Rentes | 103½ | 105 | 105 " June | 102½ " Jan. |
| Japanese 4 % | 77½ | 93 | 93½ " Nov. | 76½ " " |
| Mexican 1889 5 % | 102½ | 103 | 105½ " Oct. | 102½ " " |
| Portuguese 3 % | 64½ | 70 | 70½ " " | 64½ " " |
| Russian 1889 4 % | 90 | 84 | 96 " May | 86 " " |
| Spanish 4 % | 89½ | 93½ | 94 " Sept. | 89 " " |
| Turkish Unified 4 % | 87½ | 90½ | 92 " " | 85 " " |

Home Railways.

| Company. | Price Jan. 1st, 1905. | Price Dec. 1st, 1905. | Highest price during the year. | Lowest price during the year. | Dividends. | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | 2nd half 1904. | 1st half 1905. |
| | | | | | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| London and North-Western | 157 | 160½ | 161½ in Nov. | 147 in May | 6½ | 5 |
| Great Western | 142 | 143½ | 145½ " Mar. | 136 " Aug. | 7 | 3½ |
| Midland Deferred | 66 | 73 | 74 " Nov. | 62½ " Jan. | 3 | 2 |
| North-Eastern | 140½ | 145½ | 147 " " | 134 " Aug. | 5½ | 4½ |
| Great Eastern | 93½ | 89 | 93½ " Jan. | 80½ " " | 4½ | 1½ |
| Great Northern Deferred | 41½ | 45½ | 45½ " Nov. | 34 " " | 1 for 1904 | — |
| London and South-Western | | | | | | |
| Deferred | 54½ | 58 | 60½ " Mar. | 52½ " Feb. | 2 for 1904 | — |
| Great Central Deferred | 17½ | 18½ | 19½ " Nov. | 15½ " " | — | — |
| South-Eastern Deferred | 58 | 56½ | 60 " Oct. | 48½ " " | — | — |
| Chatham Ordinary | 17½ | 17 | 17½ " Jan. | 15½ " Aug. | — | — |
| London and Brighton De- ferred | 127 | 127½ | 131 " Feb. | 116½ " " | 5½ for 1904 | — |
| Metropolitan | 98½ | 90 | 100 " Jan. | 88½ " Oct. | 3 | 2½ |
| " District | 40 | 38 | 42½ " " | 34 " " | — | — |
| Central London | 92 | 94 | 94½ " Mar. | 88½ " Sept. | 4 | 4 |
| North British Ordinary | 48½ | 47 | 49½ " Feb. | 43½ " July | 2 | 1½ |
| Caledonian Deferred | 35 | 40½ | 41½ " Nov. | 33½ " Jan. | 1 | 4 |

half one moiety was issued in France and the other moiety in England, America, and Germany.

Home Railways.

In the beginning of the year home railway stocks were dull on the anticipation of indifferent dividends, and this feeling was increased by the somewhat lugubrious utterances of the chairmen at the several meetings when they referred to the serious competition of the tramways; but later on prices improved upon the prospect of cheap money, and on the publication of the Board of Trade returns, which early in the year showed signs of a more active trade. In April, however, there was a general set-back, and the market remained dull until after the first half-year's dividends were declared. Traffics, too, for the month of July were very indifferent; but afterwards they began to improve, and from that time onwards the railway market was almost buoyant, and prices recovered, especially in the case of the heavy roads, the rise in Midland Deferred and in Great Central Preferences being marked. After a long delay electric traction was practically brought into use on the Metropolitan and District railways in July, the service being completed by Oct. 1st; but the results as regards traffics were disappointing, the quotation for Metropolitan stock, which was 100 in January, falling to 88½ in October, while District, which began the year at 42½, went as low as 34, both recovering only partially. This, however, only applied to those two roads, for otherwise prices and business improved steadily from September onwards, in the general expectation that the dividends for the second half of the year would show an improvement upon those of 1904. During the year Dover began to be used as a port of call for the American liners proceeding to and from the Continent; but this did not have any great effect either on the stocks of the South-Eastern or of the South-Western. The most notable point in connection with home railway stocks was the fact that very much more interest was taken in this market after several years of neglect. At one time the underground electric roads were much out of favour, the traffic of the City and South London showing a considerable falling off; but here, too, there was afterwards a recovery, City and Waterloo stock rising 6 points on the publication of the South-Western parliamentary notice, which provided for the complete absorption of that road as a part of its own system.

American Railways.

This market presented the usual features of rapid advances and equally sharp sets-back, but there were fewer panics than general, nor was there any serious money trouble until September, but afterwards there was a certain amount of tension until towards the end of November. In the meantime prices had been advancing sometimes by large amounts, but usually rather quietly, one sensation being a jump of over 13 points in New York Central, which carried the price from 152 to 165 in March, with an almost equally rapid fall to 144 in May, Ontario following suit, both up and down, about the same time. In fact, through-

out the whole list the differences between highest and lowest were on the usual liberal scale, the lowest prices prevailing in the early part of the year and highest in September and October, the upward movement being stimulated and maintained by the very excellent Trade returns. United States Steel stocks shared in the general prosperity, their returns being very good indeed, the common stock rising from 26 in May to over 40 in September, although no dividends were paid. An attempt was made to revive the interest in the shipping combine stocks, but it was not exactly a success. Ontario joined the dividend-paying list with a distribution of 3 per cent. for the year 1904. Union Pacific stock was perhaps the most active stock of all, for, beginning at 117, it rose to 138 in March, falling back to 120 in June, only to advance to 142 in September, the extreme fluctuation being 25 points, the dividend being increased from \$2 to \$2½; but this record was beaten by Illinois stock, which, from 156 in January, rose to 187 by October, the dividend increasing from \$3 to \$3½. The record, therefore, of the American market was a good one, although it was always declared that the public at no time took any interest in the market, the advances being due to professional dealing.

Canadian and Foreign Rails.

The Canadian railways played a very prominent part in the stock market, Canpacs being very active throughout, the price rising from 133 in January to 182 in September, no addition being made in the dividends, although the traffic increases were enormous. The chief buying was in New York, and it was said that a syndicate had been formed to buy sufficient stock to control the road, although probably the real reason why the stock was so largely bought was because of the great possibilities of the road, not only on account of its carrying capabilities, but also because of the greatly increased and increasing value of its land. Grand Trunks did not fare so well, for although a good appreciation took place it did not hold, some disappointment being felt at the large appropriations out of revenue towards betterments. The Grand Trunk Pacific road came into practical existence during the year, Messrs. Speyer Bros. offering £1,640,000 4 per cent. bonds and £1,358,000 Lake Superior bonds in February; while in June the Bank of Montreal offered £1,025,000 4 per cent. bonds of the Canada Atlantic Railway.

Interest in the Argentine group of railways was fairly well maintained, but the movements were not so great as last year, the traffics again showing large increases. Leopoldinas had a considerable rise on the conversion of the shares into stock. Mexican railways generally were in favour in the early part of the year, Vera Cruz 1st pref. rising to 122; but the price did not hold, although the dividend for the first half of the year was regarded as very good. A sensational rise took place in Nitrate rails, which from 10 were carried up to 17 on the better outlook for the nitrate industry.

Mines.

The year was a most unsatisfactory one for the holders of South African shares, prices shrinking month by month, although the gold

output continued to increase, and the experiment of the introduction of Chinese labour was declared to work well. Some little excitement was caused in the Rhodesian section by the discovery of banket reef on the property of the Rhodesia Exploring Co., the shares of that company going from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$, while Rhodesia Banket shares rose to $5\frac{1}{2}$, a rise taking place in the whole Rhodesian group, which, however, was only partly sustained. Chartered shares did not fluctuate so much as usual, and were generally dull at a little below 2, in spite of the most strenuous endeavours to put the price up. Westralians, in spite of the usual scandals and troubles, managed to hold very well, the prices at the end of the year being about the same as at the beginning, although in the meantime there had been some depression. Some of the Mexican mines came into favour, especially the El Oro and the Esperanza, which latter rose from about 2s. to over £6. In Australians the feature was the advance in the Broken Hill group. Copper shares were active, Anaconda rising from about 5 to nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$; while Rio Tinto, after falling to 59 in May, recovered to 63.

Industrial Shares.

Here the market was active during the whole year, Iron and Steel shares being a prominent

feature, and there was also a good all-round advance in Nitrate shares. Land shares had a good rise, Hudson's Bays being very prominent, at one time reaching 89, and Pekin Syndicate and Shansi were very strong. Brewery shares were at a discount, and shrank considerably in value—Watney, Reid & Co. submitting a scheme to the shareholders involving a considerable writing off of lost capital. Dock stocks were steady, the amalgamation of the London and India and the Millwall having little effect on the price of the former, and shipping shares were steady. Telegraph shares appreciated considerably.

New Issues.

The new issues of the year were considerably in advance of those of the previous year, but for this the foreign loans were largely responsible, Japan successfully placing £85,000,000, while Brazil issued £3,000,000 5 per cents. at 97. Amongst the larger issues were £1,500,000 $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures by the East India Railway, £1,200,000 4 per cent. debentures by the Great Northern and Piccadilly Railway, and £800,000 4 per cent. debentures by the Charing Cross and Euston Railway. Colonial Governments and English municipalities made large demands upon the public, and as a rule the issues were

Colonial and Foreign Railways.

| Company. | Price Jan. 1, 1905. | Price Dec. 1, 1905. | Highest price during the year. | Lowest price during the year. | Dividends. | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | 2nd half 1904. | 1st half 1905. |
| Canadian Pacific . . . | 137 | 179 | 182½ in Sept. | 133 in Jan. | \$3 | \$3 |
| Grand Trunk, Ordinary . . | 22½ | 23½ | 26½ " " | 19½ " Feb. | — | — |
| " " 2nd Preference . . | 98 | 104 | 107½ " " | 97 " May. | 5 % for 1904. | 5 %. |
| " " 3rd . . . | 50½ | 57½ | 62½ " " | 46½ " Feb. | — | — |
| Mexican (Vera Cruz) Ord. . | 27½ | 24½ | 29½ " Mar. | 19½ " May. | — | — |
| " " 1st Prf. . . | 108 | 118½ | 121½ " " | 103½ " Feb. | 5 %. | 6½ %. |
| Buenos Ayres and Pacific. . | 120 | 130 | 143 " Oct. | 117 " " | 6 %. | 8 %. |
| " " Rosario . . . | 108½ | 112½ | 115 " Sept. | 101½ " May. | 7 %. | 5 %. |
| Nitrate, £10 Shares . . . | 16½ | 16 | 17 " " | 10 " Jan. | 6s. | 7s. |

American Railways.

| Company. | Price Jan. 1, 1905. | Price Dec. 1, 1905. | Highest price during the year. | Lowest price during the year. | Dividends. | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | 2nd half 1904. | 1st half 1905. |
| Atchison, Common Stock . . | 91 | 83½ | 95½ in Mar. | 80 in May. | \$ | \$ |
| Baltimore and Ohio . . . | 108½ | 115½ | 120 " Aug. | 104 " Jan. | 2 | 2½ |
| Chesapeake and Ohio . . . | 50½ | 53½ | 61½ " Mar. | 46½ " May. | 1 for year. | — |
| Chicago and Milwaukee . . | 177 | 183 | 193½ " Sept. | 173½ " " | 3½ | 3½ |
| Denver Ordinary . . . | 33 | 35½ | 38 " Mar. | 27½ " " | — | — |
| Eric Ordinary . . . | 39 | 50 | 54½ " Sept. | 38½ " Jan. | — | — |
| Illinois . . . | 161½ | 182 | 187 " Oct. | 156 " " | 3 | 3½ |
| Louisville . . . | 144 | 155 | 161½ " Sept. | 140½ " " | 3 | 3 |
| New York Central . . . | 147 | 154 | 169½ " Mar. | 140½ " May. | 1½ quarter ly. | — |
| Ontario . . . | 42½ | 54 | 65½ " " | 41½ " Jan. | 3 for 1904. | 1½ |
| Norfolk and Western . . . | 82½ | 87 | 90½ " " | 78 " May. | 1½ quarter ly. | — |
| Southern Pacific . . . | 67 | 70 | 74 " " | 59½ " " | — | — |
| " Ordinary . . . | 36½ | 35½ | 39 " Sept. | 28½ " " | — | — |
| Union . . . | 117 | 140 | 142 " " | 116½ " Jan. | 2 | 2½ |
| U. S. Steel, Common . . . | 31½ | 38 | 40½ " " | 26½ " May. | — | — |
| " Preference . . . | 96½ | 107½ | 109½ " Aug. | 93½ " Aug. | 1¼ quarter ly. | — |

Mines.

| Company. | Price Jan. 1, 1905. | Price Dec. 1, 1905. | Highest price during the year. | Lowest price during the year. | Dividends paid during the year. |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Rand Mines, 5s. | 11 ⁵ / ₈ | 7 ⁵ / ₈ | 11 ¹ / ₂ in Jan. | 7 ⁵ / ₈ in Dec. | 5s. |
| Consolidated Goldfields . . | 8 ⁷ / ₈ | 6 | 8 ³ / ₄ " " | 5 ³ / ₄ " July | — |
| East Rand Mining Estates . . | 5 ¹ / ₂ | 3 ¹ / ₂ | 5 ³ / ₄ " " | 3 ³ / ₄ " Nov. | — |
| Crown Reef | 15 ¹ / ₂ | 11 ¹ / ₄ | 10 ¹ / ₄ " " | 12 ¹ / ₂ " Oct. | 20s. & 22s. |
| " Deep | 15 ¹ / ₂ | 13 | 17 " Feb. | 12 ¹ / ₂ " Nov. | 6s. & 6s. |
| Ferreira | 24 | 18 ¹ / ₂ | 25 " Jan. | 18 ¹ / ₂ " " | 27s. 6d. & 25s. |
| " Deep | 6 ³ / ₄ | 5 ¹ / ₈ | 6 ¹ / ₂ " Mar. | 5 ¹ / ₈ " " | 2s. 6d. & 3s. 6d. |
| Henry Nourse | 8 ³ / ₈ | 6 ³ / ₈ | 8 ³ / ₈ " Jan. | 6 ³ / ₈ " " | 8s. & 8s. |
| Rhodesian. | | | | | |
| Chartered | 2 ⁵ / ₈ | 1 ⁷ / ₈ | 2 ⁵ / ₈ " Jan. | 1 ⁵ / ₈ " Oct. | — |
| Rhodesia Exploring | 4 ¹ / ₈ | 3 ¹ / ₈ | 4 ¹ / ₈ " " | 2 ¹ / ₈ " Aug. | — |
| Westralian. | | | | | |
| Associated | 2 ¹ / ₈ | 2 ⁷ / ₈ | 3 ⁵ / ₈ " Oct. | 1 ⁹ / ₈ " Mar. | 2s. |
| Golden Horse-shoe, £5 Shares | 7 | 7 ¹ / ₂ | 8 ³ / ₄ " Apr. | 6 ¹ / ₂ " " | 6s. & 6s. |
| Ivanhoe, £5 Shares | 8 | 7 ¹ / ₂ | 8 ¹ / ₂ " " | 7 ³ / ₈ " Aug. | 5s., 9s., 5s., & 5s. |
| Kalgurli | 6 ¹ / ₂ | 9 ³ / ₄ | 9 ³ / ₄ " Nov. | 6 ³ / ₈ " Jan. | 2s. 6d. four times. |
| West African. | | | | | |
| Gold Coast Amalgamated . . | 3 ¹ / ₂ | 2 ¹ / ₈ | 4 ⁵ / ₈ " Jan. | 1 ³ / ₂ " Oct. | — |
| Wassau | 2 ¹ / ₄ | 1 | 2 ¹ / ₈ " " | 1 ¹ / ₈ " Nov. | — |
| Miscellaneous. | | | | | |
| De Beers Deferred, £2 10s. Shares | 13 | 17 ³ / ₄ | 18 ³ / ₄ " Sept. | 16 " June. | 10s. & 10s. |
| Rio Tinto | 63 ¹ / ₄ | 66 ¹ / ₂ | 68 ³ / ₄ " " | 59 ¹ / ₂ " May. | 37s. 6d. & 40s. |
| Champion Reef, 2s. 6d. Shares | 34s. | 29s. 6d. | 36s. 3d. " Apr. | 28s. 0d. " Jan. | 1s. 5d., 1s. 3d., & 1s. 4d. |
| Waihi | 6 ¹ / ₈ | 6 ³ / ₈ | 6 ¹ / ₈ " Oct. | 5 ⁷ / ₈ " July. | 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 3s., & 3s. |
| Le Roi, No. 2 | 1 ¹ / ₈ | 1 ⁵ / ₈ | 1 ⁴ / ₈ " Jan. | 1 ³ / ₈ " " | 2s. & 1s. |
| El Oro | 1 ⁵ / ₈ | 1 ⁵ / ₈ | 2 ⁵ / ₈ " Oct. | 1 ³ / ₈ " Jan. | — |
| Esperanza | 1 | 5 ¹ / ₂ | 6 ¹ / ₈ " " | 1 " " | 6d. & 4s. 6d. |

readily taken up, New South Wales taking £2,000,000, Johannesburg £2,500,000, Belfast £1,000,000, the Cape Government £2,135,000, Lagos £2,000,000, Western Australia £1,400,000, Middlesex County £785,600, while the London County Council invited tenders for £22,000,000, and the Government placed £6,000,000 of Irish Land Loan at an average of £89 8s 6d. It was to be noted, however, that while first-class stock was taken up freely and largely over-applied for, anything at all doubtful or venture-some met with a very meagre support.

Strauss, Richard, musical composer, was b. June 11th, 1864, at Munich, where his early studies began, his father being first horn player in the orchestra of the Court Opera-house. Appointed conductor at Meiningen in '85, from '89 to '94 he was Hofkapellmeister (with Eduard Lassen) at Weimar, and later conductor at the Munich Opera-house. He has written many charming songs, but his distinctiveness as a modern composer is chiefly due to extraordinarily elaborate instrumental works. A Richard Strauss festival was held at St. James's Hall in June 1903, when "Ein Heldenleben," "Also sprach Zarathustra," and other symphonic poems from his pen were performed. His "Domestic Symphony" was performed several times at Queen's Hall in 1905, and the choral ballad "Taillefer" was sung at the Bristol festival (1905) for the first time in England.

Stubbs, The Very Rev. C. W., D.D., Dean of Ely, was b. at Liverpool in 1845, and ed. at the Liverpool Royal Institution School, and Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, of which he was an exhibitor, and is now an Hon. Fellow. He took his degree in Mathematical Honours in '68, and won the Le Bas University prize for an English essay. Ordained '68; curate at St. Mary's, Sheffield; vicar of Grandborough, Bucks, '71; of Stokenham, Devon, '84; rector of Wavertree, '88; Dean of Ely '94. He was select preacher at Cambridge in '81, '94, '96, and 1901, Lady Margaret Preacher '90, Hulsean Lecturer 1904, select preacher at Oxford '83 and '98-9, and at Harvard, U.S.A., 1900. He is a Broad Churchman and a Liberal. His published works include "God and the People," "Village Politics," "Land and the Labourers," "Christ and Democracy," "Christ and Economics," a "Creed for Christian Socialists," "Historical Memorials of Ely Cathedral," "Charles Kingsley and the Christian Social Movement," "Brythnoth's Prayer and other Poems," "The Social Teaching of the Lord's Prayer," "In a Minster Garden: a Causerie of Things Old and New," "Cambridge and its Story," "Castles in the Air," and other poems.

Sudermann, Herman, German dramatist and novelist, was b. at Mazisken, in East Prussia, Sept. 30th, 1857; studied in the universities of Königsberg and Berlin, and became a teacher and journalist. Success and fame came

to him in '88 with his drama "Ehre" (Honour). He then published a series of tales, of which "Frau Sorge," "Der Katzensteg," and "Es war" are the most impressive. The drama "Sodom's Ende," was produced in 90, and was followed by "Die Heimat," which, translated as "Magda," has been represented by Duse, Sarah Bernhardt, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. His later works include "Das Glück im Winkel," "Reiherfedern," "Morituri," "Johannes," and "Das Johannisfeuer." An English version of his "Sodom's Ende" was produced in London in May 1902, and his comedy "Der Sturmeselle Sokrates" was presented at the Royalty on Oct. 31st, 1903.

Sunday League, National, established 1855, has for its objects the opening of museums, art galleries, and libraries on Sunday afternoons, maintaining the musical "Sunday Evenings for the People," Sunday excursions, Sunday bands in the parks, and generally aims at promoting intellectual and elevating recreation on that day. The founder of the League was Mr. R. M. Morrell. President, Alderman Sir W. P. Treloar, J.P.; Secretary, Henry Mills; Offices, 34, Red Lion Square, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Surveyors' Institution, The, incorporated by royal charter to secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a surveyor. The Institution has nearly 4000 members, and consists of fellows (F.S.I. or Chartered Surveyor), professional associates (P.A.S.I. or Professional Associated Chartered Surveyor), associates, honorary members, and Colonial fellows, with a class of students attached. The annual subscriptions are: Students, £1 rs.; associates and professional associates, £2 2s.; and fellows, £3 3s. An entrance fee of £3 3s. is paid by both classes of associates, and one of £5 5s. by fellows. President, Mr. Charles Bidwell; Secretary, Mr. Alexander Goddard. Offices, 12, Great George Street, Westminster.

SWEDEN.

Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809, with subsequent amendments, the executive power is lodged in the king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in all other respects such power is exercised jointly by the Diet, which alone may impose taxes. Every new law must have the assent of the king. The Diet consists of two Chambers, the First of 150 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for nine years), the Second of 230 members (150 representing rural and 80 urban constituencies), elected directly on a small property qualification for three years. Members of the Second Chamber are paid £66 per session.

The Swedish army underwent a reorganisation in 1901, which is progressive and will have its full effect in 1914, unless recent events should expedite the reorganisation. General personal service has been adopted, with short periods with the colours: one year for service in the cavalry and artillery, and eight months for the infantry. The army will be substantially increased in strength. The 24 existing infantry regiments are to have a third battalion each, and 3 fortress regiments of similar strength are to be raised. Some of the new formations have already been brought into existence. On a peace footing there are 2606 officers,

1797 non-commissioned officers, 6947 corporals and others, 557 cadets, 7792 volunteers, and 22,332 men, being a total of 42,031; but when the recruits are under training the effective probably numbers 45,000. The artillery are to receive Krupp quick-firing guns. There are 4 corps of engineers. Steps are also to be taken to increase the body of reserve officers. One great object in the recent changes is to give a more homogeneous character to the forces. The plans for mobilisation of the reserves have been improved, and a Landsturm is being organised. The first-line troops on a war footing would probably number 205,000, the second line 75,000, and the Landsturm 20,000.

The total of the Naval Budget for 1905 was £1,302,550 (26,051,057 kr.), of which £653,650 (13,073,000 kr.) is to be devoted to new construction. The corresponding figures last year were £1,844,362 (21,533,853 kr.), and £333,440 (6,062,550 kr.). The Swedish Navy in 1905 numbered about 7500 of all ranks. In addition there are about 20,000 yearly conscripts available, but the majority of these are seldom called upon. The officers are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 4 rear-admirals, 6 commodores, 24 captains, 64 commanders, 55 lieutenants, 30 sub-lieutenants. The strength of ships built and building on Nov. 1st was:—

| | Built. | Building. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Coast defence vessels | 12 | — |
| Armoured cruiser | 1 | 1 |
| Monitors | 4 | — |
| Gunboats | 17 | — |
| Torpedo vessels | 5 | — |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers | 3 | — |
| Torpedo boats | 31 | 15 |
| Submarine | — | 1 |

The principal dockyards in Sweden are situated as follows:—**Karlskrona**: three dry docks, take any Swedish ship; three smaller. **Stockholm**: one dock takes cruisers.

Local affairs are administered through representative bodies elected in the 24 governments, and the communes or municipalities, into which the country is divided and subdivided. The larger towns have separate municipal councils. The State religion is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated. Elementary education is compulsory, free, and well organised. In 1903 there were 12,263 elementary schools and about 750,000 pupils. The chief exports are timber. The iron mines are very important and are making much progress; while there are large timber and woodwork industries, butter, metals, minerals, etc. The forest area is about 80,000 sq. miles. There are 7707 miles of railway, of which 2612 belong to the State.

Area, 172,876 sq. m.; estimated pop., 1904, 5,221,291. The capital, Stockholm, has a pop. of 311,043. Revenue and expenditure, 1903-4, £9,647,500; 1904-5, £9,892,770; estimated revenue 1905-6, £10,722,636; expenditure, £10,442,045; debt, 1905, £21,212,440; imports, 1902, £28,066,500; 1903, £29,716,160; exports, 1902, £21,798,500; 1903, £24,525,000.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Justice, Mr. Karl Staaff.—Foreign Affairs, Mr. E. B. de Trolle.—War, Colonel L. H. Tingsten.—Marine, Commodore J. W. L. Sidner.—Interior, Mr. P. A. V. Schotte.—Finance, Mr. J. E. Biesert.—Public Worship, Mr. Fridtjuf Berg.—Agriculture, Mr. Gustaf de Tamm.—Without portfolio, Dr. David Bergström, Mr. J. Hellner, and Baron de Marks von Württemberg.

Minister in London (vacant Nov. 30th): *Chargé d'Affaires*, M. Harald de Bildt, 59, Jermyn Street, S.W. *Consul-General*, D. Danielson, 24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

British Minister at Stockholm, Sir Rennell Rodd, K.C.M.G., C.B., G.C.V.O. *Secretary of Legation*, H. G. Dering.

British Consuls, A. S. MacGregor (Stockholm); J. Duff (Gothenburg).

Sovereign.

Oscar II., King of Sweden (and until 1905 of Norway—see *History*), was b. Jan. 21st, 1829. He is a grandson of Napoleon I.'s famous general, Marshal Bernadotte, who became King of Sweden in '18. King Oscar II. ascended the throne in '72, in succession to his brother Charles XV. He is an excellent scholar and writer, and has translated Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish. Issued in '88 a volume of minor poems under his *nom de plume* of "Oscar Frederik." He married, in '57, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, b. July 9th, '36, by whom he has issue four sons. He was appointed an Hon. Admiral of the British Fleet in June 1905. The Crown Prince is Prince Gustavus, K.G., b. June 16th, '58, and married in '81 to Princess Victoria of Baden. His eldest son, Prince Gustavus Adolphus, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., married in June 1905, H.R.H. Princess Margaret of Connaught.

History, 1905.

When the Riksdag was opened (Jan. 12th) the Speech from the Throne announced that during 1904 arbitration treaties had been concluded with France, Great Britain, Belgium, Russia, and Switzerland. Referring to the negotiations for the introduction of separate Consular systems for Sweden and Norway, it was stated that these had so far progressed that the communication of the result to Parliament might be expected at an early date. Matters developed very differently, however, and the long dispute ended in the dissolution of the union between the two countries. A full account of the proceedings in the Riksdag and the Storting will be found in the article on NORWAY, p. 351. A notable event of the year was the marriage of Prince Gustavus Adolphus with Princess Margaret of Connaught. The Prince and Princess made their entry into Stockholm (July 9th), and were received with the utmost enthusiasm.

A Coalition Ministry under M. Lundberg was formed (Aug. 2nd) to carry through the negotiations for the dissolution of the Union, and when these had been satisfactorily concluded, by the *Karlstad Conference*, new elections were held for the Second Chamber. The King then desired the Lundberg Administration to remain in office, but two of the Liberal Ministers (M. Staaff and M. Biesert) resigned, and ultimately the whole Cabinet resigned (Oct. 29th), and M. Staaff formed a new Liberal Cabinet (Nov. 9th), the first purely Liberal Cabinet to hold office in Sweden.

Swinburne, Algernon Charles, son of Admiral Swinburne, was b. in London 1837. Ed. at Balliol College, Oxford ('57). Visited Florence, and passed some time there. His first productions were two plays, "Queen Mother" and "Rosamond" ('61). These were followed by two tragedies, "Atalanta in Calydon" and "Chastelard," and "Poems and

Ballads," which met with severe criticism. His later works are "A Song of Italy," "William Blake, a critical essay"; "Songs before Sunrise" ('71), in which he glorifies Pantheism and Republicanism; "Studies in Song" ('81); "A Century of Rondels" ('83); "Life of Victor Hugo" ('86); a poem on "The Armada" ('88); "A Study of Ben Jonson" ('90); "Astrophel, and other Poems," "Studies in Prose and Poetry" ('94), "The Tale of Balen" ('96), "Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards" ('99), "A Channel Passage, and other Poems" (1904) and "Love's Cross-Currents" (1905).

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is a Confederation of nineteen entire and six half cantons, which have been united for Federal purposes since 1848. The constitution of '74 vests supreme legislative and executive authority in two chambers—viz. (1) a *State Council* of 44 members, chosen two for each canton and one for each half-canton for three years; and (2) a *National Council* of 167 delegates of the Swiss people (of whom 29 are sent by Berne and 22 by Zurich), chosen also for three years, directly by manhood suffrage, one deputy for every 20,000 of the population. The united chambers form the *Federal Assembly*, to which is confided the supreme government. The executive authority is deputed to a *Federal Council* of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice-president of which are elected annually, and are the first magistrates of the republic. The Council sits at Berne, which is the headquarters of the Federal administration. The principles of the *Referendum* and of the *Initiative* are in force. The latter signifies the right of any 50,000 citizens to demand a direct popular vote on any constitutional question. The *Federal Government* can alone contract treaties or declare war. The army, postal system, finance and customs, are also under its control. Civil and criminal law, justice, police, public works, and schools are all left under the jurisdiction of the cantonal authorities, while labour legislation may be initiated either by the Confederation or by the cantons. The neutrality of the country is guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna, 1815, as indispensable to the general interest of Europe. The Swiss agree to this, but yet claim the right to make alliances, and even to declare war.

The Federal forces do not constitute a standing army, the principle being that of a militia, and the liability to serve twelve years in the *Elite*, twelve in the *Landwehr*, and six in the *Landsturm*. During the twelve years in the *Elite* (ten for the cavalry) the aggregate service is 141 days in the Infantry, 146 in the Engineers, 160 in the Cavalry, and 163 in the Artillery.

The total military strength consists of:—*Elite* (20 to 32 years of age): 96 battalions of Infantry, 8 battalions of Rifles, 24 squadrons of Dragoons, 48 field batteries of 6 guns, 2 mountain batteries, 10 position batteries, and 12 companies of Light Horse. *Landwehr* (32 to 44 years of age): 96 battalions of Infantry, 8 battalions of Rifles, 24 squadrons of Dragoons, 8 field batteries, and 13 position batteries. An aggregate total, in round numbers, of 200,000 men, of whom 130,000 are in the first 12 classes of the "Elite," formed into 4 army corps. In addition, the *Landsturm* can furnish fully 300,000, giving an armed strength of 500,000,

maintained at a cost of about £1,000,000 a year for a total population of 3,500,000.

Complete liberty of conscience prevails; and about 59 per cent. of the population are Protestants and 40 per cent. Roman Catholics. Education is free and compulsory, and admirably organised from the primary schools to the universities. The chief occupation is agriculture, though there is much manufacturing industry. The principal exports are textiles, silk goods, clocks and watches, and food produce. There are about 2816 miles of railway open, most of which has been nationalised. Switzerland has commercial treaties with all the leading Powers, and new treaties with Italy and Germany were arranged during 1904. Great Britain enjoys most-favoured-nation treatment for her commerce.

Arbitration Treaties with Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary, France, and Sweden and Norway were ratified by the Federal Council in June, 1905.

As to Simplon Tunnel and other similar works see ENGINEERING.

Area, 15,976 sq. m.; pop., 1900, 3,315,443. There are 19 German-, 5 French-, and 1 Italian-speak-

ing cantons. The chief towns are Zurich (pop. 156,000), Basle (111,099), Geneva (105,139), and Berne (64,864). Federal revenue, 1904, £4,614,500; expenditure, £4,611,700. Revenue of 25 Cantons, £4,841,520; expenditure, £4,863,856. Federal debt, 1904, £4,068,293. The aggregate cantonal debts amounted, in 1900, to £15,050,288. Imports, 1901, £42,000,000; 1902, £45,140,200; 1903, £47,846,500; 1904, £49,603,000; exports, 1901, £33,463,000; 1902, £34,972,200; 1903, £35,541,000; 1904, £35,639,000.

President for 1903, Dr. Ludwig Forrer. **Vice-President**, Col. Eduard Müller.

Minister to Great Britain, Mons. Gaston Carlin, 38, Beauchamp Place, London, S.W.

British Minister at Berne (vacant Nov. 30th, 1905).—**Secretaries**, Lord Acton, M.V.O., and Mr. H. B. Brooke.

British Commercial Agent, Mr. J. C. Milligan, British Consulate-General, Zurich.

Consuls: Consul-General at Zurich, Dr. H. Angst, C.M.G.; *at Berne*, G. de Muralt; *at Geneva*, Sir George Philippo, K.C.; *at Lausanne*, Alfred Galland; *at Lucerne* (vacant); *at St Moritz*, Dr. F. Holland; *at Davos*, Dr. W. R. Huggard.

T

Taft, William Howard, United States Secretary for War, appointed 1903, was b. at Cincinnati, Sept. 15th, 1857. Graduated at Yale University '78, and admitted to Ohio Bar '80. In '82 he obtained post of Collector of Internal Revenue, which he resigned a year later to take up general law practice, acting also as assistant county solicitor. In '87 he was made a judge of the Superior Court of Ohio, in '90 Solicitor-General of the United States, and in '92 U.S. Circuit Judge. Mr. Taft came into political prominence as President of the Philippine Commission (1900-03) and as Civil Governor of the islands (1901-3). He left the latter post when offered by President Roosevelt the Secretaryship for War in succession to Mr. Elihu Root. In 1905, as Special Commissioner, he visited the Philippines, extending the cruise to Japan and China. Miss Alice Roosevelt was of the party. In some quarters Mr. Taft is looked upon as a possible candidate at the next Presidential election.

Tattenbach, Count Christian Friedrich Ludwig, German Minister to Portugal, Chamberlain to the Bavarian Court and Privy Councillor of the German Empire. B. Jan. 16th, 1846; entered the Imperial Chancellerie when Prince von Hohenlohe was in office; was appointed to the Tangier Legation, from which he was promoted to Lisbon. His experience of Moroccan affairs and his firm advocacy of German expansion led to his selection as head of the special mission sent by the German Emperor in 1905 to the Sultan at Fez. See MOROCCO. He afterwards returned to his post in Lisbon.

Telegraph Statistics. See POST OFFICE. According to a monograph prepared by the United States Bureau of Statistics in 1902, the submarine telegraphs of the world number 1750. Their aggregate length is nearly 200,000 miles; their total cost is estimated at £55,000,000, and

the number of messages annually transmitted over them is more than 6,000,000. There were 370 cables owned by companies, with an aggregate length of 171,679 miles, and 1380 cables owned by nations, with an aggregate length of only 21,528 miles (not including the British and American Pacific Cable). See also WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TELEPHONES.

The National Telephone Company, which is an amalgamation of various companies that were formed in the past to develop the telephone industry of the country, is now, under licence from the Postmaster-General, conducting the greatest part of the telephone business in the United Kingdom in local areas, but the trunk lines (consisting of 443 trunk wire centres, 1604 trunk circuits, and about 112,800 miles of wire) connecting the various areas together are, in accordance with the Telegraph Act of 1892, worked by and are the property of the Postmaster-General. The capital expenditure on the trunk wire system up to March 31st, 1905, was £2,537,288, and by the Telegraph Money Act, 1904, the expenditure of a sum of £3,000,000 on the development of the telephone system was authorised, £1,300,000 for the extension of the trunk wire system and £1,700,000 for the development of the exchange system in London and the provinces.

The royalties paid to the Post Office during the year ended March 31st, 1905, were: National Telephone Co., £192,562; other licensees, £8163.

The number of trunk-line conversations during the year ended March 31st, 1905, was 15,461,822 (13,467,975 in previous year). The revenue from this service was £380,308 (£325,525 in previous year).

The National Telephone Company in 1904 was working 1095 exchanges, and sending annually

over its wires 938,000,000 messages. The Company had about 300,000 subscribers and a gross revenue of about £2,000,000. Under its licence the Company has to pay the Government 10 per cent. of its gross receipts from telephone exchange business. This general licence expires on Dec. 31st, 1911, and the Postmaster-General on Feb. 2nd, 1905, made an Agreement with the Company for the purchase of their system on the expiration of their licence. Under the Agreement the Postmaster-General will purchase, on Dec. 31st, 1911, the plant of the Company, and will take over the business carried on by them up to that date. Provisions are inserted for the purpose of excluding from the purchase plant which is inefficient or unsuitable. The price, which is to be determined by arbitration in case of disagreement, is to be based on what are known as "tramway terms." No payment is to be made in respect of goodwill or profits, except in the case of the Company's private wire business, which can be transacted without a licence, and in the case of the four local areas where the licence has been extended beyond 1911 under the Telegraph Act, 1899, as a consequence of municipal competition. During the continuance of their licence the Company are to allow intercommunication without additional charge between their system and that of the Postmaster-General. They are precluded from showing favour or preference as between subscribers, and the rates to be charged by them are confined within certain limits. Conditions were also inserted to ensure the proper maintenance and development of the telephone system until 1911. For discussion in Parliament see Session, sect. 88.

The municipalities at present working telephones, and the number of exchange stations of each, are the corporations of Glasgow (11,923), Brighton (1736), Portsmouth (2250), Hull (1495), and Swansea (1259), besides Guernsey. Licences have been granted to a large number of other towns throughout the kingdom.

The Post Office has its own system of exchanges in the provinces, besides an exchange system in London. An agreement has been entered into between the Post Office and the Company as to London, providing for intercommunication between subscribers on the two systems, so that the competition is one of efficiency, and not of rates. For unlimited user the annual subscription is £17. Two alternatives, (1) a Message Rate Service with subscriptions of £5 and £4, and fees of 1d. and 2d. per call, and (2) a Party-line Message Rate Service, with subscriptions of £3 and £2 and similar message fees, are offered.

The number of subscribers to Post Office Provincial Telephone Exchanges on March 31st, 1905, was 6834, and the number of telephones rented was 8644 (6874 in previous year). The rentals of these Exchange circuits and of private wires amounted to £215,841. The capital expenditure on provincial exchanges up to 1905 was £319,000.

The number of telephones connected with the Post Office London Telephone system on March 31st, 1905, was 24,351 (15,632 previous year). Besides the Central Exchange a City Exchange has had to be provided. The capital expenditure on London Exchanges up to 1905 was £1,876,242.

There are International Telephone Lines connecting England and Belgium and England

and France. Experiments have shown that telephonic communication with Holland is not at present practicable; and though communication between London and Rome by way of Paris has been exchanged, a public service is not yet possible.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

The Temperance movement had its origin in Scotland and Ireland in 1829, and in England in 1830, the British movement having been suggested by the earlier reform in the United States in 1826. At first societies were founded on the principle of abstinence from ardent spirits, but in less than ten years this abstinence was extended to all intoxicating beverages. Temperance organisations are now of great variety and extent, and the following analysis may enable the reader to form a clear conception of their distinctive characteristics.

I. In the first section may be included all societies which exist chiefly to inculcate total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

Of these societies some are national, such as the **British Temperance League** (Sec., Charles Smith, 29, Union Street, Sheffield); the **National Temperance League** (Sec., J. T. Rae, Paternoster House, London, E.C.); the **Scottish Temperance League** (Sec., Jas. Gillies, 108, Hope Street, Glasgow); the **Irish Temperance League** (Sec., W. Wilkinson, 18, Lombard Street, Belfast).

Some are denominational, such as the Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan and other Methodist bodies, the Society of Friends, Unitarian, etc.

Some are specially devoted to work among women, such as the **British Women's Temperance Association** (Sec., Miss Hunt, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W.), the **Women's Total Abstinence Union** (Sec., Miss Boyd, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.), and the **World's Women's Christian Temperance Union**, founded by the late Miss Frances Willard (President, Lady Henry Somerset; Hon. Secs., Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.).

Some particularly operate among distinct classes, such as lawyers, commercial travellers, caterers, railway servants, post-office officials, etc. Prominent among these is the **British Medical Temperance Association** (Hon. Sec., Dr. Ridge, Carlton House, Enfield).

Some are connected with the temperance teaching and training of the young, such as the **United Kingdom Band of Hope Union** (Sec., C. Wakely, 60, Old Bailey, E.C.), with its unions and branches; **The Young Abstainers' Union** (Sec., Miss C. Helen Hatch, 18, Exeter Hall, London, W.C.), and other juvenile societies. All these are believed to number between two and three million members.

In this section also must be included district unions, such as the **North of England**, the **Midland**, and the **Western Temperance Leagues**, and the thousands of local and congregational societies spread over the United Kingdom.

II. The second section may be assigned to the **Independent Order of Good Templars** (first formed in New York in 1851, and extended to England in '68 by Joseph Malins), whose Grand Lodges for England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland constitute, with their subordinate Lodges, a great temperance confederacy of adults and juveniles. **Permanent Offices**, 168, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

III. The third section may be allocated to the **Church of England Temperance Society** (4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.) formed in 1862, and re-formed on the dual basis in 1873. One of its sections is confined to total abstinents only, and this includes the juvenile department. The other section includes non-abstinents who co-operate with the abstinents in methods and measures for discouraging intemperance. A Women's Union is attached to the Society, with diocesan branches existing throughout the kingdom.

IV. Section 4 consists of organisations chiefly aiming to procure legislation for the promotion of sobriety.

Chief of these is the **United Kingdom Alliance** (Sec., W. Williams, 16, Deansgate, Manchester) formed in 1833, which celebrated its jubilee on October 20th, 1903. It has a large body of superintendent agents, lecturers, auxiliaries, etc. Its specific object is to obtain a law enabling the voters of each locality to exclude totally, or partially, the sale of intoxicating liquors; but it aids all legislation of a temperance character, and it is constantly circulating literature in favour of total abstinence. In connection with it is the **Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association**, and the **Irish Temperance League**; and nearly all the powerful temperance associations of the country are in sympathy with its object.

The **National Temperance Federation** (168, Edmund Street, Birmingham) is composed of representatives of thirty leading temperance societies, and it keeps a watchful eye on all measures affecting temperance action before or coming before Parliament.

The **Central Temperance Legislation Board** (4, The Sanctuary, Westminster), established to obtain legislation on the lines of Lord Peel's Minority Report. The **London United Temperance Councils**, and similar councils, taking cognisance of parliamentary, county, and borough elections, and licensing affairs. The **Central Sunday Closing Association**, which seeks a law for closing drinking-shops in England during the whole of Sunday.

The **Temperance Legislation League** was formed in Nov. 1805 to advocate a definite constructive policy of Temperance Reform. For policy and officers see p. 280.

V. The fifth section is occupied by the **Royal Army Temperance Association** (Sec., Clare White,

47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.), and the **Royal Naval Temperance Society** (Miss Weston, Sailors' Rest, Portsmouth). Both are under official patronage.

VI. Section 6 comprises (1) **Friendly Orders**, such as the **Rechabites**, **Sons of Temperance**, and **Sons of the Phoenix**; (2) The **United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution**, and other insurance societies putting total abstinents into a distinct section.

VII. The seventh section is devoted to the **London Temperance Hospital** (Hampstead Road, N.W.), which has treated 20,000 in-patients and 250,000 out-patients. Alcohol is seldom prescribed, and the rate of mortality is low.

Terry, Miss Ellen, was b. at Coventry, Feb. 27th, 1848, and made her first appearance on the stage during Charles Kean's Shakespearian revivals in '58, playing the parts of **Amillius** in "The Winter's Tale" and **Prince Arthur** in "King John." When only four years she was a member of Mr. Chute's Bristol company, which included Miss Kate Terry, Mr. William Rignold, Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. Labouchere, Kate Bishop, and several other now prominent members of the profession. She reappeared in London March '63, as Gertrude in "The Little Treasure," and until Jan. '64 played **Hero** in "Much Ado about Nothing," **Mary Meredith** in "Our American Cousin," and other secondary parts. In that year she married and left the stage, but returned to it again in Oct. '67, in "The Double Marriage" at the New Queen's Theatre, London. She afterwards joined Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, where she acted the part of **Portia**. On Dec. 30th, '78, she made her first appearance at the Lyceum, and in conjunction with the late Sir Henry Irving, played in the longest runs ever known of "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "Much Ado about Nothing," and "Macbeth." She also appeared as **Viola** in "Twelfth Night," as **Marguerite** in W. G. Wills' "Faust," as **Lucy Ashton** in "Ravenswood," as **Queen Katharine** in "Henry VIII.," as **Cordelia** in "King Lear," as **Rosamonde** in "Becket," and as **Imogen** in "Cymbeline." In June 1902 she played **Miss Page** in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," produced at His Majesty's Theatre by Mr. Tree, Mrs. Kendal being also in the cast. In 1903 she was the manageress for a few months of the Imperial Theatre.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF THE WORLD.

I. COTTON.

II. WOOL.

III. JUTE.

IV. LINEN.

This article is devoted to the special treatment of the textile industries, for the purpose of affording some indication as to their broad trend. No attempt is made to discuss in detail the ramifications of each section of these industries, but attention is mainly confined to two important aspects:—

1. The sources of supply of raw material.

2. The production of trade in manufactured goods in this country, contrasted with that of our principal competitors.

It does not appear that any attempt to present such figures, as this article does in a concise form, has been made before; and the compilation of these tables has involved a good deal of special investigation of official records, British and foreign. The particulars given below, it is hoped, will enable the reader

to grasp the important and salient points connected with this branch of industry, the most important of any existing in this country from the point of view of its foreign trade.

I. THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

In 1904 extraordinary difficulties attended the cotton industry, owing to the scarcity of supplies, and this caused the whole subject of cotton production to attract widespread attention.

The facts of the position may be briefly stated. Hitherto the cotton manufacturing industry has relied mainly upon the United States for its supplies. Out of an annual crop estimated at 16,000,000 bales, the United States furnishes on the average about 11,000,000 bales. India is responsible for a further 3,000,000 bales

(of which, however, nearly half is consumed in that country itself), and the remainder is not of sufficiently high quality to be available for most manufacturers. Egypt produces another 1,000,000 bales, and a further 1,000,000 is derived from various parts of the world.

With the development of cotton manufacturing in the United States, and on the Continent, the proportion of the American cotton crop available for the United Kingdom diminishes, though the real requirements of its manufacturers increase. This is shown by the following table, which sets out the American crop at various dates during the past 21 years, and the takings of British, Continental, and American manufacturers respectively.

Production and Consumption of Cotton.

| | 1884-5. | 1890-1. | 1897-8. | 1904-5. |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | (1000 Bales) | (1000 Bales) | (1000 Bales) | (1000 Bales) |
| American Crop | 5,136 | 8,137 | 10,890 | 13,420 |
| Consumption— | | | | |
| British . . . | 2,746 | 3,384 | 3,432 | 3,588 |
| Continental . | 2,604 | 3,631 | 4,628 | 5,148 |
| American . . | 1,527 | 2,367 | 2,962 | 4,310 |
| Total . . . | 6,877 | 9,382 | 11,022 | 13,046 |

It will be seen that the demand, both from the Continent and from America, is increasing very rapidly. During the period covered by the table both these sections have doubled their requirements, while the British share of crop has remained practically stationary. Proportionately the British share has fallen heavily, as will be seen from the following table giving the

Proportional Distribution of American Cotton Crops.

| 5-yr. average. | Great Britain. | Continent. | United States, etc. |
|------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| | % | % | % |
| '80-5 | 42'83 | 25'53 | 31'64 |
| '85-90 | 41'23 | 25'94 | 32'83 |
| '90-95 | 37'28 | 29'67 | 33'05 |
| '95-1900 | 30'46 | 34'25 | 35'29 |
| 3-yr. average | | | |
| 1901-3 | 27'68 | 33'44 | 38'88 |
| 1-yr. average | | | |
| 1903-4 | 23'56 | 35'87 | 40'57 |
| 1904-5 | 26'77 | 39'52 | 33'71 |

The year 1903-4 was of course a very exceptional one; but it will be seen that on the whole the supply available for this country is steadily diminishing.

Two additional tables will further elucidate the real position. The first shows the amount of the American cotton crop over a series of years:—

American Cotton Crop.

| | 1000 Bales. | | 1000 Bales. |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| 82-3 | 6,992 | '99-1900 | 9,440 |
| '92-3 | 6,717 | 1900-1 | 10,425 |
| '95-6 | 7,162 | 1901-2 | 10,701 |
| '93-7 | 8,714 | 1902-3 | 10,758 |
| '97-8 | 11,181 | 1903-4 | 10,124 |
| '98-9 | 11,235 | 1904-5 | 13,420 |

American home requirements have very

greatly increased, as will be obvious from the following figures of

American Cotton Consumption.

| Year ended Aug. 31st. | Northern Mills. | Southern Mills. | Total. |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| '90 | 1,799,238 | 546,894 | 2,346,132 |
| '92 | 2,190,766 | 685,680 | 2,876,446 |
| '94 | 1,601,173 | 718,515 | 2,319,688 |
| '96 | 1,660,271 | 904,701 | 2,564,972 |
| '98 | 2,211,740 | 1,231,841 | 3,443,581 |
| 1900 | 2,068,300 | 1,597,112 | 3,665,412 |
| 1902 | 2,050,774 | 1,937,971 | 3,988,745 |
| 1904 | 2,026,667 | 1,919,252 | 3,945,919 |
| 1905 | 2,346,652 | 2,203,406 | 4,550,058 |

Position of British and Foreign Cotton Manufacturers.

In this connection it is interesting to form some idea of the relative position of British and foreign cotton foreign manufacturers at different dates. The following estimate has been prepared by the Board of Trade, giving the number of spindles at various periods during the past 33 years.

The World's Cotton Spindles.

| | U.K. | Continent. | U.S. | Other Countries. | Approximate Total. |
|----------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | Million spindles. | Mil. spin. | Mil. spin. | Mil. spin. | Mil. spin. |
| '70 | 37½ | 13 | 7 | — | 57½ |
| '80 | 44½ | 21 | 10½ | 2 | 78 |
| '90 | 44½ | 26 | 14 | 4 | 88½ |
| 1900 | 46 | 32 | 19 | 7 | 104 |
| 1903 | 48 | 33 | 22 | 7½ | 111½ |
| 1904 | 48 | 35 | 24 | 9 | 116 |

It is evident from these figures that while the production in the United Kingdom is increasing, and is still much larger than in any other part of the world, its proportion to the whole output is very much smaller, and British makers consequently find increasing difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies. Further, and this concerns the cotton producers of the whole world, the supply of raw material is not developing so rapidly as the demand. It is estimated that 500,000 additional bales are required in the aggregate annually, while for some years the production has been almost stationary. Of course this difficulty is accentuated by the speculation in cotton which is so constantly taking place, but it is not caused by it. No effective remedy can be looked for, apart from a considerable increase in production, and it is therefore important to examine what the prospects are of that increase taking place.

United States Cotton Supplies Decreasing.

Naturally attention must first be directed to the probability of a larger output from the United States, which is now and will probably remain the chief and most important source of supply, because the quality there is superior to that of any other part of the world. It cannot be said that the outlook in this connection is very hopeful, in spite of the increased yield in 1904-5. While a larger area is being planted in the

United States, every year, the yield per acre has been decreasing. The causes of this seem to be in the main two: (1) There has been great industrial expansion, chiefly in the Southern States, during the past ten years, and this has rendered the supply of coloured labour smaller and more precarious; (2) it seems probable that the soil itself in the older plantations has become less productive, owing to exhaustion. Though it is true that some American authorities contend that there are vast fields in the Southern States, and especially in Texas, suitable for the production of cotton, which have not yet been brought under cultivation, and that America may still be relied upon to furnish the world's needs, this is a possibility rather than a probability.

British Cotton-Growing Association.

The question of seeking supplies in other directions has therefore become very urgent. This task has been seriously taken up by the **British Cotton-Growing Association**, a body formed by the Lancashire producers between three and four years ago. Its efforts hitherto have necessarily been of a somewhat tentative character, and confined chiefly to investigation as to the parts of the British Empire which are capable of producing cotton. As far as they have gone, however, their investigations have been eminently satisfactory, and there seems to be little doubt that continued efforts on the same lines as so far adopted will lead to increased productions in various parts of Greater Britain, which will do much to relieve the scarcity. We may briefly summarise the results of the investigations which have hitherto been made.

New Sources of Cotton Supplies.

India.—As already stated, India is a large cotton producer, and has been so for many centuries. Unfortunately, however, the quality, never very excellent, has suffered a good deal from lack of improvement in the methods of picking, while at the same time the standard of quality in manufactured articles has been steadily growing higher. At the present time, therefore, but little of the long-staple varieties suitable for the requirements of the British manufacturers are produced. Attempts to introduce American seed into India have been made, and a good deal of money and energy has been expended in this direction, but they have proved abortive, as, for some reason not clearly known, American varieties do not thrive in India, and of late years attention has been directed to improving the indigenous growths rather than acclimatising exotic varieties, but it seems doubtful whether India will ever be able to produce sufficient long-stapled cotton to be of real value to European and American manufacturers. Though indirectly something may be done by increasing the supply for Eastern countries, and so relieving the pressure so far as Europe is concerned.

Egypt.—Egyptian cotton is good in quality, but unfortunately nearly the whole area suitable for cotton growing has already been taken up, and the prospect of increased supplies from this source are therefore not considerable. Possibilities undoubtedly exist with regard to the Soudan, which is favourably regarded by some experts from this point of view, and it is quite probable that important developments may take place there.

British Central Africa.—Investigations show that cotton growing in British Central Africa

offers very promising prospects. The Protectorate contains an area of 20,000,000 acres suitable for cotton growing, and cotton has indeed been grown in a small way for centuries. Some thousands of acres are now being planted, and it is anticipated that good supplies will be available within a few years, though they will not be large in quantity until adequate railway accommodation is available. Small colonies of natives from India are settling in the district, and are found to furnish very satisfactory labour.

West Africa.—All the British colonies and protectorates in West Africa are capable of producing good cotton crops, but the possibilities in this connection are dependent upon improved transport facilities, which at present do not exist. In Gambia cotton has been grown for ages, and the same may be said of Sierra Leone. The Gold Coast offers less favourable prospects, and both in Southern and Northern Nigeria there are undoubted possibilities. In the former experimental plots have already been planted, and there are good transport facilities owing to the rivers. In the latter there is an immense area capable of cotton cultivation, and some of it has already been under the plant for centuries. Here again, however, transport facilities are urgently needed; but it is said that if these existed in adequate amount, Northern Nigeria alone would be capable of producing all the cotton Lancashire wants.

Rhodesia.—The cotton plant grows wild over nearly the whole of Rhodesia, and the results of experiments and investigations there have been so far encouraging as to lead to the sending out of an American expert to conduct experiments on a very large scale. This expert has already reported that he is very hopeful as to the general prospects, and the British South Africa Company is doing all it can to encourage the establishment of the industry. The chief difficulty here is the distance of the fields from the world's markets.

Australia.—In Queensland cotton has already been grown to a considerable extent, and it is known to exist in the northern territory of South Australia. In this region, however, the prospects cannot be regarded as very hopeful: the climate is tropical, and cotton cultivation is not possible with white labour. As the Australians are unwilling to admit any form of coloured labour into the Island-Continent, important developments in this region are hardly likely to take place.

West Indies.—In the early part of the nineteenth century a large proportion of the raw cotton used in this country came from the West Indies, but the growing of that staple was largely abandoned for sugar, though *Sea Island cotton*, one of the best varieties, has been continuously produced. Now, however, the cotton industry has been re-established on an extended scale; and Sir Daniel Morris, the Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture, hopes that within a few years the exports from the West Indies will reach 50,000 bales per annum.

This is a brief *résumé* of one of the most important and interesting industrial experiments which have ever been made; and should it ultimately be crowned with success, the effect will be beneficial not only to the industry but to the British Empire at large. The importance of the movement is such that it has received warm commendation from various eminent personages, including H.M. the King.

Cotton Manufactures in various Countries.

While it is impossible to give exact figures relative to the cotton manufactures of various countries, owing to the fact that in practically every case a large part of the output is consumed at home, and no figures are available as to any country's home trade, indications of the chief movements are to be found. The table already given of the spindles of the world furnishes a rough guide as to the progress of the industry in various countries. A further test of the progress of the chief nations concerned is to be found in the export figures.

Taking cotton yarn first, the following are the particulars of the exports of this country, Germany, and France during the past 11 years.

Value of Exports of Cotton Yarn.

| | United Kingdom. | Germany. | France. |
|----------|-----------------|----------|---------|
| | (£1000) | (£1000) | (£1000) |
| 1893 . . | 9,055 | 910 | — |
| 1894 . . | 9,286 | 785 | — |
| 1895 . . | 9,291 | 835 | 103 |
| 1896 . . | 10,045 | 810 | 133 |
| 1907 . . | 9,930 | 1,050 | 108 |
| 1898 . . | 8,923 | 985 | 113 |
| 1899 . . | 8,059 | 1,145 | 252 |
| 1900 . . | 7,741 | 1,455 | 217 |
| 1901 . . | 7,977 | 1,425 | 158 |
| 1902 . . | 7,404 | 1,585 | 127 |
| 1903 . . | 7,407 | 1,625 | 163 |
| 1904 . . | 8,956 | 1,492 | 244 |

British trade is very much larger than that of the other two countries put together, but it will be seen that it has shown a declining tendency for some time past, while that of both Germany and France has been improving on the whole. This, however, reflects no discredit upon British producers. Owing to a number of favourable circumstances they practically had a monopoly for many years; and that that monopoly has now disappeared, though a preponderating share still remains, merely indicates that their rivals have surmounted the difficulties which earlier they had to encounter.

As regards cotton manufactures, figures can be given relative to four countries, though it should be explained that with regard to the United States the statistics include cotton yarn.

Value of Exports of Cotton Piece Goods.

| | United Kingdom. | Germany. | United States. | France. |
|------|-----------------|----------|----------------|---------|
| | (£1000) | (£1000) | (£1000) | (£1000) |
| 1893 | 54,699 | 7,715 | 2,362 | — |
| 1894 | 57,279 | 7,090 | 2,867 | — |
| 1895 | 54,455 | 9,195 | 2,758 | 4,731 |
| 1896 | 59,310 | 8,315 | 3,357 | 5,258 |
| 1897 | 54,044 | 8,860 | 4,208 | 4,773 |
| 1898 | 55,977 | 9,050 | 3,405 | 5,150 |
| 1899 | 59,489 | 10,305 | 5,113 | 6,970 |
| 1900 | 62,009 | 12,235 | 4,801 | 6,977 |
| 1901 | 65,708 | 10,990 | 4,054 | 7,054 |
| 1902 | 65,054 | 12,960 | 6,422 | 7,042 |
| 1903 | 55,267 | 13,181 | 6,443 | 7,238 |
| 1904 | 64,081 | 12,974 | 4,481 | 7,829 |

British trade has been steadily growing in volume, and the increase has been much larger than in that of all the other three countries put together. The table affords an incidental illustration of the fallacy of percentage increases. The United States, for instance, starting from a very low level, shows an increase of about 200 per cent., while the United Kingdom has only an increase of about 20 per cent. In point of fact, however, British trade has increased £12,000,000, and that of the United States only £3,000,000.

II. THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

While cotton is only grown in tropical and semi-tropical countries, wool is mainly a product of temperate regions. The sheep is, however, an animal which can live under very varied climatic conditions, so that there are few countries of the world, except in the immediate regions of the Equator, where wool is not produced in fair quantities. Its use as a material for producing wearing fabric is, however, almost confined to the temperate regions, and it is from them that the world's supplies are mostly obtained. In a great many countries using wool freely for manufacturing purposes, the home supply is an important element, and even in Great Britain nearly a seventh of the quantity used is obtained from the British farmer. Under present conditions of cheap transit, however, the breeding of sheep is most economically and efficiently carried on where good grazing land is to be had very cheaply, and hence the world's sources of supply are, apart from domestic production, mainly from new and only partially developed countries. Some idea of the relative importance of the different sources of supplies may be gained from the following table.

Imports into Europe of Extra-European Wool.

| | Australasian. | Cape. | River Plate. | Other soits. | Total. |
|------|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | 1000 Bales | 1000 Bales | 1000 Bales | 1000 Bales | 1000 Bales |
| 1894 | 1862 | 249 | 422 | 497 | 3030 |
| 1895 | 2025 | 263 | 476 | 534 | 3298 |
| 1896 | 1790 | 299 | 517 | 505 | 3111 |
| 1897 | 1826 | 249 | 498 | 542 | 3115 |
| 1898 | 1679 | 287 | 543 | 494 | 3003 |
| 1899 | 1662 | 266 | 537 | 491 | 2956 |
| 1900 | 1437 | 131 | 396 | 455 | 2419 |
| 1901 | 1719 | 214 | 533 | 395 | 2861 |
| 1902 | 1654 | 245 | 468 | 427 | 2794 |
| 1903 | 1432 | 229 | 538 | 480 | 2679 |
| 1904 | 1420 | 206 | 443 | 517 | 2586 |

It may be noted that, although European imports do not cover the whole of the demand, they do cover the great bulk of it. Not much wool is imported into the United States, and in other parts of the world in which woollen industries exist on a limited scale, the manufacturers are dependent on the domestic supply.

Australasia as a Wool Producer.

Examining further the above table, as fairly comprehensive and representative of the world's supplies, certain striking facts make themselves

at once apparent. The first of these is the immense predominance of Australasia as a wool producer. In good years it is responsible for about two-thirds of the whole imports into Europe, and even in poor years the proportion considerably exceeds one-half. This point needs to be insisted upon, for it is the key to the whole question of supply—an important one at the present moment, because, as in the case of cotton, there is a dearth of wool, the significance of which is that the industries dependent upon it are materially affected. A further examination of the table reveals the cause of that dearth. It will be seen that during the period covered Australasian supplies reached their maximum in 1895, and were at their lowest in 1903, while from other sources shipments show on the whole a steadily increasing tendency. This shortage is then clearly due to Australasia, and is explained by the prolonged drought there, which decimated the flocks of sheep and caused wool supplies to shrink very considerably. There is, however, this important difference between the scarcity of wool and that of cotton—that the animal product is scarce temporarily only. Already there is every prospect that the supplies yielded by Australia will continue to show a decided in-

crease. In the absence of any further drought, a much nearer adjustment between imports and requirements may safely be calculated upon. Even in the improbability of supplies from Australia being permanently diminished, a stimulus would be given to production elsewhere, so that in time the balance would be redressed, however inconvenient might be the consequences meanwhile. The problem thus presented by wool is therefore of a comparatively insignificant character, compared with that of cotton. It may be noted, however, that it is of special importance to the United Kingdom, inasmuch as it consumes about two-thirds of the total European imports of Australasian wool. River Plate wool is mainly used on the Continent, and supplies from that part of the world show on the whole an increasing tendency.

Importation of Colonial Wool.

The effect on prices of the shortage in Australasian wool is shown in the following table, which sets out the importation of Colonial wool into Europe and America over a period of more than forty years, with the approximate average value per bale.

| Year. | Australasian Bales. | Cape Bales. | Total Colonial Bales. | Average value per bale. | Total value. |
|-------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | £ s. d. | £ |
| '60 | 187,000 | 79,000 | 266,000 | 25 15 0 | 6,850,000 |
| '70 | 545,000 | 154,000 | 699,000 | 16 15 0 | 11,601,000 |
| '80 | 869,000 | 219,000 | 1,088,000 | 20 5 0 | 22,032,000 |
| '85 | 1,094,000 | 188,000 | 1,282,000 | 14 0 0 | 17,918,000 |
| '90 | 1,411,000 | 288,000 | 1,699,000 | 14 15 0 | 25 060,000 |
| '95 | 2,001,000 | 269,000 | 2,270,000 | 11 0 0 | 24,970,000 |
| '98 | 1,703,000 | 279,000 | 1,982,000 | 12 5 0 | 24,280,000 |
| '99 | 1,611,000 | 267,000 | 1,908,000 | 14 10 0 | 27,665,000 |
| 1900 | 1,456,000 | 140,000 | 1,595,000 | 13 10 0 | 21,546,000 |
| 1901 | 1,745,000 | 217,000 | 1,962,000 | 10 10 0 | 20,601,000 |
| 1902 | 1,699,000 | 234,000 | 1,933,000 | 11 15 0 | 22,713,000 |
| 1903 | 1,451,000 | 234,000 | 1,685,000 | 13 10 0 | 22,747,000 |
| 1904 | 1,371,000 | 201,000 | 1,572,000 | 14 10 0 | 22,794,000 |

It will be seen that imports of Australasian wool were steadily progressive until they reached their maximum in the year 1895, at which time the cost was the lowest on record. Since then, with fluctuations, due to market causes, into which it is not now necessary to enter, imports have fallen, and prices have been considerably higher than in 1895. They are likely to continue to be firm for some time to come. Increase in consumption is taking place yearly, and will probably for some time proceed at at least as fast a pace as increase in the supplies. In all industries connected with wool, higher prices tend considerably to check the demand for manufactured goods. While woollen fabrics are necessarily used in most temperate climates, the consumer can economise by wearing garments longer and by buying them of cheaper material. This is important to bear in mind in connection with tables given later, relative to exports of woollen goods.

Consumption of Wool in the United Kingdom.

As showing how production in the United

Kingdom has been affected by the scarcity, the following table is of interest :

| Average. | Domestic Clip (Estimated). | Imports. | Exports. | Left for Home Cons'ns. |
|------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|
| | Mil. lbs. | Mil. lbs. | Mil. lbs. | Mil. lbs. |
| '61-70 . | 150 | 220 | 87 | 283 |
| '71-80 . | 156 | 381 | 186 | 351 |
| '81-90 . | 134 | 578 | 322 | 390 |
| '91-95 . | 146 | 744 | 399 | 491 |
| '96-1900 . | 139 | 701 | 318 | 522 |
| 1899 . . | 140 | 698 | 315 | 523 |
| 1900 . . | 141 | 581 | 220 | 502 |
| 1901 . . | 138 | 716 | 313 | 541 |
| 1902 . . | 136 | 678 | 320 | 494 |
| 1903 . . | 133 | 639 | 321 | 451 |
| 1904 . . | 132 | 598 | 293 | 437 |

It will be seen that the quantity left for home consumption was very much lower in 1902, 1903 and 1904 than in the previous years. It is not probable that so far any actual decrease in

manufactures has occurred, the shortage having been made up by a considerable reduction in visible and invisible stocks; but should the dearth long continue—as however it is not likely to do—it would necessarily involve a decrease in the output of manufactures.

Exports of Woollen and Worsted Yarn.

This being the broad position as regards supply and demand for the raw material, it is now of interest to see how different countries are faring in the matter of exports. The following table gives the exports of woollen and worsted yarn from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France respectively.

| | United Kingdom. | Germany. | France. |
|----------------|-----------------|----------|---------|
| | £1000. | £1000. | £1000. |
| '93 | 4,532 | 1,895 | — |
| '94 | 4,718 | 2,140 | — |
| '95 | 5,372 | 2,340 | 1,244 |
| '96 | 5,655 | 2,245 | 1,184 |
| '97 | 4,840 | 2,230 | 967 |
| '98 | 4,674 | 2,245 | 1,179 |
| '99 | 4,876 | 2,865 | 1,483 |
| 1900 | 4,492 | 2,840 | 1,383 |
| 1901 | 3,488 | 2,815 | 969 |
| 1902 | 3,531 | 3,125 | 1,371 |
| 1903 | 4,198 | 2,956 | 1,359 |
| 1904 | 4,209 | 3,285 | 1,169 |

The United Kingdom still remains the largest exporter of the three, but it is noticeable that its relative importance has seriously diminished during the period covered by the table; while both Germany and France, especially the former, have improved their position, and it is not improbable that in a few years the United Kingdom will lose the leading place. This can certainly not be regarded as satisfactory. The explanation is that yarn being a comparatively simple form of manufacture, any superiority British manufactures originally possessed in its production has now practically ceased.

Exports of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures.

Turning to the exports of woollen and worsted manufactures, the following table includes the same three countries as before, with the addition of the United States. As regards the last named, however, the figures include yarn as well as piece goods.

| | United Kingdom. | Germany. | France. | United States. |
|----------------|-----------------|----------|---------|----------------|
| | £1000. | £1000. | £1000. | £1000. |
| '93 | 16,404 | 10,895 | — | 65 |
| '94 | 14,011 | 9,335 | — | 155 |
| '95 | 19,738 | 11,105 | 12,932 | 124 |
| '96 | 18,269 | 10,780 | 11,766 | 183 |
| '97 | 15,976 | 10,480 | 10,620 | 189 |
| '98 | 13,700 | 10,055 | 8,914 | 218 |
| '99 | 14,789 | 10,860 | 10,556 | 209 |
| 1900 | 15,682 | 11,790 | 9,089 | 260 |
| 1901 | 14,237 | 10,630 | 8,544 | 309 |
| 1902 | 15,261 | 13,345 | 8,810 | 302 |
| 1903 | 15,864 | 12,075 | 8,735 | 344 |
| 1904 | 18,014 | 12,323 | 8,412 | 398 |

Here again the British have a superiority, but here also of later years the Germans are running them more and more closely in the race—though a considerable portion of their gain so far has been at the expense of France. United States exports have improved largely in percentages, but are still on a small scale, as the high duties on wool and all classes of machinery hamper the export trade very considerably. It will be noticed that in nearly all the countries considerable fluctuations occur from year to year, and this leads to an important point which deserves emphasis—that this trade largely depends upon fashion as well as on the cost of the raw material. With all allowances, however, it would appear as if British manufacturers were not adequately holding their own against foreign competitors. The Germans have shown great ability for a great many years past to produce cheap goods with a good appearance, and it is this fact, no doubt, which has largely enabled them to develop their export trade. The speciality of France in this branch of manufacture is the production of very high-class goods, the demand for which is, on the whole, of decreasing quantity. British superiority is in medium qualities, and this is fairly well maintained, though there is no reason why more should not be done in other directions. It will be noticed that British export figures were largest in '93 and '96, and the subsequent diminution is largely due to the adoption of the Dingley Tariff in the United States in '97, which imposes such heavy duties on woollen and worsted goods as largely to destroy a profitable export trade which British exporters had previously carried on there.

III. THE JUTE INDUSTRY.

The supplies of jute are mainly derived from India, and the crop of course varies from year to year. The acreage under jute in British India in 1903-4 was 2,503,968 acres, of which 2,465,400 acres were in Bengal. The estimated yield of jute was 7,241,000 bales (of 400 lb.). In India there were 38 jute mills in 1904-5, employing 133,162 persons, and in 1903 155 presses employing 20,996 persons. The export of raw jute in 1903-4 was 13,721,447 cwts.

As giving some indication of what the supplies are, the following table will be found of interest:—

Jute Shipments from Calcutta to Europe.

| Year ending July 31st. | Bales. |
|------------------------|-----------|
| '97-8 | 3,504,474 |
| '98-9 | 2,295,290 |
| '99-1900 | 2,065,580 |
| 1900-1901 | 2,916,594 |
| 1901-2 | 3,472,490 |
| 1902-3 | 2,773,621 |
| 1903-4 | 3,186,000 |

As regards manufactures of jute, they form one of the smallest textile industries in the United Kingdom. As will be seen from the following table, Great Britain has an immense superiority over the only important European rival, France; but here again it is hardly satisfactory that while British shipments tend on the whole to decrease, those of France are growing in magnitude.

Exports of Jute Yarn and Manufactures.

| | United Kingdom. | France. |
|----------|-----------------|---------|
| | £1000. | £1000. |
| 1893 . . | 2,651 | — |
| 1894 . . | 2,444 | — |
| 1895 . . | 2,624 | 299 |
| 1896 . . | 2,648 | 270 |
| 1897 . . | 2,628 | 224 |
| 1898 . . | 2,265 | 305 |
| 1899 . . | 2,362 | 366 |
| 1900 . . | 2,361 | 427 |
| 1901 . . | 2,658 | 434 |
| 1902 . . | 2,438 | 442 |
| 1903 . . | 2,579 | 460 |
| 1904 . . | 2,531 | 549 |

IV. THE LINEN INDUSTRY.

The United Kingdom does a satisfactory export trade in linen goods, the industry in the north of Ireland being particularly important, and the business tends on the whole to increase. The chief rival is France, whose trade is now much larger proportionately than it was a few years ago, though it is still insignificant as compared with British trade.

Exports of Linen Yarn and Manufactures.

| | United Kingdom. | France. |
|----------|-----------------|---------|
| | £1000. | £1000. |
| 1893 . . | 4,775 | — |
| 1894 . . | 4,505 | — |
| 1895 . . | 5,351 | 805 |
| 1896 . . | 5,031 | 558 |
| 1897 . . | 4,771 | 482 |
| 1898 . . | 4,393 | 512 |
| 1899 . . | 5,073 | 962 |
| 1900 . . | 5,225 | 1,266 |
| 1901 . . | 5,020 | 1,096 |
| 1902 . . | 5,430 | 1,477 |
| 1903 . . | 5,540 | 1,203 |
| 1904 . . | 5,727 | 1,401 |

Thames Conservancy. The Conservators of the River Thames were constituted a body corporate by Act of Parliament in 1857, and their powers enlarged by various Acts from time to time. Their general jurisdiction extends over the entire waterway and foreshores of the river, and their powers are:—(1) The maintenance and improvement of the navigation; (2) the administration and control of the Harbour and the provision of moorings for vessels frequenting it; (3) the control of the explosives, petroleum, and carbide of calcium traffic, and of the fisheries of the river; (4) the prevention of pollution over practically the entire watershed of the river; (5) the preservation of the non-tidal part of the river as a place of recreation, and the control of the pleasure navigation. In '94 an Act was

passed to amend the constitution of, and consolidate, amend, and extend the statutory powers of the Conservators, to make further provision for the preservation and improvement of the river for purposes of navigation for profit and pleasure, and as a source of water supply for the Metropolis and the suburbs thereof, and for other purposes. All the provisions of the existing law as to rights of navigation, removal of obstructions, piers and landing-places, beacons and lights, pleasure-boats, steam launches, houseboats, etc., are re-enacted, and in some cases strengthened, and power to dredge as far as the Nore is conferred. No further powers of taking water from the Thames than might previously be legally exercised are given by the Act to the Metropolitan Water Board; but they are to contribute an additional amount to the sums formerly paid by them. The constitution of the Conservators consists of the following thirty-eight members: The County Councils of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, Oxfordshire, Berks, Bucks, and Herts each appoint one Conservator; the Gloucestershire and Wilts County Councils jointly appoint one; the County Boroughs of Oxford, Reading and West Ham each appoint one, and the Metropolitan Water Board, one, the Admiralty two, the Board of Trade two, Trinity House two, shipowners three, owners of sailing barges, lighters, and steam tugs two, dock-owners one, wharfingers one, Corporation of London six, and London County Council six. See also LONDON, PORT OF. Secretary of the Conservancy, Mr. R. Philipson; Offices, Victoria Embankment, near Blackfriars Bridge, E.C.

Tittoni, Signor, appointed Italian Foreign Minister in Nov. 1903, is the son of an Italian exile who fled from the Papal States in 1859 to England, and remained there till the Italian troops entered Rome. Signor Tittoni had never held Ministerial office till 1903, but had filled the office of President of the Provincial Council of Rome with credit, and took office with a good reputation. He is a member of the Right. He came to England with the King of Italy in Nov. 1903, and was appointed an Hon. G.C.V.O.

Togo, Admiral Heihachiro, the Nelson of Japan. His signal at Tsushima, when he annihilated the Russian Baltic Fleet, read: "The destiny of our country depends upon this battle. You are all expected to do your utmost." Third son of Togo Kichizaemon, a samurai of the Satsuma clan, he was b. at Kogoshima, Oct. 14th, 1857. He was sent to England for training on H.M.S. *Worcester* (1873-74). After his return to his country he became one of the group of hard-working young officers who successfully achieved the task of creating a new navy. First came into prominence as commander of the *Naniwa*, which sank the transport *Kowshing* and forced on the war with China. He was then a Rear-Admiral and third in command of the fleet. After the war he became Commander-in-Chief at Maizuru, and was promoted Vice-Admiral. At the close of Jan. 1904 he was summoned to Tokio and told that he had been selected to command the entire Japanese fleet in the inevitable hostilities against Russia. How he succeeded is a matter of history. Admiral Togo is a student as well as a fighter, and a pleasant, kindly man.

Tolstoi, Count Lyof Nikolaivitch, was b. Aug. 28th, 1828, at Yasnaia Poliana, in the government of Toula, where he still lives. Entered the army when 23, served in the Caucasus and at Sebastopol. First made literary reputation by his vivid sketches from Sebastopol. Leaving the army soon after the close of the Crimean war, he devoted himself to literature. His "**War and Peace**," a tale of the invasion of Russia by Napoleon in '12, is regarded by Russians as his masterpiece; but his "**Anna Karenina**," which appeared in '76, is better appreciated abroad. "**The Cossacks**" is another admirable work. Translations of his "**Kreutzer Sonata**" appeared in '90. He has written much on education, and published many short tales and reminiscences of childhood and youth. Latterly he has devoted himself to religious teaching. He makes "**Resist not evil**" the keystone of the Christian faith, and insists that the literal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount is the only rule of the Christian life. His religious views are set forth in "**Christ's Christianity**" and "**My Religion**." In October '92 he deposited his Memoirs and Diaries with the Curator of the Rumyanzoff Museum on the condition that they should not be published till ten years after his death. In November he legally made over his whole fortune, including his real and personal estate, to his wife and children. He married in '61, and has nine children living. During '93 he wrote "**The Kingdom of God Within Us**," an important work on the social question; and in '95 "**The Four Gospels Harmonised and Translated**" by himself. He was excommunicated by the Holy Synod in 1901. He has of late sent many communications to the *Times*, particularly during 1905.

TRADE, BOARD OF.

The first Committee for Trade appears to have been appointed in the year 1622, during the reign of James I. It was reconstituted by Charles I., and held meetings from time to time from 1625 to 1640. During the Commonwealth the Council of State, which was constituted in 1649-50, passed a resolution directing "the whole Council or any five of them to be a Committee for Trade and Plantations." In 1660 Charles II. instituted a Council for Trade and another Council of Foreign Plantations. These were amalgamated in 1672, but in 1675 their duties were transferred to the Privy Council. In 1695, under William III., and from time to time afterwards, the Council was revived; but on the motion of Burke it was abolished in 1782. In 1786 a permanent Committee was formed under an Order in Council, which still regulates the legal constitution of the Board. The working of the Department is now assimilated to that of the other great offices of State, its work being done by the President aided by a permanent staff. The work of the Department—which has enormously increased since 1786, by the growth of joint stock companies, the establishment and development of railways, the increase in shipping, and other industrial developments, which have imposed new administrative duties upon it—is divided amongst several departments, as shown below. President, The Marquis of Salisbury. Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. A.

Bonar Law, M.P. Permanent Sec., Sir Francis Hopwood, K.C.B., C.M.G.

An Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence was appointed for three years in September 1905, consisting of the President as Chairman, Sir F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., Lord Avebury, Sir Alfred Bateman, K.C.M.G., Sir Hugh Bell, Bart., Mr. H. Birchenough, C.M.G., Mr. T. F. Blackwell, Mr. F. Brittain, Mr. T. Craig-Brown, Mr. A. Wilson-Fox, C.B., Board of Trade, Mr. C. A. Harris, C.B., C.M.G., Colonial Office, Mr. T. W. Holderness, C.S.I., India Office, Sir W. H. Holland, M.P., Sir Francis Hopwood, K.C.B., C.M.G., Board of Trade, Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P., Board of Trade, Mr. Algernon Law, Foreign Office, Mr. W. H. Mitchell, Sir R. Lloyd Patterson, Sir Albert Rolitt, M.P., Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith, C.B., Board of Trade, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P., and three other members to represent South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. The duty of the Committee is to advise the Board of Trade on the work of their Commercial Intelligence Branch, and on such matters relating to Foreign Tariffs and other Commercial questions as the Board may refer to them. To improve the means of obtaining and diffusing information for the benefit of British trade by means of commercial missions and correspondents abroad and otherwise as they may think fit. Sec., Mr. U. F. Wintour.

Bankruptcy Department. (Inspector-General, Edward Hough). This was constituted in '83, in consequence of the Bankruptcy Act, '83. It is under an Inspector-General, whose duties are described in the separate article on BANKRUPTCY (p. 49).

Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department. (Comptroller-General, H. Llewellyn Smith, C.B. This Department gives advice to other Government Departments upon commercial matters, and prepares annually the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, the Statistical Abstract for the Colonies, the Statistical Abstract for Foreign Countries, Returns relating to Foreign and Tariffs, and the Digest of Colonial Statistics. It supervises the monthly and annual trade accounts, and with the assistance of other Departments, prepares monthly and annual accounts of shipping and navigation, railway statistics, cotton statistics, emigration statistics, and alien immigration statistics. It edits the *Board of Trade Journal* of tariff and trade notices, instituted in July '86. Through the Labour Department this Department collects and publishes statistics of wages, hours of labour, the state of the labour market, and condition of the working classes, and publishes the monthly *Labour Gazette* and annual statistical reports on trade unions, strikes and lock-outs, and labour subjects generally. It is concerned with the administration of the Conciliation Act, '95, for the prevention and settlement of labour disputes. The Commercial Intelligence Branch of this Department, which is located at No. 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., was established in '99 to provide the public with accurate information on tariff and trade matters. The Imperial Institute (*q.v.*) is now a branch of this department.

Companies Department. (Comptroller, G. S. Barnes.) This is a new department

(8, Delahay Street, S.W.). It administers the Companies (Winding-up) Act, 1890, and Acts amending the same. It also carries out the duties connected with the Joint Stock Companies Acts, the Newspaper Law of Libel Act, and considers applications for charters from commercial companies. The Joint Stock Companies' Registry Office (Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, H. F. Bartlett, I.S.O.), is under this Department.

Railway Department. (Assistant-Secretary, Colonel Sir Herbert Jekyll, K.C.M.G.) This Department, formed in '40, inspects railways and their works before they are opened for public traffic, inquires into railway accidents, investigates complaints as to the hours of work of railway servants, approves byelaws of railway and canal companies, authorises the construction of railways and the raising of additional capital, considers and confirms provisional orders granted by the Light Railway Commissioners, grants provisional orders authorising tramway undertakings, issues regulations controlling steam, electric, and other forms of mechanical traction, and approves byelaws made by tramway undertakers. It also performs various duties under the Copyright Acts, reports to Parliament under the standing orders on the proposals in Bills with regard to level crossings on railways, and the tolls, rates, and charges on railways, tramways, and canals, etc., and prepares annual and special returns connected with these undertakings. Under this Department is the Standards Department, transferred from the Exchequer in '66, which tests and examines weights and measures used in trade and for scientific purposes, keeps the standards of weight and measurement at the Standards Office, 7, Old Palace Yard, and performs various duties under the Coinage Act, '70, the Sale of Gas Act, '59-60, and the Petroleum Act, '70.

Marine Department. (Assistant-Secretary, Walter J. Howell, C.B.) The business of this Department, created in '50, mainly consists of the administration of the Merchant Shipping Act '94, which consolidated all previous legislation relative to merchant shipping. These duties are of a varied and important character: amongst others, the detention and survey of unseaworthy ships, the examination of masters, mates and engineers, investigation into shipping casualties, engagement and discharge of seamen through the Mercantile Marine Offices, and supervision of the rocket life-saving apparatus on the coasts of the United Kingdom. It prepares Parliamentary returns, and publishes the Annual Wreck Register. A Sub-Department is the General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen (Carlisle Place, Westminster, S.W.), and the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen is charged with special duties as to the registration of ships; the issue of certificates to officers in the mercantile marine, the custody of official logs, etc., and also performs certain duties in connection with the Royal Naval Reserve.

Harbour Department. (Assistant-Secretary, Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, C.B.) This was originally a subdivision of the Marine Department, but now exists separately. It has charge of the foreshores belonging to the Crown, and sees that no injury is done to navigable harbours and channels; it manages the harbours at Holyhead and Ramsgate, shares

with the Finance and General Department the control of the lighthouse funds of the Trinity House, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, and the Commissioners of Irish Lights, and manages all Colonial lighthouses in the hands of the home Government. It deals with questions affecting wreck and salvage, foreign lighthouses, pilotage, and navigation. It considers applications for loans of public money for shipping purposes, makes provisional orders under the General Pier and Harbour and Pilotage Acts, examines and reports upon private Bills affecting tidal waters, and gives notice to British shipping of all foreign quarantine regulations. Since '96 it has dealt with applications for electric lighting provisional orders, and licences authorising the supply of electrical energy under the provisions of the Electric Lighting Acts, '82-90. It grants provisional orders authorising gas and water undertakings, controls matters connected with the Metropolitan Gas Companies and prepares returns relating to gas companies.

Finance and General Department. (Assistant-Secretary, Sir T. W. P. Blomefield, Bart., C.B.) This Department was established in '51, and prepares the annual estimates for Parliament, manages the General Lighthouse Fund and the Ramsgate Harbour Fund, deals with variations of light dues, and controls the expenditure of the various lighthouse authorities. The accounts of the whole Board of Trade establishment and its subordinate offices are kept and examined, and prepared for the Exchequer and Audit Office by this Department. It also deals with the Merchant Seaman's Fund, pensions to merchant seamen from Greenwich Hospital Fund, seamen's savings banks, the transmission of seamen's wages both at home and abroad, the issue and payment of seamen's money orders, the wages and effects of deceased seamen, and the relief of distressed seamen. It receives, examines, and presents to Parliament the accounts of life assurance companies, and to it have been assigned the arrangements necessary for the receipt and payment of moneys in connection with the Bankruptcy Estates Account, under the Bankruptcy Act, '83, and the Companies (Winding-Up) Act, '90. It also performs various duties under the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, Merchandise Marks, and Art Unions Acts. Under this department are the Patent Office (Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B.).

Trade Protection Societies of the United Kingdom, Association of. Established in 1848 to protect and develop the trade of the country, to promote Parliamentary measures, and to aid the interests of the commercial community, and oppose measures injuriously affecting these interests. There are 102 affiliated societies directly representing over 50,000 manufacturers, merchants, and traders in the United Kingdom. The Association is managed by a Committee elected by the Societies, which also are mutual and managed by committees elected by the members. The Association communicates directly with Government departments upon all matters affecting trade. An annual meeting is held in London. President, George M. Chamberlin, J.P.; Sec., J. H. Hadwen. Offices, 16, Berners Street, London, W.

TRADE REVIEW OF 1905.

Interesting as are many of the special trade features of the year, it is of more importance and value to many to trace the broad developments of our commerce, to know where it is transacted and of what it mainly consists, and to gain some indications as to its trend. By way, therefore, of preface to the more detailed examination of trade movements given subsequently, the following tables are specially constructed to show, over a term of years, what proportion of our imports and exports are derived from foreign countries, and what from British possessions.

Sources of British Imports.

Over a period of fourteen years our imports have been as follows:—

| Imports from | 1890. | 1897. | 1904. |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | (£1000) | (£1000) | (£1000) |
| Russia | 23,751 | 22,284 | 31,403 |
| Scandinavia (including Denmark) | 18,308 | 25,803 | 31,453 |
| Germany | 26,073 | 26,189 | 33,944 |
| Holland | 25,901 | 28,971 | 34,690 |
| Belgium | 17,384 | 20,886 | 27,536 |
| France | 44,828 | 53,347 | 51,107 |
| United States | 97,283 | 113,042 | 119,228 |
| South and Central America | 15,898 | 16,911 | 39,783 |
| Other countries | 55,105 | 49,465 | 61,876 |
| Total foreign | 324,531 | 356,898 | 431,020 |
| British India | 32,669 | 24,813 | 36,473 |
| Straits Settlements and Ceylon | 8,599 | 8,331 | 10,419 |
| South Africa | 6,096 | 4,955 | 5,457 |
| Australia | 20,992 | 22,746 | 23,569 |
| New Zealand | 8,347 | 8,607 | 12,741 |
| N. American Colonies | 12,444 | 19,539 | 23,138 |
| Other possessions | 7,014 | 7,140 | 8,221 |
| Total colonial | 96,161 | 94,131 | 120,018 |
| Grand Total | 420,692 | 451,029 | 551,038 |

Roughly, four-fifths of our imports come from foreign countries, but the quantities arriving from different sources vary greatly from year to year. As will be seen from a later table, our imports consist mainly of food-stuffs and raw material, and, as regards the former especially, the figures are governed by good or bad production of crops, etc., owing largely to climatic conditions. With every allowance for this consideration, however, certain broad and interesting deductions may be made from the table.

It will be seen that among foreign countries the United States easily ranks first in every case, and this is the more significant as regards 1904 from the fact that its crops in that year were relatively poor. The second place may be assigned to Germany, Holland and Belgium, which for trade purposes practically form a unit, as most of the productions of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland are shipped through Dutch and Belgian ports. Perhaps, however,

the most significant figures in the table as regards foreign countries are those relating to South and Central America, our imports from that source having considerably more than doubled in fourteen years. South America is indeed more and more becoming one of the world's greatest granaries, owing to the rapid opening up to agriculture of large and fertile regions.

Of imports from British possessions nearly a third come from India, where a somewhat similar agricultural development to that noted in South America is in progress, though interrupted at times, as in 1897, by drought and famine. Drought has also retarded trade progress in Australia, but New Zealand has recently gone steadily ahead; and remarkable growth is shown by Canada, as a consequence of the opening out of large and rich wheat districts in the North-West.

Destination of British Exports.

As our exports consist mainly of manufactures, they are less liable than the imports to fluctuations of a temporary and accidental character, though they are of course affected to some extent by good and bad harvests.

In the fourteen years covered by the table the proportion of our total exports taken by British possessions was increased very considerably, and now consists of nearly 33 per cent. The improvement is particularly marked in the case of India, which has lately been going ahead rather rapidly from an economic point of view. Australia, on the other hand, owing to impoverishment from drought, takes less from us than formerly, though the demand is now again increasing. South Africa and Canada both show decided improvement.

| Exports to | 1890. | 1897. | 1904. |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | (£1000) | (£1000) | (£1000) |
| Russia | 8,846 | 11,868 | 15,285 |
| Scandinavia (including Denmark) | 7,822 | 11,024 | 12,883 |
| Germany | 39,516 | 32,013 | 36,428 |
| Holland | 16,446 | 13,260 | 12,910 |
| Belgium | 13,595 | 12,783 | 13,474 |
| France | 24,711 | 19,518 | 21,702 |
| United States | 46,340 | 37,934 | 39,272 |
| China and Japan | 9,586 | 11,158 | 13,943 |
| Central and South America | 27,578 | 20,934 | 32,081 |
| Other countries | 48,290 | 36,620 | 52,255 |
| Total foreign | 233,730 | 207,123 | 250,232 |
| British India | 35,230 | 28,010 | 41,515 |
| Straits Settlements and Ceylon | 3,989 | 3,610 | 4,649 |
| Australasia | 25,456 | 19,179 | 19,841 |
| South Africa | 9,803 | 14,387 | 19,051 |
| N. American Colonies | 8,273 | 6,465 | 12,805 |
| Other possessions | 11,771 | 15,400 | 22,889 |
| Total colonial | 94,522 | 87,051 | 120,783 |
| Grand total | 328,252 | 294,174 | 371,015 |

Percentages of Imports and Exports from and to Various Countries.

As a supplement to the above tables we show below how the percentages of imports and exports from the various countries have varied during the somewhat lengthened period of two years. The figures are as follows:—

Percentages of Imports from Various Countries.

| Imports from | 1892. | 1904. |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Russia | 3'6 | 5'7 |
| Scandinavia (including Denmark) | 4'7 | 5'7 |
| Germany | 6'1 | 6'2 |
| Holland | 6'8 | 6'3 |
| Belgium | 4'0 | 5'0 |
| France | 10'3 | 9'3 |
| United States | 25'5 | 21'7 |
| Central and South America | 3'8 | 7'2 |
| Other countries | 12'2 | 11'3 |
| Total foreign | 77'0 | 78'4 |
| British India | 7'2 | 6'6 |
| Straits Settlements and Ceylon | 2'2 | 1'9 |
| South Africa | 1'2 | 0'9 |
| Australia | 5'4 | 4'3 |
| New Zealand | 1'8 | 2'3 |
| Canada | 3'3 | 4'2 |
| Other possessions | 1'9 | 1'4 |
| Grand total | 100'0 | 100'0 |

Percentages of Exports to Various Countries.

| Exports to | 1892. | 1904. |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Russia | 3'0 | 4'1 |
| Scandinavia | 3'2 | 3'5 |
| Germany | 10'2 | 9'8 |
| Holland | 5'3 | 3'4 |
| Belgium | 4'4 | 3'6 |
| France | 7'3 | 5'9 |
| United States | 13'9 | 10'6 |
| China and Japan | 3'1 | 3'8 |
| Central and South America | 8'3 | 8'7 |
| Other countries | 13'3 | 14'2 |
| Total foreign | 72'0 | 67'6 |
| British India | 9'9 | 11'2 |
| Straits Settlements and Ceylon | 1'2 | 1'3 |
| Australasia | 6'0 | 5'4 |
| South Africa | 3'0 | 5'0 |
| Canada | 2'7 | 3'5 |
| Other possessions | 5'2 | 6'0 |
| Grand total | 100'0 | 100'0 |

Sources of the Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom.

In order to render these general statistics as comprehensive as possible, we give two further tables in which imports and exports are classified into categories:—

Imports from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

| | 1900 £1000. | 1902 £1000. | 1904 £1000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Food-stuffs, etc. | | | |
| From foreign countries | 177,592 | 181,954 | 174,957 |
| From British possessions | 42,378 | 43,350 | 56,445 |
| Total | 219,970 | 224,404 | 231,402 |
| Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured. | | | |
| From foreign countries | 121,020 | 119,634 | 133,751 |
| From British possessions | 51,145 | 49,413 | 48,462 |
| Total | 172,165 | 169,047 | 182,213 |
| Articles wholly or partly manufactured. | | | |
| From foreign countries | 112,664 | 118,832 | 120,591 |
| From British possessions | 15,611 | 13,648 | 14,578 |
| Total | 128,275 | 132,480 | 135,169 |
| Miscellaneous. | | | |
| From foreign countries | 2,159 | 1,956 | 1,721 |
| From British possessions | 506 | 505 | 534 |
| Total | 2,665 | 2,461 | 2,255 |
| Summary. | | | |
| From foreign countries | 413,435 | 421,475 | 431,020 |
| From British possessions | 109,640 | 106,916 | 120,019 |
| Grand Total | 523,075 | 528,391 | 551,039 |

By far the largest category of imports consists of food-stuffs. The supply of these from foreign countries does not, in the aggregate, vary greatly; while the changes as regards British possessions are mainly occasioned by whether harvests in India and Australia (particularly the former) are good or bad.

As regards raw materials, the most noticeable feature is the considerable increase in the imports from foreign countries in 1904. This was chiefly due to the high price of cotton, a staple still practically entirely derived from countries outside the British Dominions.

In other categories the changes are unimportant and mainly accidental in character.

Exports of Home Products to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

| | 1900 £1000. | 1902 £1000. | 1904 £1000. |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Food-stuffs, etc. | | | |
| To foreign countries | 6,833 | 8,013 | 8,782 |
| To British possessions | 7,391 | 9,105 | 8,145 |
| Total . | 14,224 | 17,118 | 16,927 |
| Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured. | | | |
| To foreign countries | 40,874 | 31,415 | 32,237 |
| To British possessions | 3,609 | 3,183 | 3,442 |
| Total . | 44,483 | 34,598 | 35,679 |
| Articles wholly or mainly manufactured. | | | |
| To foreign countries | 146,858 | 132,499 | 145,448 |
| To British possessions | 81,948 | 95,038 | 98,377 |
| Total . | 228,806 | 227,537 | 243,825 |
| Miscellaneous. | | | |
| To foreign countries | 2,192 | 2,405 | 2,306 |
| To British possessions | 1,487 | 1,766 | 1,973 |
| Total . | 3,679 | 4,171 | 4,279 |
| Summary. | | | |
| To foreign countries | 196,757 | 174,332 | 188,773 |
| To British possessions | 94,435 | 109,092 | 111,937 |
| Grand Total . | 291,192 | 283,424 | 300,710 |

Our exports of food-stuffs are quite unimportant. Those of raw materials consist mainly of coal, for which the Colonial demand is, by reason of distance and cost of carriage, comparatively small.

Manufactures constitute quite four-fifths of the total exports, and are therefore the category most deserving of attention. Shipments to foreign countries are at best only stationary, but those to British possessions show decided and very satisfactory growth. At the present rate of progress it will not be many years before they closely approximate to one-half of the total.

TRADE MOVEMENTS, 1905.

The improved tendency in our foreign trade during the latter part of 1904 has been maintained and increased throughout 1905. In every month of the year the exports have been larger than during the corresponding period in 1904, and in some cases considerably larger. This indicates, among other things, that the outflow of British capital, checked for some time by the cost of the South African war, and by lavish expenditure at home, has been resumed. To mention only one instance of this, South American railways have been greatly extended as the result of economic prosperity, and chiefly by means of funds provided in this country and expended here on the purchase of

various kinds of railway material. Hence the increase in the volume of our exports is a welcome sign in more ways than one.

The official figures for the first ten months of the past three years are as follows:—

| Month. | Exports (Home Products only). | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1903 (£1000.) | 1904 (£1000.) | 1905 (£1000.) |
| January | 24,904 | 24,083 | 24,990 |
| February | 22,775 | 23,895 | 25,209 |
| March | 25,108 | 24,252 | 28,071 |
| April | 23,136 | 23,485 | 24,138 |
| May | 24,327 | 24,332 | 27,253 |
| June | 22,272 | 24,070 | 25,985 |
| July | 25,876 | 24,784 | 27,821 |
| August | 25,665 | 26,360 | 29,518 |
| September | 23,316 | 25,929 | 29,350 |
| October | 25,861 | 25,444 | 29,367 |
| Totals (10 months) | 243,240 | 246,632 | 271,763 |

The record of our imports is equally satisfactory. There has been a decided gain in food-stuffs, which is evidence that the purchasing power of the community is growing, and a very large increase in the imports of raw material, which is all the more significant in view of the lower price ruling for that important staple, cotton. Measured in value, our takings of this commodity during the first nine months of 1905 only rose from £31,000,000 sterling to under £33,000,000; but the quantity increased from 9,000,000 cwt. to 13,000,000. There was a great increase also in the importation of wool and most of the other important raw materials.

Monthly details are as follows:—

| Month. | Imports. | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1903 (£1000.) | 1904 (£1000.) | 1905 (£1000.) |
| January | 46,227 | 46,132 | 47,766 |
| February | 40,561 | 44,111 | 42,845 |
| March | 46,915 | 48,692 | 48,983 |
| April | 43,802 | 45,182 | 43,283 |
| May | 41,915 | 44,780 | 46,833 |
| June | 41,296 | 43,197 | 43,557 |
| July | 45,653 | 49,957 | 44,742 |
| August | 42,761 | 42,440 | 46,863 |
| September | 45,451 | 43,974 | 45,733 |
| October | 47,758 | 49,518 | 48,676 |
| Totals (10 months) | 441,905 | 447,875 | 459,064 |

Coal.

The home demand for coal somewhat improved as regards manufacturing descriptions, though at a rate considered in the trade as disappointingly slow. House coal was not at any time in very active request, and prices were throughout at a low level. The depression of course favoured a reduction in wages. The colliers in South Wales were obliged to submit in May to a decline of 5 per cent., and discussions are now proceeding as to reductions on other coal-fields.

Exports continue to increase, in spite of the maintenance of the duty. Germany, Italy, and

France are by far our best customers, together taking more than a third of our total shipments, which for the first nine months of the last three years were as follows :

| First nine months. | Exported. Tons. | Shipped for the use of steamers. Tons. |
|--------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1903 . . . | 34,768,110 | 12,377,704 |
| 1904 . . . | 36,050,140 | 12,837,333 |
| 1905 . . . | 36,679,755 | 13,071,367 |

This growth in the exports has a dangerous aspect, as the more we send abroad the sooner will the time be reached when our industrial supremacy will end. At the same time any arbitrary interference with the foreign trade in coal would be unwise. It has to be remembered, first, that the cost of coal to the home manufacturer is lessened because of the large exports, which enable production to be on a cheaper scale; and, secondly, that the bulk of the shipments from this country is for the use of the world's mercantile marine, and is carried as ballast on an outward voyage, thus enabling British shipowners to charge lower homeward rates, and so outdistance foreign competitors.

Copper.

The course of the copper market in 1905 was on the whole in an upward direction. It was, as in former recent years, practically controlled by that large combination, the **American Copper Co.**; but it became increasingly evident, as the year went on, that the fear of large secret supplies had small foundations, in spite of renewed rumours to that effect on the part of energetic "bears." The market was considerably helped by greater shipbuilding activity, by a revival in the electrical industries, and by better trade generally. Hence prices were, with fluctuations, maintained at a high level. The lowest price touched by **G.M.B.** was £65, and a sharp advance occurred in the early autumn, raising the quotation to £76 in November. Imports into Europe were restricted, and the visible supply was at a relatively low level. The present prospect is for steadiness, as the demand is increasing, and no very large increase in the supply is probable in the near future.

The imports of raw copper into Great Britain increased very considerably in 1905, but those of unwrought and partly wrought showed a decline.

Cotton.

The course of the cotton industry in 1905 was in marked contrast to that of 1904. In 1904 scarcity of supplies caused an abnormally high range of prices and great depression, a great deal of short time being run in the early part of the year. In 1905 the normal relations between supply and demand were resumed, there was great activity throughout, and the condition of the industry left but little to be desired. The **American cotton** crop for 1904-5 proved to be in excess of anticipations, exceeding 13,500,000 bales—by far the largest total ever realised. The consumptive demand was, however, so large as to cause a steady advance in prices. Middling Upland, which was quoted at 4^{28d}. in the middle of December 1904, rose to 6^{09d}.

in July, though thereafter there was some reaction.

As regards the new crop, it was not regarded as likely to be so large as its predecessor, but there seemed little doubt that it would be adequate to maintain the industry in a fair state of prosperity.

Under the greatly improved conditions prevailing during the year cotton exports of all descriptions increased very considerably. Shipments of cotton yarn and twist rose from 131,104,200 lb. during the first ten months of 1904 to 168,250,900 lb. during the corresponding period of 1905. Our best customer is Germany, which nominally bought rather less, but, if account is taken of deliveries through Holland and Belgium, was really a larger purchaser. More than a third of our exports of yarn and twist go to those three countries, **British India**, another very good customer, bought much more freely; and the record as regards nearly every country is a very favourable one.

In cotton piece goods the exports showed an improvement of about 13 per cent., the total for the first ten months of 1905 being 5,112,879,500 yards, as against 4,557,081,900 yards for the same period in 1904. For these goods India is one of our most important customers, and its takings were greatly increased. Shipments to China nearly doubled, while those to Japan were more than quadrupled, no doubt largely because the continuance of the war for the greater part of the year imposed a severe check on home production. The Continental demand was a good one; but, taken as a whole, the requirements of South America showed a decline. In all other directions considerable growth was shown.

Cotton hosiery and sewing thread were both bought less freely than in 1904.

Flax and Linen.

A fairly satisfactory year was experienced in the linen trade. The discrepancy between the cost of raw material and the prices ruling for manufactured goods, which has recently been such a drawback to the industry, was mitigated by a lower range of flax prices during the year. Exports of linen yarn in 1905 were slightly smaller than in the previous year, but the decline was mainly in the miscellaneous shipments. Linen piece goods show considerable improvement, the total for the first ten months of 1905 being 150,003,900 yds. as compared with 132,405,300 yds. in the corresponding period of 1904. More than half the export trade is done with the United States, which gradually increased its takings. A feature of the year's trade was a great expansion in the demand for sail-cloth, due largely to the requirements of both Russia and Japan in connection with the war.

Jute.

Prices for jute showed a somewhat irregular tendency during the past year, and the Scotch industry found the competition of the Indian mills increasingly serious. The export trade was not very flourishing, and would have been less so but for the special demand created by the war. Shipments of jute yarn slightly declined, and those of piece goods suffered material diminution, the total for the first ten months of 1905 being 139,531,700 yds., as against 164,814,700 yds. for the corresponding period of 1904. More than half our exports go to the United States, whose requirements showed a considerable

decline, while deliveries to Germany and South America also shrank, and those to Canada were smaller than for some years past.

Iron and Steel.

There were two distinct stages in the course of the iron and steel industry in 1905. During the first eight months of the year progress, though distinct, was slow, owing to two causes—the continuance of the war between Russia and Japan, and the fear that the American output, clearly a very large one, would be in excess of the demand in the United States, and that consequently large exports might take place from that country. By September, however, the war was over, and it became evident that the general trade activity in the United States would enable the production of that country to be fully absorbed. Indeed, it appears that orders are now being booked there for delivery well into 1906. An immediate and almost startling improvement at once set in, which caused prices to advance very rapidly. In little over a month West Cumberland warrants rose from 53s. to 70s. per ton, and Middlesbro' warrants from 48s. to 53s. per ton. This led to a sharp advance in manufactured iron and steel. Scotch steel-makers raised their price 20s. per ton in a fortnight, a most significant and unusual step; galvanised sheets rose from 20s. to 25s. per ton, and Midland iron-masters raised rates at the October quarterly meetings. There seems every prospect of activity continuing for a good while to come. Not only is the world at large prosperous, but the long depression has greatly reduced supplies in consumers' hands, while at the same time British makers have been devoting continuous attention to extending and modernising plant. Hence they are probably in a better position than ever before to deal with a large demand.

Pig-iron shipments abroad increased, while imports (mainly from Sweden) show a decided decline. A significant fact is that exports to the United States are more than three times as large as in 1904. Our deliveries of railroad iron abroad were considerably larger than in 1904, though still below the level of 1903. Galvanised sheets and tin-plates show a very great improvement as compared with either of the two previous years. All classes of machinery were exported to a much larger extent.

Sugar.

In 1904 a very considerable advance was recorded in the price of sugar, which in twelve months had risen nearly 60 per cent. A great diminution in the output of European beetroot sugar was admittedly the approximate cause of this, though how far that decrease was likely to be permanent was a vexed question a year ago. As a matter of fact, the latest estimates of the 1905-6 crop show that quite a normal level has again been reached, and that there will be no deficiency in quantity, whatever the result in quality. This will be seen from the following figures, which record for several years the

World's Production of Sugar.

| Year ending Sept. 1st. | Europe. tons. | Elsewhere. tons. | Total. tons. |
|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1902 | 6,720,000 | 4,244,000 | 10,964,000 |
| 1903 | 5,570,000 | 4,342,000 | 9,912,000 |
| 1904 | 5,852,000 | 4,551,000 | 10,403,000 |
| 1905 | 4,685,000 | 4,782,000 | 9,732,000 |
| 1906 | 5,890,000 | — | — |

Consumption was very considerably reduced as the result of high prices, so that it is not surprising that quotations should have fallen very considerably in value lately. The highest point was reached in Jan. 1905, when the price of 88 per cent. beetroot touched 16s. 3½d. per cwt., or nearly double what it was fifteen months earlier. Thereafter there was a steady decline, until in October the quotation fell to 8s. 7½d., or nearly its old level. There are those who prophesy a further advance, on the statistical position, as, in spite of reduced consumption, visible supplies are unusually low. In Oct. 1905 they amount to only 1,230,000 tons, as against 1,436,000 in the same months of 1904, and 1,867,000 in 1903, a year previously. All that can safely be said is that the position is full of uncertainty, and that the real effects of the Sugar Convention are not yet clearly demonstrated.

Under such conditions as we have explained, it is not surprising that the imports into the United Kingdom of both refined and unrefined sugar again show a decline. Particulars for the last five years are as follows:—

Imports of Sugar.

| 1st ten months. | Refined. cwt. | Unrefined. cwt. | Total. cwt. |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1901 .. | 16,380,465 | 10,554,132 | 26,934,777 |
| 1902 .. | 15,675,429 | 11,146,689 | 26,822,118 |
| 1903 .. | 16,197,690 | 10,490,532 | 26,688,222 |
| 1904 .. | 14,291,745 | 12,038,464 | 26,330,209 |
| 1905 .. | 11,639,512 | 11,195,999 | 22,835,511 |

Our exports of confectionery, jam, etc., of which sugar forms an important component, show some improvement, probably because the supply of fruit was both large and plentiful.

Exports of Confectionery, Jam, etc.

| Year | cwt. | £ |
|------------------|---------|---------|
| 1900 | 276,248 | 606,867 |
| 1901 | 309,251 | 749,572 |
| 1902 | 335,228 | 845,819 |
| 1903 | 319,931 | 802,879 |
| 1904 | 314,780 | 811,877 |
| 1905 (10 months) | 279,775 | 730,619 |

Tea.

During the early part of 1905 tea prices remained at a low level, though a gradual improvement took place, especially after it was known in April that the extra duty of 2d. per lb. imposed by the Budget of 1904 would be removed from July 1st. After that date prices showed a decided improvement, as it became increasingly apparent that a shortage was to be expected in the Indian crop. The Indian position is sufficiently interesting to call for detailed comment. According to Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, the areas under cultivation and the production during the past four years have been as follows:—

| | Area. Acres | Production. lbs. |
|------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1901 | 525,397 | 191,302,773 |
| 1902 | 525,252 | 188,409,261 |
| 1903 | 520,611 | 209,041,888 |
| 1904 | 524,527 | 222,203,661 |

While the area in 1904 showed a decided decrease, the production was unusually large. This meant that the quantity of immature plants was at a minimum, and statistics indicated that the production in 1905 would be a

good deal smaller than usual. Only 74,000,000 lb. had been despatched from Calcutta up to the end of Sept. 1905, as against nearly 84,000,000 to the same time in 1904. As at the same time consumption in this country is increasing owing to the reduction in the duty, a higher range of prices is probable in the near future. On the other hand, it is to be noted that, mainly owing to the effect of the war on the Russian demand, the exports of Indian and Ceylon tea to countries other than the United Kingdom showed a slight decline in 1905, for the first time for some years, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Exports of Indian and Ceylon Tea to countries other than the United Kingdom.

| First six months | lb. |
|------------------|------------|
| 1902 | 38,909,000 |
| 1903 | 44,167,000 |
| 1904 | 54,260,000 |
| 1905 | 53,604,000 |

As regards consumption in this country, the following table shows its movement over a long period of years, China tea, it will be observed, which was formerly almost exclusively drunk here, has now sunk to insignificant proportions, and India supplies considerably more than half our total requirements.

Tea entered for Home Consumption.

| Yr. | China 1000 lbs. | India 1000 lbs. | Ceylon 1000 lbs. | Total 1000 lbs. |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| '59 | 76,304 | None | None. | 76,304 |
| '69 | 101,080 | 10,716 | None. | 111,796 |
| '77 | 132,263 | 27,852 | None. | 151,115 |
| '85 | 113,514 | 65,678 | 3,217 | 182,409 |
| '93 | 32,060 | 108,144 | 64,218 | 204,422 |
| '99 | 16,678 | 134,019 | 85,138 | 242,561 |
| '02 | 11,531 | 148,728 | 85,541 | 254,440 |
| '03 | 14,956 | 150,781 | 78,493 | 255,356 |
| '04 | 11,042 | 155,104 | 79,399 | 256,510 |
| '05* | 5,557 | 123,452 | 74,759 | 214,132 |

* 10 months only.

Wool.

The course of the London wool sales in 1905 was decidedly in an upward direction. Imports into the United Kingdom were much smaller than usual, and as the demand both from the Continent and America was active, and as stocks of all kinds have lately been greatly reduced, the supply throughout the year was decidedly smaller than the demand. There is not much prospect of decided augmentation from other sources, and the prospect is that prices will remain high.

Imports into the United Kingdom.

| | Colonial. Bales. | Foreign. Bales. | Total. Bales. |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1884 .. | 1,285,641 | 318,998 | 1,604,639 |
| 1888 .. | 1,534,343 | 468,617 | 2,002,960 |
| 1892 .. | 1,765,904 | 505,638 | 2,271,542 |
| 1896 .. | 1,674,878 | 402,181 | 2,077,059 |
| 1898 .. | 1,556,388 | 526,596 | 2,082,984 |
| 1900 .. | 1,223,733 | 459,706 | 1,683,439 |
| 1901 .. | 1,598,986 | 445,890 | 2,044,876 |
| 1902 .. | 1,443,981 | 483,900 | 1,927,881 |
| 1903 .. | 1,312,588 | 506,081 | 1,818,669 |
| 1904 .. | 1,194,482 | 527,182 | 1,721,664 |

Woollens and Worsteds.

Purchasing power in 1905 showed a slow but steady tendency to increase both at home and abroad, though it was checked by the high price of the raw material, which not only caused purchases to be made on a hand-to-mouth scale, but rendered business somewhat unremunerative to manufacturers.

The yarn trade was unsatisfactory. Our exports of woollen yarns are nowadays too unimportant to merit detailed examination, but shipments of worsted yarn again showed considerable shrinkage, the total for the first ten months of 1905 being 39,352,100 lb., as against 43,632,600 lb. for the corresponding period of 1904. Germany takes nearly three-fourths of our total exports, and proved a decidedly poorer customer, while the requirements of nearly all other large purchasing countries were less. Shipments of alpaca and mohair yarns, on the other hand, showed considerable improvement.

The export of woollen piece goods showed considerable improvement in 1905, which is the more satisfactory as a similar improvement occurred in 1904. Our shipments for the first ten months of the last three years were as follows:—

| 1st ten months. | Yards. |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1903 | 42,195,300 |
| 1904 | 54,543,100 |
| 1905 | 59,911,100 |

China, our largest customer, nearly doubled her takings in 1905, and shipments to Japan increased more than threefold. Canada, the second largest customer, showed only slight improvement.

In worsted piece goods the improvement was much less marked, the total exports during the first ten months of the year being 88,403,500 yards, as against 86,090,400 yards during the same portion of 1904. There was a very decided gain as regards the United States, but France, China, and South America proved poorer customers.

The demand for flannels fell off, and so did the carpet trade. In the latter Canada is now our best customer, but its requirements are gradually diminishing. The export of blankets, artificially increased in 1904, owing to the war demand, declined considerably, but it was still much larger than in 1903.

TRAMWAYS.

The following details were given in the returns annually issued by the Board of Trade (Railway Department) as to the Street and Road Tramways and Light Railways of the United Kingdom. The returns are now made up to Dec. 31st, 1903, in respect of Companies, and to March 31st, 1904, in respect of Local Authorities.

In 1904 there were 162 undertakings belonging to Local Authorities, with 1147 miles of line open for traffic, and 150 to other than local authorities, with 692 miles open for traffic. The capital expended on the former was £28,060,524, and on the latter £18,390,920.

The growth of tramways since 1878 has been very large. Comparing 1878 and 1904, the length of line has risen from 269 to 1840 miles; the capital expenditure from £4,207,350 to £46,451,444; the number of passengers carried from 146 to 1799 millions; and the net receipts from £230,956 to £2,912,110.

The following are the latest figures for the year 1903-4.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Authorised Capital . . . | £74,677,790 |
| Paid-up Capital . . . | £45,073,002 |
| Capital expended . . . | £46,451,444 |
| Miles open . . . | 1840 |
| Electric Traction . . . | 1462 |
| Horse . . . | 235 |
| Steam, Cable, etc. . . | 142 |
| Horses employed . . . | 15,355 |
| Loco Engines . . . | 249 |
| Cars running, electric . . . | 7,132 |
| " " non-electric . . . | 2,336 |
| Gross Receipts . . . | £8,604,884 |
| Working expenses . . . | £5,692,774 |
| Net Receipts . . . | £2,912,110 |
| Appropriated to Interest or Dividend . . . | £1,239,121 |
| Debt Repayment or Sinking Fund . . . | £481,766 |
| Relief of Rates . . . | £207,087 |
| Passengers carried . . . | 1,799,342,673 |
| Electrical Energy (B.T. Units) . . . | 211,112,476 |

The Return included the following interesting comparison :—

| | 1903-4. Electric Period. | 1898. Steam Period. | 1879. Horse Period. |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Capital expenditure per mile of single track open :— | | | |
| Lines and works . . . | £11,780 | £7,770 | £7,840 |
| All Items . . . | £16,018 | £10,469 | £9,877 |
| Percentage of net receipts to capital outlay . . . | 6'27 | 6'38 | 3'97 |
| Percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts . . . | 66'15 | 76'93 | 83'81 |
| Passengers carried per mile of route open . . . | 977,951 | 806,703 | 469,641 |
| Passengers carried per car mile . . . | 9'23 | 9'48 | 7'77 |
| Average fare per passenger . . . | 1'11d. | 1'23d. | 1'84d. |
| Amount paid in relief of rates out of profits of local authorities' undertakings . . . | £207,087 | (Not given) | (Not applicable) |

TREASURY.

The Lord High Treasurer, who, when existing, is the third great officer of State, had of old the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown, the nomination of all escheaters, and the disposal of all plans and ways relating to the revenue; and power to let leases of Crown lands. This definition of his powers and duties still holds good, to a great extent, in regard to the Treasury Board; although the management of the Crown lands has long since passed into the hands of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The Treasury has control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue (see p. 156), and exercises a general supervision and control over

all the public departments, and no increase of salaries or additions to or material changes in the civil establishments can be made without its authority. All exceptional cases in matters of revenue are referred to it, and it settles all questions regarding the amount of compensations, allowances, and pensions to be awarded in exceptional cases. It audits the civil list, and is the accounting department to the House of Commons for a number of Civil Service Votes, including those for rates on Government property, secret service, criminal prosecutions, revising barristers, learned societies, suppression of the slave trade, subsidies to telegraph companies, and for temporary commissions.

Since the days of George I. the powers and duties of the office of the Lord High Treasurer have been invariably executed by Commissioners, consisting of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three Lords Commissioners, who are usually designated Junior Lords. The First Lord, if he fill that office only, has no share in the management of the department; but some minor duties, such as recommending for Civil List Pensions, appertain to his position. A number of appointments are in his gift, and he is an *ex-officio* trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum. For nearly eighty years prior to '85 the office of First Lord was invariably held by the Prime Minister of the day. The departmental duties of the three junior lords are almost nominal. The Patronage Secretary to the Treasury is principal Government whip (see p. 361). The commissioners forming the Treasury Board seldom if ever meet; and in fact the real work of the department is performed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is its effective head, aided in matters of detail by the Financial Secretary, and the Permanent Secretaries, Sir Edward Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O., and Sir George Murray, K.C.B., I.S.O.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees that the estimates sent in by the spending departments are framed with due regard to economy, is made acquainted with the views of the revenue departments regarding probable receipts, and then prepares and introduces his Budget. Appointments in the National Debt Office are in his gift, and not only questions affecting public revenue and expenditure, but the National Debt, and the best methods of reducing it, and the advances made by the National Debt Commissioners for local loans, are all matters within his special cognisance. He is master of the Mint, and he presides at the nomination of sheriffs. Like the First Lord of the Treasury, he is provided with an official residence at Downing Street. In connection with the Treasury there is a Parliamentary Counsel who drafts Government Bills, and a Solicitor who acts for the Government in certain legal prosecutions, and is the Crown's nominee when His Majesty becomes entitled to the personal estate of an intestate, and administration is granted by the court; and who is also King's Proctor for Divorce Interventions and Director of Public Prosecutions.

Tree, Herbert Beerbohm, the actor, is the son of a grain merchant named Beerbohm, and was b. in London in 1853. Shortly after entering his father's office in '70 he became a member of the Irrational Amateur Dramatic Club, and joined the profession in '77. His first hit was as the timid curate in "The

Private Secretary," at the Prince of Wales's; and immediately after he played the grim spy Macari in "Called Back." Taking the Comedy Theatre ('87), he produced "The Red Lamp"; and in the autumn of the same year took the Haymarket Theatre, where "Captain Swift," "A Man's Shadow," "The Village Priest," "Hamlet," "The Dancing Girl," "Hypatia," Mr. H. A. Jones' "The Tempter" ('93), "A Bunch of Violets," "John-a-Dreams" ('94), "Trilby" ('95), and "Henry IV." ('96) have been notable successes. In April '97 he opened his new theatre, His Majesty's, in the Haymarket. Here he has produced the greatest of his successes: "Julius Cæsar" ('98), "King John" ('99), "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Herod" (1900), "Twelfth Night" (1901), "The Merry Wives of Windsor," with Miss Ellen Terry and Mrs. Kendal in the cast, "Ulysses," "The Eternal City" (1902), "King Richard II.," "The Darling of the Gods" (1903), "The Tempest" (1904), "Much Ado about Nothing," "Business is Business," and "Oliver Twist." His wife, an admirable Greek scholar formerly connected with Queen's College, is a very refined actress.

Trinity House was incorporated in the year 1514, by King Henry VIII. In the present day the Trinity House exists in several capacities: (1) As the General Lighthouse Authority for England and Wales, the Channel Islands, and Gibraltar, it deals with the lighthouses, light-vessels, buoys, beacons, fog-signals, and removal of dangerous wrecks on our shores, exercising control over the local light authorities within their own area, as well as over the other general lighthouse authorities of the kingdom. There are District Stations at Blackwall, Sunderland, Yarmouth, Harwich, Ramsgate, Cowes, Penzance, Milford Haven, Cardiff, Holyhead, and Gibraltar. (2) As the Chief Pilotage Authority of the kingdom it has the management of all matters relating to pilots and pilotage in the London, English Channel, and certain other districts on our coasts. (3) As an Ancient Corporation it possesses estates and almshouses, and awards pensions and bounties to distressed mariners and their widows. (4) As Nautical Advisers two of the Elder Brethren in turn assist the Judges in the Admiralty Division of the High Courts of Justice in determining marine causes tried at law. The Elder Brethren consist of members of the Royal Family and statesmen (eleven in number), retired officers of high rank in the Royal Navy, and commanders in the mercantile marine (13 in number), as shown in the accompanying list:—Master, Vice Adm. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Deputy Master, Capt. Sir George Vyvyan, K.C.M.G.; Elder Brethren, H.M. King Edward VII., Capt. John Fenwick, Admiral Sir F. Leopold M'Cintock, K.C.B., Capt. Arthur Edward Barlow, Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Rear-Admiral Hector B. Stewart, Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, Capt. Adolphus Edmund Bell, Right Hon. Viscount Goschen, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., Capt. A. S. Thomson, C.B., Capt. A. W. Clarke, Capt. Robert Hoare, Capt. H. A. Blake, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Capt. Laurence Hugh Crawford, C.B., Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne, Rear-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., Right Hon. the Earl Spencer, K.G., Capt. Oswald Percival

Marshall. Secretary, Mr. Arthur Owen. Headquarters, Trinity House, Tower Hill, London.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Triple Alliance was concluded in consequence of the occupation in 1881 of Tunis by France (at the suggestion of Prince Bismarck), and the consequent isolation of Italy, who, feeling herself menaced by France, became a party to the then existing alliance for mutual defence between Germany and Austria. That Alliance, which was directed against Russia, whose Eastern policy was held to threaten the balance of power in Europe, was made in 1879 by a treaty arranged within one year after the Berlin Congress by Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy, and confirmed in '80, and Italy joined it in '82. The three allied nations agreed to defend the integrity of their Continental possessions, as then and now existing, against any other or others of the great Powers. In October '87, after a meeting between Bismarck and Crispi at Friedrichsruhe, a still closer alliance in the nature of an offensive and defensive league between the three Powers was concluded. The terms of the treaty have never been officially published, but it has been stated that Italy agreed, under certain contingencies, the most probable of which was a war between France and Germany, to invade South-Western France with 200,000 men. During 1901 M. Henri des Houx professed to give a secret clause of the treaty, according to which Italy bound herself to place two army corps at the disposal of Germany in case of a war with France, sending them into Germany across Austrian territory. In 1902 Count von Bülow, the German Imperial Chancellor, declared that "none of the partners to the Alliance was obliged by the Alliance to maintain its military or naval forces at a prescribed level"; and that the "Alliance did not exclude the possibility of good relations between its partners and other Powers." The Italian Government also gave assurances to France that in no case could Italy become either the instrument or the auxiliary of an aggression against France. One main object of the Alliance was the maintenance of the balance of power in the Mediterranean, an object which undoubtedly had the sympathy of Great Britain, though no formal pledge was entered into by the British Government.

France and Russia in '87 had been for some time on friendly terms, and it was no doubt their *rapprochement* which led to the closer bond which, as has been said above, was in that year effected between the three Powers. In '91 Admiral Gervais took his fleet to Cronstadt, and began the series of visits interchanged between France and Russia which eventually led to the formal acknowledgment of the Dual Alliance, which has since confronted the Triple Alliance in Europe. In June '91 the Triple Alliance was formally renewed, and again in '95 until May 6th, 1903. On June 28th, 1902, the three Powers agreed to prolong the Alliance for a further term. The revelations made by Prince Bismarck in '96 as to the existence of a secret treaty of "benevolent neutrality" between Germany and Russia until '90, when Count Caprivi succeeded Prince Bismarck as Imperial Chancellor, caused much excitement in Austria and Italy, of course, but had no effect on the Alliance. In '96, also, Roumania joined the Triple Alliance, which

guaranteed her territorial integrity and the maintenance of the *status quo* on the Lower Danube.

The *rapprochement* between Italy and France, which had in Dec. 1901 become a complete and friendly understanding in regard to all questions affecting the Mediterranean and Italian interests in Tripoli, was sealed in 1903 by the visit of the King and Queen of Italy to President Loubet and by the conclusion of a treaty of arbitration between the two countries on Dec. 25th, 1903. This *rapprochement*, as Signor Prinetti, then Italian Foreign Minister, admitted in 1902, deprived some of the considerations which had led Italy to enter the Triple Alliance of much of their weight. Similarly, the better feeling that prevailed between France and Great Britain during 1903, and found expression in Royal and Presidential visits, and in 1904 in the Anglo-French Agreement, had its natural result, together with the result of the Russo-Japanese war, in modifying the manner in which the Dual Alliance between France and Russia was regarded.

The Anglo-French *entente* also excited considerable apprehension in Germany, as was plainly shown during 1905, in German policy with regard to Morocco. This matter is dealt with at length under FRANCE (p. 186) and MOROCCO (p. 331). It will be seen that it was stated on high authority that an alliance between France and Great Britain was proposed, and that M. Delcassé resigned on this question. The *entente* between the two countries, however, remained unshaken, and was probably even strengthened, by the action of Germany. The Italian *Perseveranza*, discussing the situation in Oct. 1905, said that, according to the terms of the Triple Alliance, Germany would have the right to invoke the aid of her allies when attacked by any two Powers, even though one of those Powers, England, should not have been contemplated by the original makers of the treaty; that the possibility of England as an enemy would be disastrous to Italy, with her Mediterranean coast utterly at the mercy of the English fleet; and that the unfortunate estrangement of England and Germany justified some preoccupation on the part of Germany's allies. Nevertheless, the duty of Italy was absolutely clear, and admitted of no question or hesitation. It was in her power not to renew the alliance; but, once renewed, she should stand by it at all costs.

Tuberculosis, Royal Commission appointed to report with regard to it: (1) whether the disease in animals and in man is one and the same; (2) whether animals and man can be reciprocally infected with it; (3) under what conditions, if at all, transmission of the disease from animals to man takes place, and what are the circumstances favourable or unfavourable to such transmission. Members: Sir Michael Foster, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.P. (Chairman), German S. Woodhead, Esq., M.D., Sidney H. C. Martin, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., John McFadyean, Esq., M.B., R. W. Boyce, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. An interim report was published in June 1904, stating that the Commissioners had found that tubercle of human origin can give rise in the bovine animal to tuberculosis identical with ordinary bovine tuberculosis; and therefore it would be most unwise to frame or modify legislative measures on the view that human and bovine tubercle bacilli were specifically different from each other.

Secretary: Dr. E. J. Steegmann. **Address:** 5, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W.

TURKEY.

An empire possessing extensive territories in South-Eastern Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa, governed by Sultan Abdul Hamid II. The Asian possessions are Asia Minor, Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia and Syria, and Yemen and the Hedjaz in Arabia. In Africa Tripoli and Bengazi belong to Turkey. Particulars are given below as to some of the more important of these provinces. Turks, Greeks, and Albanians make up 70 per cent. of the population in European Turkey. In Asiatic Turkey there are also large numbers of Turks, about 4,000,000 Arabs, and many Greeks, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, etc. Nominally subject to Turkey are Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Samos, Crete, and Egypt. There are, it is estimated, about 16,000,000 Mahometans and 5,000,000 Christians (of the Roman, Greek, and other Churches) within the empire, besides those of other faiths.

The commands of the Sultan are absolute, unless opposed to the express directions of the Koran, a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental laws of the empire are based. The legislative and executive authority is exercised through the Grand Vizier and the Sheik-ul-Islam, who are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the Ulema or general body of lawyers and theologians, over which the Sheik-ul-Islam, as head of the Church, presides. The Grand Vizier, as head of the temporal government, is assisted by the Medjliss-i-Hass or Cabinet of Ministers, of whom there are 12, including the Grand Vizier and the Sheik-ul-Islam. The 10 other Ministers each take charge of a department, *e.g.*, the Interior, War, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Justice, etc.

The Army.

The Turkish military forces are organised on the territorial system, the whole empire being divided into seven territorial districts. By the recruiting law all Mussulmans are liable to military service. Christians and certain sects pay an exemption tax. The nomad Arabs, although liable to service by law, furnish no recruits, and many Kurds evade service. The conscription therefore falls somewhat heavily on the Osmanlis, or Turks proper.

The men liable to service are divided into—(1) *Nizam*, or regular army, and its reserve; (2) *Redif*, corresponding to Landwehr; and (3) *Mustahfiz*, or Landsturm. There are also 660 *Ilaveh* battalions, mostly skeleton formations, in which men supplementary to the establishments are enrolled. Liability to service until recently commenced at twenty years of age, and lasted for twenty years—*i.e.*, with colours of the *Nizam*, four years; in the Reserve of the *Nizam*, two years; in the *Redif*, four years in first class and four years in second class; and in the *Mustahfiz*, six years. An *Irade* issued in Nov. 1903 increases the total *Nizam* service to nine years and the *Redif* service to nine years, it being estimated that this will add 250,000 men to the army. The Cavalry are set down at 55,300; the Artillery (174 field and 22 mountain batteries) at 54,720—1356 guns; the Engineers at 7400; Infantry, 583,200: total, 700,620. The *Nizam* has 320 battalions, 203 squadrons, and 248 batteries,

and the Redif 374 battalions, 666 supplementary battalions (incomplete), and 48 squadrons. An irregular "Hamidieh" Cavalry has been raised among the Kurds, and has 266 squadrons.

The total war strength is estimated to be: 46,400 officers, 1,531,600 men, 1530 guns, and 109,900 horses. The Ottoman army has been trained and reorganised largely by German officers, and is composed of the best fighting material, as the war with Greece proved.

The Navy.

The Naval departments of the Ministry of Marine are under the control of Vice-Admiral Mehmet Rijaat Pasha, and the Civil under Djelal Pasha. There are 31,000 officers and men in the Navy, and 9000 marines. The officers are divided as follows: 2 admirals, 9 vice-admirals, 16 rear-admirals, 30 captains, 90 commanders, 300 lieutenant-commanders, 250 lieutenants, 200 sub-lieutenants.

The strength in ships built and building on Nov. 30th was:—

| | Built. | Building. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Battleships | — | — |
| Protected cruisers | 3 | 4 |
| Torpedo vessels | 6 | — |
| Torpedo boat destroyers | 4 | — |
| Torpedo boats | 25 | — |
| Submarines | 2 | — |

The four vessels building are the *Fezibahri*, the *Hundavendikiar*, the *Selmieh*, and the *Shadie*, all of which are under construction in Turkey.

Administration, Religion, etc.

For administrative purposes the empire is divided into vilayets or governments, subdivided further into provinces (sanjaks), districts (kazas), sub-districts (nahies), and communities (karies). These are governed by Valis, or Governors-General, with provincial councils, and by subordinate officials. Foreigners living in Turkey are amenable only to their respective Consular tribunals, except in cases where Turkish subjects are concerned, which come before the Turkish courts, or when the case relates to landed property owned by foreigners, when it comes before a Turkish civil court. Mahometanism is the religion of only about half the population in European Turkey, though it is possessed by the great majority of the inhabitants of Turkey in Asia. The Government recognises the ecclesiastical heads of the Roman, Greek, Armenian, Protestant, and other Churches, however. Education is given in nearly 2000 elementary schools attached to the mosques, and is free. There is a university at Constantinople.

Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is largely carried on, but in very primitive fashion, and is greatly hampered by the tithes and taxes levied on agricultural produce, even when exported from one province to another. Tobacco, cereals, cotton, coffee, wine, silk and fruits are the chief productions. The provinces in Asia abound in minerals, coal, borax, manganese, chrome, silver-lead, etc., which, however, are little worked. The United Kingdom sent 38.6% of the imports into Turkey in '98-9, and 33.9% in '99-1900, the figures for Austria and Germany being 21.3% in the former and

21.5% in the latter year, and for France 9.3% and 12.1%. Great Britain took 35.4% of the exports in '99-1900. There are about 3000 miles of railway open. The capital is Constantinople, with a population of about 1,125,000.

Statistics and Diplomatie.

The area of Turkey, without the states nominally subject to it, is estimated at 1,111,741 sq. m.; and the total population at about 25,000,000. The area of Turkey in Europe is 65,350 sq. m., pop. 6,130,000; in Asia Minor, 193,540 sq. m., pop. 9,090,000; Armenia and Khurdistan, 75,000 sq. m., pop. 2,500,000; Mesopotamia, 143,250 sq. m., pop. 1,400,000; Syria, 114,530 sq. m., pop. 2,890,400; in Arabia, 173,700 sq. m., pop. 1,050,000; in Africa, 400 sq. m., pop. 1,000,000. Revenue, about £17,150,000; expenditure, not known. Public debt, 1905, £110,152,000. By June 1905 the unification of the Series Debt, amounting to £69,100,000, was practically completed. Imports, '98-9, £24,201,129, '99-1900, £22,269,580; exports, '98-99, £12,204,945, '99-1900, £14,174,005.

Ministry.—Grand Vizier, Férid Pasha.—President of the Council of State, Said Pasha.—War, Kiza Pasha.—Marine, Djelal Pasha.—Interior, Memdough Pasha.—Justice, Abdur Rahman Pasha.—Finance, Reshad Pasha.—Public Instruction, Hashim Pasha.—Agriculture, Mines and Forests, Selim Pasha Melhamé.—Customs, Nazif Pasha.—Commerce and Public Works, Zihni Pasha.—Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha.—Director of Telegraphs, Hussein Effendi.

Ambassador in London, Musurus Pasha, 189, Queen's Gate, S.W.—Consul-General, Emin Effendi, 29, Mincing Lane, E.C.

British Ambassador at Constantinople, Right Hon. Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.—Sec. of Legation, F. W. Stronge.—Commercial Attaché, E. Weakley.

Judge of Supreme Consular Court, R. B. P. Cator; Assistant Judge, G. B. Piggott.

British Consuls-General, Major L. S. Newmarch (Bagdad), R. D. Hay, C.M.G. (Beirut), and H. A. Cumberbatch, C.M.G. (Smyrna).

British Consuls, H. C. A. Eyres (Constantinople), H. D. Barnham, C.M.G. (Aleppo), F. E. Crow (Basra), Captain A. F. Townshend (Adrianople), G. P. Devey (Jidda), J. Dickson (Jerusalem), H. Z. Longworth (Trebizond).

Ruler.

Abd-ul-Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey, was b. Sept. 22nd, 1842, and was the second son of Sultan Abd-ul-Medjid. He was proclaimed Sultan in succession to his brother Murad V., who was deposed in consequence of his mental incapacity (Aug. 31st, '76), and died on Aug. 29th, 1904. The succession to the throne, according to Turkish custom, vests in the senior male descendant of the house of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Sultan does not marry, but from the inmates of the Harem selects a certain number who are known as Ladies of the Palace, the others occupying positions subordinate to them. All children born in the Harem are held to be of legitimate and equal birth. The eldest son of the Sultan only succeeds when there are no uncles or cousins of greater age than himself. The Sultan has several children, the eldest being Mehmed-Selim Effendi, born Jan. 11th, '70. Under the rule of Abd-ul-Hamid the Ottoman Empire has been dismembered of

some of its fairest regions. The Berlin Treaty, concluded after the disastrous war with Russia in '78, practically deprived the Sultan of Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina in Europe, and of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum in Asia. An attempt to assassinate His Majesty was made on July 21st, 1905, probably by an Armenian revolutionary.

Albania.

Albania is a part of the Turkish Empire in Europe, extending along the Adriatic coast between Montenegro in the north and Greece in the south, and lying opposite the Italian coast. It includes the vilayets of Scutari, Yanina, and Kossovo. There are about 1,500,000 Albanians, divided into the Ghegs who live in the north of Albania, and the Tosks who dwell in the south. They are Mahomedans for the most part. The Sultan's bodyguard is recruited from Albania. Greece and Montenegro are both keenly interested in the future of Albania, and so is Italy for geographical reasons. She has disclaimed any territorial ambitions there, but she would not tolerate the occupation of Albania by any other Power.¹

Armenia.

Armenia, together with Khurdistan, forms a part of the Turkish Empire in Asia. The total area is about 75,000 sq. m., and the population was recently estimated at from 2,500,000 to about 5,000,000. Tradition assigns the cradle of the human race to Armenia. The country contains some mineral wealth, which, however, needs developing. The province is divided into three vilayets or governments—Erzerum, Mamuret ul Aziz, and Diabekr, with the districts of Bitlis and Van. The inhabitants are of the Christian faith, most of them belonging to the Gregorian Church, which greatly resembles the Greek Church in doctrine and ritual. There are many, however, who acknowledge the authority of Rome, though retaining their own distinctive ritual. In '94 terrible atrocities were perpetrated upon the Armenians in the Sasun district. A Pan-Armenian Congress met at Brussels in July 1902, and formed a Permanent International Committee to watch over Armenian interests and promote reform.

British Consul, H. S. Shipley, C.M.G. (resides at Erzerum); Vice-Consul, W. J. Heathcote, Bitlis.

Macedonia.

Macedonia is the country which lies principally in the three vilayets (or provinces) of Salonika, Monastir, and Kossova. It is bounded by Bulgaria on the north and by the Aegean Sea on the south; Albania lies on the west. There are large numbers of Bulgarians and Christians of other nationalities in Macedonia. These differ fiercely amongst themselves, the Bulgarian Exarch being at the head of the Bulgarian Christians, while the Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church is acknowledged by other Christians; and the Turks and Albanians oppress them all in brutal fashion, the authorities helping them as a rule. The real responsibility for the state of affairs in Macedonia, however, rests upon the Powers who have neglected to enforce the execution of Article 23 of the Treaty of Berlin. Under the previous Treaty of San Stefano, Macedonia was included in the principality of Bulgaria;

and though the Treaty of Berlin altered this and left Macedonia to Turkey, it provided that reforms should be carried out in the provinces under the supervision of special commissioners. The Porte pursued its usual policy of evasion, the Powers did not insist, and so matters remained in *statu quo*. The Macedonian Committee at Sofia has long agitated for the introduction into Macedonia and the vilayet of Adrianople of reforms analogous to those given to Crete. A rising took place in the vilayet of Monastir in Sept. 1902, which was followed by terrible atrocities. A scheme of reforms was then drawn up by the Porte, but no attempt was made to carry it out. The Governments of Austria-Hungary and Russia drew up at the close of 1902 a Reform Scheme, which the Sultan accepted and approved, but it was never carried out; and the year 1903 was marked by terrible excesses on the part of the Turkish troops, especially the Bashi-Bazouks, and by fierce and despairing fighting on the part of the revolutionary bands. Ultimately, after a Conference between the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph at Murzsteg, a Joint Note was sent to the Porte insisting on the execution of the Reform Scheme, and demanding the Porte's consent to the introduction of a system of foreign control to ensure its execution. After considerable resistance the Porte assented (Nov. 25th, 1903), reserving the right to discuss details, particularly on the first two points. M. Müller and M. Demerik were then appointed as Civil Agents or Assessors, and Lieut.-General Emilio de Giorgis, of the Italian Army, was appointed to take command of the gendarmerie (Jan. 2nd, 1904). The work of the foreign officers was obstructed by the Turkish Government and officials from the first, and in various parts of the country strife between the villagers and the troops went on continuously. The Balkan Committee declared plainly that on the evidence of the Blue Book (Turkey, No. 4, 1904) dealing with the period up to Aug. 1904, the Reform Scheme had failed to put down misgovernment or to effect any real improvement in the situation. A new system of tithe collection had been introduced in about 30 villages in Monastir, and that was all that had been done. An official statement issued by the Austro-Hungarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Nov. 1904 stated that the general condition of the country had improved, and the peasants were resuming their long-neglected work. The gendarmerie included 23 per cent. of Christians, and had been placed on a stable financial basis.

Early in October 1904, the Macedonian Inner Organisation issued a memorandum on the situation, in which they said they would "continue the struggle in various forms and in greater or lesser degree, according to circumstances, until international military intervention shall *de facto* have superseded Turkish rule, and have created in Macedonia a new order of things, ensuring justice and humane existence."

British Consul-General, R. W. Graves, C.M.G. (Salonika); Consul, J. H. Monahan (Monastir). Balkan Committee in England. President, Mr. James Bryce, M.P.; Secretary, Mr. W. A. Moore. Office, 10, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

Macedonian Relief Fund, exists for the purpose of aiding the sufferers in the devastated provinces. President, The Bishop of London; Secretary, Mr. Oliver Williams. Office, 116, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

History, 1905.

Early in 1905 the British Government put on record its views as to the modifications required in the policy of the Powers with regard to the three vilayets. It urged a reduction of the Turkish military forces in Macedonia and the appointment of delegates nominated by all the Powers (instead of the two Civil Agents as proposed by Austria and Russia) to act as a Commission under the Inspector-General, with administrative and executive powers, framing in the first place certain much-needed financial reforms, and extending these to the vilayet of Adrianople, to which the Murzsteg scheme did not apply. After negotiations between the Powers the Porte brought forward its own proposals for financial reform, suggesting the financial decentralisation of the three vilayets, but without foreign control or supervision. Finally the Powers agreed to the Turkish financial proposals on condition that their execution was supervised by an International Financial Commission of six delegates, and it was understood that the functions of the delegates should not be restricted to financial work only. A stubborn resistance to foreign supervision was, however, manifested by the Porte from the outset.

The representatives of the six Powers signed a Note to the Porte insisting on the adoption of the scheme of international financial control (July 31st), and the Powers proceeded to appoint their representatives on the International Financial Commission, Mr. Harvey being appointed for Great Britain, the Austrian and Russian Civil Agents for their countries, Baron Griesinger for Germany, M. Steeg for France, and Signor Maissa for Italy. After more obstruction by the Porte, a Note was communicated (Sept. 25th) informing the Turkish Government that the Commissioners would arrive at Salonica on Oct. 1st in order to undertake the financial control of the three vilayets. The Sultan, however, refused to recognise them in any way, declaring that their appointment was a violation of his sovereign rights which he could not tolerate. He refused an audience to the Ambassadors at Constantinople when they wished to lay the matter before him in person, and in consequence it was intimated that any further refusal of the demand of the Powers would be followed by a naval demonstration. A Note sent to the Porte by the Powers further stated that since, through the opposition of the Porte, Hilmi Pasha had not yet carried out the Murzsteg scheme of reforms, his period of office and the contracts of the foreign officers of the Gendarmerie should be prolonged for another two years, and the Austrian and Russian Civil Agents had been reappointed for the same period (Nov. 15th). The Porte still rejected the proposals of the Powers as to financial control (22nd), but agreed to the extension of the mandates of the Civil Agents for two years, making no reference to Hilmi Pasha and the foreign officers. Finally, it declared that the Turkish people were deeply incensed at the action of the Powers, and disclaimed responsibility for any consequences which might follow measures of coercion. The Powers then ordered a naval demonstration to be made, and the International Squadron arrived off Mytilene (25th), and landed a force which occupied the Custom-house, the telegraph office, and other

parts of the town, the Turkish garrison retiring to the barracks.

In May a number of Greek bands appeared in the southern districts of Salonica and Monastir, and attacked and massacred the Bulgarians there with the support of the Turks. The Bulgarian Government, in July, addressed a Note to the Powers complaining of the intolerable situation of the Bulgarian population in the vilayet of Adrianople owing to the persecution of the Turkish authorities. Outrage and disorder went on almost unchecked. The Roumanian population of Macedonia—the Kutzo Vlachs—were shown great favour by the Turkish authorities, and out of this arose a sharp difference between the Greek and Roumanian Governments (see ROUMANIA). In November an agreement was arrived at between the Bulgarian Committees under M. Gruëff and M. Tzontcheff for the direction of the Bulgarian movement in Macedonia.

Tripoli.

Tripoli is a Turkish province in Africa on the Mediterranean coast, bounded on the west by Tunis and Algeria, on the east by Egypt, and on the south-east and south by the Sahara. The estimated area, with Bengazi, is about 400,000 sq. miles, and the population about 1,000,000, mostly Berbers, though there are many Jews. Tripoli is the chief town, with a population of 40,000. The Turkish force in the province number about 10,000. The trade of the province, about a fourth of which consists of the caravan trade with the Soudan, practically all passes through Tripoli and Bengazi. The chief exports are esparto fibre, skins and hides, ostrich feathers and sponges. Italy looks forward to the time when the province will become hers; and in 1902, as a result of the *rapprochement* between France and Italy, an agreement was come to in which France intimated that she had no interests in Tripoli, and that consequently Italy had a free hand there. On the other hand the Sultan showed himself awake to the situation, and sent a number of troops into the province. Revenue, 1901-2, £142,056; expenditure, £170,424. Imports, 1903, £379,940; 1904, £360,300; exports, 1903, £388,180; 1904, £386,560. Imports into Bengazi, 1902, £188,174; 1903, £234,360; exports, 1902, £338,555; 1903, £475,050. Imports into Derna, 1902, £23,597; 1903, £29,026; exports, 1902, £11,847; 1903, £16,409.

British Consul-General, J. C. W. Alvarez.

Consul, R. A. Fontana (Bengazi).

Turner, Right Hon. Sir George, P.C., K.C.M.G., is a solicitor by profession. In 1889 he was elected for St. Kilda in the Victorian Legislative Assembly, became Commissioner of Customs and Minister of Health '91, Solicitor-General '92, leader of the Opposition '94, and it was on his motion that the Patterson Ministry was overthrown. After the general election of '94 he was appointed Premier. His forte is organisation. He visited London on the occasion of the Jubilee in '97, and was then made a Privy Councillor. He resigned office Dec. 1st, '99, but after the general election of 1900 succeeded to office again, till he joined the first Commonwealth Ministry as Treasurer in Jan. 1901, retaining the office under Mr. Deakin in 1903, and under Mr. Reid till the resignation of the latter in 1905.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The United States were constituted by the Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress, July 4th, 1776, and are now a confederation of forty-five North American sovereign states united together by a federal bond for Imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is intrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The first is vested in a President elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November every leap year for four years by electors appointed by each separate state. The number of such electors is equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative or office-holder under the Government can be an elector. The President, who has an annual salary of \$50,000, is commander-in-chief of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on being afterwards passed by a two-thirds majority of each House of Congress. The administration is conducted under the immediate authority of the President by a Cabinet of nine Ministers chosen by him, and holding office at his pleasure, though confirmed by the Senate. The salary of each Minister is \$8,000 per annum. A Vice-President is chosen in the same manner as the President; he is *ex-officio* President of the Senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the President he assumes his office for the remainder of the term, and the Senate elects a temporary vice-president. He has a salary of \$8,000 per annum.

Congress and Judicature.

The Legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of (1) the Senate, of 90 members—two chosen by each State Legislature for six years—who ratify or reject all treaties made by the President, confirm or reject all appointments made by the President, and who constitute a High court of impeachment, with power only to remove or disqualify from office; (2) the House of Representatives, of 386 members, chosen every two years by all adult male citizens duly qualified according to the laws of their respective states, and apportioned among the states according to population. In addition to the representatives, delegates from the "territories" (districts not organised into states) are entitled to debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote. Congress may propose an amendment to the Constitution if two-thirds of both Houses deem it necessary; and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States. All members of Congress are paid \$5000 per annum, with travelling, etc., allowances, but the Speaker of the House of Representatives receives \$8000.

The judicial power is confided to a Supreme Court (the members of which are nominated

by the President for life) with power to interpret the constitution, to decide all disputes between the Federal Government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc. There are about 60 Federal Courts, each appointed for a district, and above these 9 Circuit Courts, and the Supreme Court. Offences against the person and against property are dealt with by the State Courts, which also deal with matters of probate, divorce, and bankruptcy. There are Justices of the Peace and Police Judges in towns and cities, Courts of Record for the counties, and a Supreme Court for each State.

The Army.

An "Act to increase the efficiency of the Permanent Military Establishment of the United States" became law on Feb. 2nd, 1901, and is being carried into effect. The maximum number of enlisted men is fixed at 100,000 (which was reached during the Philippine insurrection), including "native organisations" not exceeding 12,000, which the President might create, "when, in his opinion, the conditions of the Philippine Islands justify such action." The legal minimum is 60,000. The strength in 1905 was 3700 officers and 67,000 men, of whom upwards of a sixth have had 5 years' service or more.

The regular forces consist of 15 regiments of Cavalry (47 officers and 780 rank and file each), 30 batteries of Artillery, not to exceed 18,920 enlisted men, and comprising coast and field artillery; and 30 regiments of Infantry. The infantry regiment is to have the same establishment of officers as the cavalry unit, and is divided into three battalions of four companies. The company will have 3 officers and 64 rank and file; but the President has power to increase the number of privates from 48 to 127, provided that the total number of enlisted men is not exceeded. The Engineers are to form three battalions of four companies; the number of officers, which is considerably larger than that required for duties with the troops, is fixed at 159, exclusive of a Chief of Engineers.

Opinions of experienced British and foreign officers show the United States army to have attained a high degree of efficiency. An important measure was the establishment in Feb. 1903 of a General Staff, comprising 42 officers, to report upon efficiency, preparation, distribution, supplies, etc., and to prepare plans for national defence and manœuvres.

Under a new Militia Law the organised militia have been reorganised, and the Adjutant-General's report, 1903, gave the total number as 116,542. Most of the states have prepared plans for rapid mobilisation, and within five years the force is expected to have assumed an efficient military character. The Militia Reserve (untrained) includes every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45. Under the Act some 17,000,000 men could be called up for training and service.

The Navy.

The President of the United States is *ex-officio* Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. As his executive he appoints a Secretary of the Navy, a member of his Cabinet, on a four years' term. He also appoints an Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, and these two political officials, who are usually civilians, exercise a general control and supervision of the ten departments or bureaux among which the business is distributed. These departments are very similar to those in the British Admiralty, and they are almost all of them under the direction of naval officers. There are also special boards, mostly departmental, who advise either the Secretary of the Navy or the chiefs of the bureaux on technical points. There is nothing approximating to the headquarters staff which is found in all naval administrations, based on the precedent of the organisation of land forces. In this respect the naval administration of the United States and Great Britain differ from almost all the rest. With regard to the estimates, the chiefs of the various bureaux prepare and make annually reports which are published, and in these reports they make recommendations with estimates of cost. The Secretary of the Navy also makes an annual report, summarising the reports of his subordinates, with his own recommendations, which are submitted to Congress in the shape of Bills, which being passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate, and approved by the President, become law. The United States Navy is manned by voluntary enlistment.

The Admiralty Bureaux are as follows:—

Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Charles Bonaparte.

Assistant Secretary, Charles Hial Darling.

Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Principal Naval Adviser to the Secretary, Rear-Admiral G. A. Converse.

Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Rear-Admiral Newton E. Mason.

Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, Rear-Admiral Henry N. Manney.

Constructor-in-Chief, Washington L. Capps.
Engineer-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral Charles W. Rae.

Paymaster-General, Henry T. B. Harris, Esq.
Surgeon-General, P. M. Rixey, Esq.

Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Civil-Engineer M. T. Endicott.

Judge Advocate-General, Captain S. W. B. Diehl.

There is also a General Board, for advisory purposes only, composed as follows:—Admiral-of-the-Navy George Dewey; Rear-Admirals H. C. Taylor, C. E. Clarke, A. Walker; Captains J. S. Sperry (President of the War College), S. Schroeder (Chief Intelligence Officer), William Swift and R. R. Ingersoll; Commander Sargeant, Lieut. Marble, and Colonel of Marines G. C. Reid.

The Naval Appropriation Bill, 1905, allowed for a sum of £20,617,830 (\$100,202,653) for the charges of the Navy, and of this total it was proposed to devote £4,810,609 (\$23,379,560) to new construction. The corresponding figures for last year were £19,267,608 (\$96,338,038) and £5,977,000 (\$29,885,000).

The number of officers and men on the effective list of the United States Navy is 41,043, inclusive of marines.

The executive officers of the United States

Navy are distributed as follows:—1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 21 rear-admirals, 73 captains, 114 commanders, 172 lieutenant-commanders, 350 lieutenants, 100 sub-lieutenants, 130 ensigns, 90 naval cadets at sea.

The strength in ships of the United States Navy built, building and projected, on November 30th, was:

| | Built. | Build- ing. | Pro- jected. |
|--------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| Battleships, 1st class . | 12 | 12 | 3 |
| 2nd class . | 1 | — | — |
| Coast defence ships . | 11 | — | — |
| Armoured cruisers . | 6 | 6 | — |
| Protected cruisers— | | | |
| 1st class | 3 | 3 | — |
| 2nd class | 17 | — | — |
| 3rd class | 2 | — | — |
| Unprotected cruisers . | 7 | — | — |
| Scouts | — | — | 3 |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers | 20 | — | — |
| Torpedo boats . . . | 32 | — | — |
| Submarines | 8 | — | 4 |

After the abnormal activity of 1904 it might be thought that there would be very few launches of American warships in 1905, but 3 battleships, 1 armoured cruiser, and 1 protected cruiser were put into the water. The battleships are: The *Minnesota*, at Newport News on April 8th; *Kansas*, at Camden, N.J., on Aug. 12th; *Vermont*, at Weymouth, Mass., on Aug. 31st; and *Mississippi*, at Philadelphia, on Sept. 30th. The armoured cruiser *Washington* was launched at Philadelphia on March 18th, and the protected cruiser *St. Louis* at the same place on May 6th. The armoured cruiser *Pennsylvania* has been completed for service.

The Government dockyards are situated as follows:—Brooklyn: one dock takes any ship; two smaller. Norfolk, Va.: one dock takes any ship; one smaller. Mare Island, Cal.: one dock takes any ship. Boston, Mass.: one small dock. League Island, Pa.: one large wooden dock. Portsmouth, N.H.: one small dock.

The commands of the various Fleets are divided as follows: North Atlantic Fleet, Rear-Admiral A. S. Barker; Coast Squadron, Rear-Admiral J. H. Sands; Caribbean Squadron, Rear-Admiral C. D. Sigsbee; Pacific Squadron, Rear-Admiral Henry Glass; Asiatic Fleet, Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling; European Squadron, Rear-Admiral T. F. Jewell; South Atlantic Squadron, Rear-Admiral F. E. Chadwick; Atlantic Training Squadron, Rear-Admiral W. C. Wise.

On July 1st Mr. Morton resigned the secretaryship of the Navy, and was succeeded by Mr. Charles Bonaparte. On July 22nd an explosion occurred on board the gunboat *Bennington*, whereby 60 lives were lost. The committee appointed to consider the relative values of coal and oil fuel presented their report. The findings were given under 33 heads, and were mainly in favour of oil fuel. In September, in consequence of some remarks made by Admiral Dewey on the subject of the lessons of the battle of the Sea of Japan, an important discussion took place in the American papers, in which a large number of well-known British officers took part. In November the British Second Cruiser Squadron visited Annapolis and other American ports.

State and Local Government.

The constitutions and modes of administration of the various States bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a Governor and the legislative to two elective chambers, while each State has its own judicial system. Roughly speaking, each State has voluntarily surrendered to the central Government all federal matters (including taxation for federal purposes only, foreign affairs, the control of the army, navy, postal service, coinage, etc.), while reserving the right to administer all local affairs and to impose local taxes at its pleasure. For local government within the States the unit is the rural township, under officials appointed by the local electors, and these are combined to form counties, though in the south and some other parts the county itself forms the unit. The soil of the United States not included within the boundaries of an individual state is divided into five “territories,”—Alaska, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and Indian Territory. Three of these have local legislatures, but they are more directly under Federal control, and the Governor in each case is appointed by the President. Alaska and Indian Territory have no self-government. A Bill for the admission of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma as States passed the House in 1902 and again in 1904. Hawaii is also a “territory” with a local legislature. When duly qualified by population, etc., it is competent for the confederacy to form the territories into new “States” and admit them into the Union. There are **Indian Reservations**, with an area of about 113,177 sq. miles, and an Indian population (1904) of 274,706, situated not only in Indian Territory but in Arizona, S. Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, etc. The “district of Columbia,” which is really the capital, Washington, and which has an area of 70 sq. miles, with a population of 278,718, is the seat of Federal Government, and is under the direct government of the Confederacy through three Commissioners appointed by the President.

Education, Agriculture, Industries.

Perfect equality is accorded to all religions in the United States. The Roman Catholics are the strongest religious body, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, and Presbyterians following in that order. Education is free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states, the cost being met from state or local funds, and the Federal Government contributing a portion. The number of pupils in 1903 in common, elementary, and secondary schools, supported by public taxation, was 16,009,361, while there were 1,728,137 in private schools. The amount expended on the public elementary and secondary schools in 1903 was \$251,457,625. Uninhabited and uncultivated land is held to be national property, and titles to stated portions may be acquired under the homestead laws and the timber-culture Acts. In 1900 there were 5,739,657 farms in the country, with an acreage of 841,201,546 acres, giving an average of 146.6 acres per farm. The value of farms was put at \$16,674,690,247 for the land, and of the improvements, buildings, implements, live stock and products at \$3,839,311,591. The fixed capital invested in agriculture is therefore put at \$20,514,201,838, as compared with \$9,874,664,087 invested in manufactures. About

10,500,000 of the population are engaged in agriculture, and rather more than 7,000,000 in manufactures. Cereals, other farm and dairy produce, preserved vegetables and fruits, sugar, cotton, tobacco, live stock, timber, iron, silver, gold, coal and other minerals (see **MINES AND QUARRIES OF THE WORLD** for details) are the chief products, and there are many large and flourishing manufacturing industries, textiles, cotton (see **TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF THE WORLD**), wool, silk, iron and steel, lumbering, etc., being the chief. The chief imports are food products, such as sugar, coffee, fruits, wines and spirits, tea, etc., raw materials like silk, rubber, fibres, hides and skins, tin, wool, etc.; manufactured goods, etc. About three-fifths of the imports consist of food and raw material and two-fifths of manufactured goods. The chief exports are agricultural products, such as cotton, breadstuffs, meat, dairy produce, mineral produce, timber, and other raw materials, and manufactures including iron and steel, tobacco, implements, etc. The value of the farm products exported in 1904-5 was estimated at about £186,000,000, about one-half of which go to the United Kingdom. The manufactures amount to nearly one-third of the total exports. There were 207,604 miles of railway in operation in 1904, and 29,830 miles of street railways and traction lines, of which 29,212 miles are worked by electricity.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe Doctrine, which is a cardinal point of American policy, was formulated by President Monroe in 1823, and has ever since been accepted as laying down the principles which guide the United States in respect to the relations of European Powers with the other countries upon the American continent. President Monroe said: “We owe it to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers [the Allied Powers of Europe], to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any unfriendly disposition towards the United States. It is impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference.” President Roosevelt pointed out in 1902 that the Doctrine was not a means of aggression, but defensive in purpose; and that it would be respected just so long as the United States possessed a first-class Navy. In an address on the subject delivered to the Yale Law School in 1903, Mr. Whitelaw Reid said neither of the two essential propositions in President Monroe’s Message “objects to transfer of dominion to Europeans by cession, purchase, or the volun-

tary act of the inhabitants; and neither of them gives any pledge to any American State that we would interfere in its behalf against the use of force for the collection of debts or the redress of injuries, or indeed against any European attack." Mr. Reid went on to ask, "Is the Monroe Doctrine to be construed into an International Bankruptcy Act, to be enforced by the United States for the benefit of any American Republic against all European creditors? Or, on the other hand, is it to degenerate into an international collection agency, maintained by the United States for the benefit of European Powers which may have just claims against American Republics? In a recent conspicuous case the President has very properly and wisely given a practical negative to both these questions; while under his guidance the Secretary of State, with consummate skill, has secured the precedent that European Powers first procure our consent before attempting to collect debts by force on these continents, and then only on their promise not to take territory. Perhaps it is also a useful precedent, secured at the same time, that under such conditions the game does not prove worth the candle."

The Monroe Doctrine was invoked to cover the action of the United States Government in regard to San Domingo in 1905. President Roosevelt said: "It is incompatible with international equity for the United States to refuse to allow other Powers to take the only means at their disposal of satisfying the claims of creditors, and yet to refuse itself to take such steps."

Immigration Law and Statistics.

The United States Immigration Law, 1903, raises the head-tax on immigrants from 1 dollar to 2. The classes of aliens previously prohibited were Chinese labourers, persons under agreement to perform labour or service in the United States, idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, persons who had been convicted (except political offenders), polygamists, and persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by the money of another or who is assisted by others to come. To these the new Act adds epileptics, persons who have been insane within five years previous or who have had two or more attacks of insanity, professional beggars, anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force of the government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials. There are also in force the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Alien Contract Labour Law. During 1904, 812,870 immigrant settlers arrived in the United States, including 193,236 from Italy, 177,156 from Austria-Hungary, 145,141 from Russia and Finland, 51,571 from Sweden and Norway, 40,356 from England and Wales, 36,142 from Ireland, 11,092 from Scotland, and 46,380 from Germany. The immigrants denied admission numbered 7,994, and 779 aliens were deported in addition.

Pensioners.

The annual report of the U.S. Commissioner of Pensions showed that in the year 1904 there were on the roll 994,762 pensioners, of whom

720,921 were soldiers and 273,841 widows and dependants. The cost of the system during the year was put at \$141,752,870. It appears that the Civil War contributed 703,456 invalids and 248,390 widows to the total above given. Since the close of the Civil War in '65, \$3,179,717,161 has been expended on pensions.

As to the Panama Canal question, see ENGINEERING, pp. 143-4.

Newspapers.

In 1904 the total number of newspapers and periodicals published was 22,168. In the census year (1900) there were 22,614 newspapers in the United States, as follows:—Morning (including Sundays), 359; morning (excepting Sundays), 235=595; evening (including Sundays), 208; evening (excepting Sundays), 1423=1631. At the previous census there was a proportion of two evening papers to one morning, but now the proportion is three to one. In New York the daily papers circulate to the extent of a third more than the total population.

In New York, the *Journal* (Independent), owned by Mr. W. R. Hearst, possesses the largest circulation, and is recognised for its "hustling" propensities. Then follows the *New York World*, a Democratic organ, with 278,607 in the morning and 357,102 in the evening; Sunday 383,650. Proprietor, Mr. Pulitzer. The *New York Herald* (Independent), standing third, is owned by Mr. Gordon Bennett, and is believed to be the best paying paper in the States. Its show of advertisements far exceeds its contemporaries. In standing and position, though not in actual circulation, the *New York Tribune* comes next. It belongs to Mr. White-law Reid, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who became editor-in-chief and chief proprietor in '72. The *New York Times* and the *New York Sun* must also be mentioned. Of purely evening papers the *New York Evening Post* deserves special mention for the high commercial tone and independent policy it adopts. It has no Sunday issue. The leading illustrated weekly papers are *Harper's Weekly*, *Collier's Weekly*, and *Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*; whilst *Judge*, *Puck*, and *Life* represent three of the best humorous journals of the States.

In Chicago, with a population of 1,693,575, there are 5 dailies which take premier places. The *Chicago Daily News* (Independent), owns the largest and most bona-fide circulation in the city. This is sworn by affidavit as 286,988 copies. Then follows the *Chicago American*, and the *Chicago Record-Herald*. The Republican organs are the *Tribune* and the *Inter-Ocean*. There are likewise daily papers not only for Germans and Jews, but also for Norwegians, Polish, and Bohemians.

In Philadelphia there is the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, which formerly belonged to the Childs family and possessed honourable traditions amongst the United States press. It is now known under the title of the *Public Ledger* and *Philadelphia Times*. The *Philadelphia Record* (Independent Democrat), with a sworn sale of 181,790 copies daily, is another prosperous daily. The *North American* is the organ of the Republicans.

Boston, with 565,000 inhabitants, possesses 11 dailies, of which may be mentioned the two Independent organs, the *Boston Globe* and the *Boston Herald*, the Democratic *Post*

and the Republican *Record*. The *Evening Transcript*, which is the most distinctively Bostonian, has a high reputation for the literary quality of its Wednesday and Saturday supplements.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The total area of the Union, including the Territories, Alaska, and Hawaii, is 3,622,933 sq. miles; the population was estimated at 82,859,211 on June 1st, 1905. At the census of 1900 it was 76,303,387, of whom 39,059,242 were males and 37,244,145 females. The whites numbered 66,990,788, and the coloured 9,312,599. The Indians numbered 266,760. The proportion of the foreign-born was 13.7. New York had a population of 3,437,202, Chicago of 1,698,575, Philadelphia of 1,293,697, and Washington of 278,718. The wealth of the country was estimated by the Census Office, in 1890, at \$55,037,091,197, or £13,000,000,000, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.

Revenue for year ending June 30th, 1903, £114,414,321; 1904, £110,378,982; and 1905, £110,872,748; expenditure to June 30th, 1903, £109,353,776; 1904, £123,889,412; and 1905, £115,819,444.

Imports for the year ending June 30th, 1903, £209,417,677; 1904, £202,347,745; 1905, £228,153,830; exports to June 30th, 1903, £289,945,593; 1904, £298,260,550; and 1905, £310,039,685. Public Debt, 1903, £449,669,892; 1904, £469,292,800; 1905, £464,400,575.

Cabinet: *Secretary of State*, Mr. Elihu Root. — *Secretary of the Treasury*, Leslie M. Shaw. — *War*, Hon. William H. Taft. — *Attorney-General*, W. H. Moody. — *Postmaster-General*, George B. Cortelyou. — *Navy*, Charles J. Bonaparte. — *Interior*, Ethan A. Hitchcock. — *Secretary of Agriculture*, James B. Wilson. — *Secretary of Commerce and Labour*, Mr. Victor Metcalf.

Ambassador in London, The Hon. Whitelaw Reid. — *First Secretary*, John R. Carter. — *Second Secretary*, Craig W. Wadsworth. — *Third Secretary*, Lewis Einstein.

Consul-General in London, Robert J. Wynne. — *Vice- and Deputy Consul-General*, Richard Westcott. — *Deputy-Consul-General*, Francis W. Frigout.

British Ambassador at Washington, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Mortimer Durand, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E. — *Councillor of Embassy*, Walter B. Townley, Esq. — *First Secretary*, Ernest Rennie, M.V.O. — *Second Secretary*, Ronald C. Lindsay. — *Third Secretary*, Hugh Gurney.

British Commercial Agent, E. Seymour Bell, 106, La Salle Street, Chicago.

British Consuls: *Consuls-General*, Sir P. Sanderson, K.C.M.G. (New York), C. W. Bennett, C.I.E. (San Francisco). — *Consuls*, Gilbert Fraser (Baltimore), Capt. W. Wyndham (Boston), Col. H. de Coëtlogon (Savannah), Alexander Finn (Chicago), H. T. C. Hunt (New Orleans), H. Nugent (Galveston), C. C. Bayley (New York), W. Powell (Philadelphia), James Laidlaw (Portland, Oregon).

President.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was b. in New York in '58. Ed. at Harvard, he began his political career in the New York Legislature in '82, and speedily took a prominent position there, becoming leader of the House in '84. He was a Civil Service Commissioner, U.S.A., '89-95, President of the New York Police Board '95-7, and was then appointed

Assistant Secretary of the Navy. When the war with Spain broke out in '98 he raised a corps of Rough Riders and took them to Cuba, where they did splendid service. He has told the story himself in his book "The Rough Riders," '99, and is the author of many other successful books. He was made Governor of New York State in '98, and was the life and soul of the Republican fight for the Presidency in 1900, being himself nominated, against his wish, for the Vice-Presidency, and triumphantly elected, entering on his duties March 4th, 1901. On the assassination of President McKinley in 1901, he succeeded him for the remainder of his term of office. He is a great popular favourite, and one of the strongest and most straightforward men in American political life. His declarations on the necessity of controlling Trusts aroused great interest in 1902, and an attempt was made by some of the wirepullers to avoid his selection as the Presidential candidate in Nov. 1904. His popularity with the rank and file of the party proved too great, however, and he was unanimously and enthusiastically nominated at the Chicago Convention on June 23rd, 1904, and re-elected President by 335 votes to 140 on Nov. 8th. He announced at once that he would not under any circumstances be a candidate for re-election. Address: White House, Washington, and Sagamore Hill, Long Island, New York.

History, 1905.

President Roosevelt, in the course of a speech at Philadelphia (Jan. 31st) said: "Neither this people nor any other free people will permanently tolerate vast power conferred by vast wealth in a corporate form that does not lodge somewhere in the Government a still higher power of seeing that this power is used for and not against the people as a whole. At the present moment the greatest need is an increase in the power of the national Government to keep the great highways of commerce open alike to all on reasonable and equitable terms. In a temperate and resolute fashion must be lodged in some tribunal a power over railway rates, especially over rebates, whether secured by means of private cars, or private tracks, or in the form of damages or commissions, or in any other manner, which power will protect alike the railroad and the shipper, and put the big shipper and the little shipper on an equal footing."

The Senate, by 50 votes to 9, inserted an amendment in the *Arbitration Treaties* concluded with Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, and other Powers, and by so doing virtually killed the treaties (Feb. 12th). The effect of the amendment was to render a special "treaty" instead of "agreement" necessary before submitting any issue to arbitration; and the Senate were moved rather by constitutional considerations than by any unfriendliness to other Powers or objection to arbitration.

The inauguration of President Roosevelt took place at Washington (March 5th), and in his inaugural address he emphasised the desire of the country for peace, but it must be "the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness." Speaking at Chicago (May 10th), the President pleaded for the creation of a great U.S. navy for the sake of the nation's commerce and honour. In this month he issued a proclamation inviting the nations of the world to send military representatives or a warship to take part, in 1907, in the

celebration, at Jamestown, Virginia, of the birth of the American nation, the first American settlement having been founded at Jamestown on May 13th, 1607.

A sensation was caused in political and commercial circles in May by the announcement of the executive committee of the Isthmian Canal Commission that it had decided, with the approval of President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Taft, to purchase the material and ships necessary for the building of the Panama Canal in the markets of the world, and not solely in the United States. The decision brought forth a storm of protests from the tariff-protected trusts, and the opponents of the Government eagerly seized the opportunity thus offered them for attacking it.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, died (July 1st), and was succeeded in his office by Mr. Elihu Root.

The statesmanlike and successful part played by the President in promoting the treaty of peace which ended the Russo-Japanese war is referred to in the article on the war, p. 527.

The President during October made a tour in the South, and delivered a number of speeches appealing to the country to support him in his policy of controlling the railways as a means of fighting the Trusts.

Mr. McClellan, the Tammany candidate for the Mayoralty of New York, was declared elected (Nov. 7th) by a majority of 3485 votes over Mr. Hearst, who however took steps to contest the legality of the election. At Philadelphia the reform party won a great victory, and in many parts of the country the "boss" system received a severe check. New York gave a warm welcome to the British Cruiser Squadron under Prince Louis of Battenberg (9th).

Territories and Dependencies.

Alaska is a territory in the extreme N. W. of North America, purchased from Russia by the United States in '68. The area is 590,884 sq. m., and the population in 1900 was given as 63,592. The chief town is Juneau, pop. 3000, a point of departure for the Yukon gold region, so named from the river Yukon, which rises in British territory, and has a course of over 2000 miles to its mouth in Behring Sea. In 1900 Alaska was made a military department by the United States Government. There are valuable fisheries on the coast. The boundary line between Alaska and British territory, after being in dispute for a long time, was settled in 1903.

Guam, the largest of the Marianne or Ladrone Islands (see p. 240), was ceded to the United States by Spain in '98, for use as a coaling station. It has a good roadstead. Area, about 200 sq. m.; pop. about 9000. The capital is Agaña: pop. 6000.

The Hawaiian Islands are a group of eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands in the North Pacific. They were annexed to the United States in '98, attached to the department of California for military purposes, and made a Territory in 1900. The administration is carried on by a Governor with a legislature of two Houses, a Senate of 15 and a House of 30 members. The natives almost all profess the Christian faith, and education is general. Exports: sugar, rice, coffee, hides, wool, whale oil, and bone. The bulk of the trade is with the United States. Steamers connect the islands with America, Australasia, and China. Area,

4990 sq. m.; pop. 154,000, including over 25,000 Chinese, over 60,000 Japanese, and about 28,500 whites. Capital, Honolulu, on the south-west coast of the island of Oahu, pop. 39,305. Imports, 1903-4, £3,247,879; exports, £5,186,188.

British Consul, R. de B. Layard (Honolulu).

The Philippine Islands form a large group of the Asiatic Archipelago. The inhabitants, apart from the Europeans and Americans, consist of the aborigines, called Negritos; the Igolotes, probably of Chinese descent, who are the agriculturists of the islands; and the Tagalos, who are Malay immigrants. Until '98 the islands formed a Spanish colony, but after the Americo-Spanish war they were ceded to the United States, as territorial indemnity for the expenses of the war. In 1902 a Civil Governor was appointed, with a Legislative Body consisting of seven Commissioners, four Americans and three Filipinos. The islands are divided into 40 provinces, each under an elected Governor, and all the towns have self-government through an elected President and Councillors. This decentralising policy has been greatly criticised, and is said to have led to great expense and extravagance. Great mineral wealth is said to exist, and coal, iron, and gold are now being mined in Cebu and Luzon with some success. The chief industries are in the hands of the Europeans and the Chinese, who number about 25,000 and 100,000 respectively. Sugar, hemp, coffee, cigars, and tobacco are exported. The islands are specially rich in timber. Great harbour improvements are being made at Manila, and railway construction is proceeding rapidly in the islands. A new currency on a gold standard was instituted in 1903, the silver peso being equal to half the United States gold dollar. A large number of primary schools have been established in the chief centres, and are attended by about 300,000 children. Area, 122,000 sq. m.; pop., according to a census taken in 1905, 7,635,426, of whom 647,740 are described as uncivilised. The largest islands are Luzon (47,238 sq. miles) and Mindanao (36,237 sq. miles). The capital is Manila, with a population of over 302,000. Imports, 1904, £5,915,546; exports, £5,829,900.

Governor, Luke E. Wright (appointed 1904).

British Consul-General, W. J. Kenny (Manila).

Porto Rico, until '98 a Spanish colony, but then ceded to the United States by the Spanish-American treaty of peace, lies to the east of San Domingo, in the West Indies. It is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council, consisting of 6 officials and 5 natives appointed by the President, and a Legislative Assembly of 35 members elected on a franchise restricted by a small property qualification and a low educational test. The island is mountainous, the climate healthy, and the chief exports are coffee, fruit, sugar, tobacco, and timber. Free trade between the island and the United States was inaugurated in July 1901 with very beneficial results on the sugar and tobacco trades. The United States send the great bulk of the imports and take most of the exports. Area is about 3666 square miles, and the pop. 953,243, of whom about 60,000 are negroes, about 300,000 mulattoes, and about 590,000 whites. The chief towns are: San Juan, pop. 32,048; Ponce, 27,952. Imports, 1902, £2,860,284; 1903, £2,726,728; 1904, £2,719,648; exports, 1902, £2,637,399; 1903, £2,855,968; 1904, £3,424,146.

British Consul, W. B. Churchward (San Juan).

Samoa Islands. By an agreement between Great Britain and Germany concluded Nov. 9th, '99, and approved in Jan. 1900 by the United States, the Samoa Islands, which lie in the Western Pacific, were divided, Upolu and Savaii being assigned to Germany, and Tutuila and the other Samoan islands E. of 171° E. long. to the United States, Great Britain renouncing all her rights over the islands. Tutuila (area 54 sq. miles, pop. 3800) has the magnificent harbour of Pago Pago. In Feb. 1900 the United States appointed a naval governor. The other islands have an area of about 25 sq. m., with about 2000 inhabitants. Imports, 1902-3, £32,430; exports, £8,820.

UNIVERSITIES.

England.

Birmingham University, incorporated by royal charter March 24th, 1900, grew out of Mason University College, Birmingham, which was founded by Sir Josiah Mason, Kt., in '75, and opened in '80, being subsequently incorporated by the Mason University College Act of '97. The University includes faculties of science, arts, medicine, and commerce; others may be added by statute. It is a teaching and examining University, and on Oct. 1st, 1900, under the provisions of the Birmingham University Act, 1900, the whole of the endowments, equipment, and staff of Mason University College were merged in the University. These endowments amount to about £200,000, and in addition the University funds amount to upwards of £450,000. The following are the officers of the University: Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; Vice-Chancellor, C. G. Beale, Esq., M.A.; Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Treasurer, F. C. Clayton, Esq., J.P.; Principal, Sir Oliver J. Lodge, LL.D., F.R.S.; Vice-Principal and Registrar, R. S. Heath, M.A., D.Sc.; Dean of the Faculty of Science, J. H. Poynting, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Hermann G. Fiedler, M.A., Ph.D.; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Gilbert Barling, M.B., F.R.C.S.; Sub-Dean, Arthur Robinson, M.A.; Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, W. J. Ashley, M.Com. Secretary, George H. Morley.

Cambridge University. About the middle of the thirteenth century students began to collect in hostels. The endowed colleges gradually absorbed the hostels, the last of which was annexed to Trinity in 1540. The legislative bodies are the Senate, which consists of graduates, and the Council, a smaller body elected therefrom. Like Oxford, the University underwent important changes in 1882, as did also many of the colleges in both universities. The following is the list of colleges: (*Founded 1257*), Peterhouse—Head, A. W. Ward, Litt.D. *Undergraduates*, 47; (1326), Clare, E. Atkinson, D.D., 178; (1347), Pembroke, A. J. Mason, D.D., 220; (1348), Gonville and Caius, E. S. Roberts, M.A., 218; (1350), Trinity Hall, E. A. Beck, M.A., 166; (1352), Corpus Christi, E. H. Perowne, D.D., 49; (1441), King's, M. R. James, Litt.D., F.B.A., 148; (1448), Queens', F. H. Chase, D.D., 99; (1473), St. Catherine's, C. K. Robinson, D.D., 65; (1496), Jesus, H. A. Morgan, D.D., 114; (1505), Christ's, John Peile, Litt.D., 179; (1511), St. John's, C. Taylor, D.D., 223; (1519), Magdalene, S. A. Donaldson, M.A., 36; (1546), Trinity, H. M. Butler, D.D., 629; (1548), Emmanuel, W.

Chawner, M.A., 192; (1595), Sidney Sussex, Charles Smith, M.A., 72; (1800), Downing, Alex. Hill, M.A., M.D., 69. *Hostels* (1882), Selwyn, A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D., 91; (1884), Non-Collegiates, 84. *Censor*, T. F. C. Huddleston, M.A. Total, 2879. The examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor are the Previous ("Little Go"), General, and Special examinations. Candidates for Honours have to pass an additional examination in Mathematics, French or German with their Previous. A proposal to make Greek optional in the Previous examination was defeated in March 1905 by 1557 votes to 1055. The Triposes, which for Honour candidates take the place of the General and Special, are Classical, Mathematical, History, Law, Theology, Moral Science, Mechanical Science, Natural Science, Oriental Languages, Mediæval and Modern Languages, Economics and Political Science. Degrees: D.D., B.D., Sc.D., Litt.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.B., M.C., B.C., LL.D., LL.M., LL.B., Mus.D., Mus.M., Mus.B. Women are admitted to the examinations for honour students, and reside mostly in Newnham College and Girton College. (See article EDUCATION, V., p. 126.) Vigorous efforts have been made to secure the advantages of degrees for women by resident and non-resident members of the University, but hitherto without success. Many public schools are inspected by the University, and thousands of scholars in the Grammar and High Schools of the country compete in the Cambridge Local Examinations, while those who attend the University local lectures are also to be numbered by thousands. (See University Extension, p. 629.) The undergraduates have two most able organs, the *Cambridge Review*, and the *Granta*. Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D. Vice-Chancellor, E. A. Beck, M.A., Trinity Hall; High Steward, Lord Walsingham. Parliamentary representatives, Prof. Sir R. C. Jebb, Litt.D., and Sir J. E. Gorst, M.A. (see PARLIAMENT, p. 405). Proctors, 1905 6: P. C. Gaul, M.A., Trinity Hall; G. H. A. Wilson, M.A., Clare. Registry, John Willis Clark, M.A. Assistant Registry, B. Benham, M.A., King's. Consult *Camb. Univ. Calendar and Ordinances of the University*.

Durham University, founded 1831, comprises University College (37), Bishop Hatfield's Hall (46), St. Chad's Hall (94), the Durham College of Medicine (52) and the Durham College of Science (71) at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The students number 220 at Durham, and about 2000 (reckoning matriculated and non-matriculate students) at Newcastle. Unattached students first admitted '71. Affiliated are Codrington College, Barbados, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. Degrees: D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., D.C.L., B.C.L., M.D., M.B., M.Surg., B.Surg., M.S., B.S., D.Litt., B.Litt., D.Sc., M.Sc., B.Sc., Mus.D., Mus.B. Licences in theology, Diplomas in public health, in the theory and practice of teaching, and Certificates of proficiency in general education, are also granted. Local University Lectures are also given in connection with this University, and local examinations have been established. Consult *Durham University Calendar*. Warden, the Dean of Durham, Very Rev. G. W. Kitchin, D.D., F.S.A., who is also President of the College of Science; President of the College of Medicine, Sir G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.

Leeds University was constituted by royal charter April 25th, 1904. It grew out of the **Yorkshire College, Leeds**, which was merged in the university by the **University of Leeds Act** of the same year. The **Yorkshire College** was founded in 1874, and formed part of the **Victoria University** from 1887 to 1903. The **School of Medicine** was established as an independent institution in 1831. The university provides teaching and grants degrees in arts, science, medicine, law, and commerce. Special instruction is given in civil, mechanical, electrical and mining engineering, analytical chemistry, cloth manufacture, dyeing, leather manufacture, and agriculture. Last session there were 826 registered students, including 138 students in the school of medicine, but excluding 517 evening students. The principal officers of the University are: **Chancellor**, the **Marquis of Ripon, K.G.**; **Pro-Chancellor**, **A. G. Lupton**; **Vice-Chancellor**, **N. Bodington, M.A., Litt.D.**; **Pro-Vice-Chancellor** and **Dean of the Faculty of Science**, **A. Smithells, B.Sc., F.R.S.**; **Dean of the Faculty of Arts**, **A. J. Grant, M.A.**; **Dean of the Faculty of Technology**, **J. Goodman, M.Sc.**; **Dean of the Faculty of Medicine**, **De B. Birch, M.D.**; **Registrar**, **W. F. Husband, LL.B.**

Liverpool University grew out of **University College, Liverpool**, which was established and received its charter of incorporation in Oct. 1881, and was one of the three federal colleges of **Victoria University**. Application was made in Dec. 1902 to His Majesty's Privy Council praying for the grant of a charter establishing a University in Liverpool, which was granted in July of the following year. Degrees: **B.A., M.A., Litt.D., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., B.Eng., M.Eng., D.Eng., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.D.S., M.D.S.** **Chancellor**, The Right Hon. the **Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., LL.D.** **Vice-Chancellor**, **A. W. W. Dale, M.A.**; **Registrar**, **Prof. P. Hebblethwaite, M.A.**

London University. The **University of London Act, '98**, made provision for the reconstitution of the University as a teaching as well as an examining body, and it now undertakes teaching functions in addition to its hitherto exclusively examination work. The eight Faculties, with their respective Deans, are: **Theology**, **Rev. A. C. Headlam, D.D.**; **Arts**, **Prof. E. A. Gardner, M.A.**; **Laws**, **Prof. Sir John Macdonell, C.B., LL.D.**; **Music**, **Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus. Doc.**; **Medicine**, **J. K. Fowler, M.D., F.R.C.P.**; **Science**, **A. D. Waller, M.D., F.R.S.**; **Engineering**, **Prof. J. D. Cornack, B.Sc.**; **Economics**, **G. Armitage-Smith, M.A.** The **Teaching Staff** is organised under two categories: (1) **Appointed Teachers**, paid out of the **University Funds**; (2) **Recognised Teachers**, appointed and paid by the **Schools of the University** and other approved institutions, and recognised by the **Senate** as conducting work of **University rank**. Since 1900 the University, which formerly had its headquarters in **Burlington Gardens**, has been housed in the eastern and central portions of the main block and portions of the inner block of the buildings of which the whole were formerly occupied by the **Imperial Institute** at **South Kensington**. The degrees conferred are: **B.D., D.D., B.A., M.A., D.Litt., LL.B., LL.D., B.Mus., D.Mus., M.B. and B.S., M.D., M.S., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.Sc. (Eng.), D.Sc. (Eng.), B.Sc. (Econ.), D.Sc. (Econ.)**. For regulations as to the several **Internal Examinations** apply to the **Academic Registrar**; as to the

External Examinations, to the **External Registrar**; as to **University Extension Lectures** and the **Inspection and Examination of Schools**, to the **University Extension Registrar**, **University of London, South Kensington**. Consult **London University Calendar**.

Chancellor, the **Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., LL.D., F.R.S.**

Vice-Chancellor and Chairman of Convocation, **Sir Edward Henry Busk, M.A., LL.B.**

Parliamentary representative, **Sir Michael Foster, K.C.B., D.C.L., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.S.**

Principal, **Sir Arthur William Rücker, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.**

Academic Registrar, **Philip Joseph Hartog, B.Sc.**

Registrar of the Council for External Students, **Alfred Milnes, M.A.**

Registrar of the Board to Promote the Extension of University Teaching, **Robert Davies Roberts, M.A., D.Sc.**

Secretary to the Senate, **Percy Maxwell Wallace, M.A.**

Superintendent of Examinations, **W. H. Sampson, B.A., B.Mus.**

Clerk of Convocation, **Henry Ebenezer Allen, LL.B., B.A.**

Oxford University. This University seems to have grown up in the twelfth century, although to Alfred the Great used to be ascribed the foundation of one college, **University**, in 872. The number of undergraduates in 1904 was 3572. The Government of the University vests in three bodies: **The Hebdomadal Council**, which alone has power of initiation, **Congregation** (consisting of resident M.A.'s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection and amendment, and **Convocation** (all M.A.'s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection alone. The two latter bodies consist of members of **Colleges, Halls, or of the Non-Collegiate Body**. The **Colleges**, with reputed dates of foundation, and **Heads**, are: **University, 872 (?)**, **J. F. Bright, D.D.**; **Balliol, 1262**, **E. Caird, M.A.**; **Merton, 1270**, **T. Bowman, M.A.**; **Exeter, 1314**, **W. W. Jackson, D.D.**; **Oriel, 1326**, **C. L. Shadwell, D.C.L.**; **Queen's, 1340**, **J. R. Magrath, D.D.**; **New College, 1386**, **W. A. Spooner, D.D.**; **Lincoln, 1427**, **W. W. Merry, D.D.**; **All Souls, 1437**, **Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P., D.C.L.**; **Magdalen, 1456**, **T. H. Warren, M.A.**; **Brasenose, 1509**, **C. B. Heberden, M.A.**; **Corpus Christi, 1516**; **Christ Church, 1532**, **Dean, the Very Rev. T. B. Strong, D.D.**; **Trinity, 1554**, **H. F. Pelham, M.A.**; **St. John's, 1555**, **J. Bellamy, D.D.**; **Jesus, 1571**, **J. Rhys, D.Litt.**; **Wadham, 1613**, **P. A. Wright Henderson, D.D.**; **Pembroke, 1624**, **Rt. Rev. Bishop Mitchinson, D.C.L.**; **Worcester, 1714**, **C. H. O. Daniel, D.D.**; **Hertford, 1874**, **H. Boyd, D.D.** The only remaining **Public Hall**: **St. Edmund, 1226**, **E. Moore, D.D.** **New Foundation, Keble College, 1869**, **W. Lock, D.D.** The **Non-Collegiate Body** was instituted in 1868; **Censor, R. W. M. Pope, D.D.** The **Private Halls**, which bear the name of their Master, are: **(C. A.) Marcon's**; **(J. O'F.) Pope's**; **(Sir D.) Hunter-Blair's**; **(W.) Addis's**. A statute (passed in '80, amended in '93), allowing colleges within His Majesty's dominions to affiliate, has been adopted by **St. David's College, Lampeter**, **University College, Nottingham**, **University College, Sheffield**, **Reading College**, and **Hartley College, Southampton**. Under a similar statute (of '87), applying to **Colonial Universities**, the following

Universities enjoy the privileges therein contained:—Cape of Good Hope, Sydney, Calcutta, Punjab, Bombay, Adelaide, Madras, Melbourne, New Zealand, Allahabad, Toronto, Tasmania, Montreal, New Brunswick, Malta, King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia; and Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia. The degrees ordinarily granted by the University are: B.A., M.A., B.D., D.D., B.L., D.L., M.B., M.D., Mus.B., Mus.Doc., B.Litt., D.Litt., B.Sc., D.Sc. The B.A. must be taken either as a Pass or in any one of the Honour "Schools" of Classics, in its two divisions of Moderations and Litteræ Humaniores, Mathematics (also divided into Moderations and Final Schools), Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, Natural Science, in one or more of its several branches, Oriental Languages, English Literature, and Modern Languages. Women are admitted to the examinations for the B.A. degree, but here at present their privileges cease. They may join Somerville College, Lady Margaret College, St. Hugh's Hall, St. Hilda's, or the Home Students, a body in some degree resembling the Non-Collegiate Body (see EDUCATION, p. 126). Chief Officers of the University: Chancellor, Viscount Goschen; Vice-Chancellor, W. W. Merry, D.D., Rector of Lincoln Coll.; Proctors, C. C. J. Webb, M.A., Magdalen College, and C. Grant-Robertson, M.A., All Souls'. Parliamentary representatives, Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot and Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., All Souls'. See RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS as to Mr. Rhodes' Scholarship Scheme. Clerk of the University, E. H. Bellamy.

Sheffield University. A University Charter was granted to University College, Sheffield, on May 31st, 1905. The University College of Sheffield was incorporated by Royal Charter in '97, and was formed by the amalgamation of Firth College, founded by Mark Firth, Esq., in '79; the Sheffield School of Medicine, founded 1823; and the Sheffield Technical School. The University includes Faculties of Arts, Pure Science, Applied Science, and Medicine, and has power to constitute other Faculties. It is a teaching and examining university. The University, situate in the midst of the steel industry, specialises in Metallurgy and Engineering. Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G.; Pro-Chancellors, Sir Frederick T. Mappin, Bart., M.P.; George Franklin, J.P.; Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Eliot, M.A., K.C.M.G., C.B.; Deans, (Arts) Prof. H. W. Appleton, M.A.; (Science) Prof. A. H. Leahy, M.A.; (Medicine) Prof. W. T. Cocking, M.D.; (Applied Science) Prof. W. Ripper, M.Inst.C.E.; Treasurer, H. K. Stephenson, J.P.; Registrar, W. M. Gibbons.

Victoria University, of Manchester, founded and incorporated by royal charter 1880 and reconstituted 1903, grew out of Owens College, Manchester, which was established '51. John Owens, a Manchester manufacturer, vexed with the tests at the Universities, bequeathed, on his death in '46, £95,634 for the purpose of founding this college. In '80 the College became the first college of Victoria University. Total students, exclusive of evening students (1905-6): arts, science, and law students (including 237 women students), 882; and medical students (including 10 women students), 289. The admission of women was sanctioned by the Extension Act. There are three halls of residence—the "Hulme," the "Dalton" both for men only, and two Women's Halls of Residence: Ashburne House, Victoria Park, and the Victoria

Church Hostel, Oxford Road. Grants technical and commercial certificates, teaching diplomas and diplomas in Public Health to properly qualified candidates, and certificates to women, and examines schools. Its degrees are: B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.Sc., LL.B., M.B. and Ch.B., Ch.M., Mus.B., Litt.D., D.Sc., LL.D., M.D., Mus.D., M.Com., B.Com., D.D., B.D., B.D.S. Chancellor, Earl Spencer, K.G.; Vice-Chancellor, Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., LL.D. Registrar, Edward Fiddes, M.A.

Scotland.

Aberdeen University was founded in 1494 by Bishop Elphinstone as a *Studium Generale*, in which he constituted a college in 1505 known as King's College. In 1593 George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, founded *Marischal College*, which came to be also a university distinct from the former foundation. In 1860 these two universities were united in one institution, and now form the University of Aberdeen. There are 24 professors, 19 lecturers, and upwards of 850 matriculated students. In conjunction with Glasgow it sends one representative to Parliament (present member, the Right Hon. J. A. Campbell, LL.D.). It grants degrees in Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and is empowered to admit women as well as men to those degrees. It also grants certificates of proficiency to women in the local examinations which it has instituted throughout the northern counties of Scotland. Its degrees are: M.A., D.Litt., D.Phil., B.D., D.D., B.L., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.Sc. (Agr.); whereof D.D. and LL.D. are purely honorary. Chancellor, The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. Lord Rector, Sir Frederick Treves. Principal, The Very Rev. John Marshall Lang, D.D., LL.D. Secretary of Court, Mr. R. Walker. Secretary of Senatus, Mr. D. R. Thom. Librarian, Mr. P. J. Anderson.

Edinburgh University, founded 1582, has since become one of the chief medical centres in the world. During 1904 the total number of matriculated students was 3000. Of these 881 were enrolled in the Arts Faculty, 1480 in the Faculty of Medicine, 341 in Law, 47 in Divinity, 231 in Science, and 20 in Music. Of the matriculated students, 317 were women, while 116 women were attending extra-academical classes qualifying for graduation in Medicine, and 33 were also among the non-matriculated students, chiefly in attendance on the Music Classes. Women who have obtained their medical education in universities, or recognised extra-academical schools, are now admitted to degrees in medicine and surgery in the university. The aggregate value of the University fellowships, bursaries, and prizes now amounts to about £18,150 per annum, most of the bursaries being open to competition. Its Degrees are: M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.B., B.L., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.Litt., D.Phil., Mus.D., Mus.B. Women are admitted to the Arts, Divinity and Science classes, and to Graduation in Arts, Science and Music on the same terms as men. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour; Lord Rector, Mr. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P.; Principal, Sir William Turner, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D. Conjointly with St. Andrews it sends a representative to Parliament; present member Sir John Batty Tuke, K.B., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D. Secretary of Senatus, Prof.

Sir L. J. Grant, Bart., B.A., LL.D. Consult *Edinburgh University Calendar*.

Glasgow University. Founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1451; received a new charter from James VI. of Scotland in 1577; remodelled by the Universities (Scotland) Acts, 1858 and 1889. There were last session 2141 students (344 women), and of the total 959 were students in Arts (273 women) and 772 students of Medicine (65 women). Women students are taught separately at Queen Margaret College. See article on EDUCATION, V., p. 149. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Kelvin. Rector, Rt. Hon. H. A. Quith, K.C., M.P. Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Robert Herbert Story, D.D., LL.D. Parliamentary representative, Rt. Hon. J. A. Campbell, LL.D. Registrar of General Council, James Coutts, M.A. Degrees: M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.L., LL.B., LL.D., M.B. and Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.D., D.D.

St. Andrew's University, founded 1411, is thus the most ancient of the universities of Scotland. It included three separate colleges and corporations: (1) St. Salvator's (1450), (2) St. Leonard's (1512), and (3) St. Mary's (1537). In 1747 the two first-named were united and took the faculties of arts and medicine; St. Mary's being devoted to theology. University College, Dundee (founded in 1880), was affiliated to and made to form part of the University of St. Andrews by an ordinance which received the approbation of Her Majesty Jan. 15th, '97. Degrees: M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., M.S., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.Phil., D.Litt. The diploma and title of LL.A. is also granted to women. In Oct. '92 the classes of the University and also the degrees of M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., and M.D. were thrown open to women. Bursaries, scholarships and prizes of the aggregate annual value of about £5500 are available for students of the several Colleges. A number of these bursaries are available for women students, and a Hall of Residence has been built on the University grounds for their accommodation (Warden: Miss Frances H. Melville, M.A.). Chancellor, Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Vice-Chancellor and Principal, J. Donaldson, M.A., LL.D. Rector, Andrew Carnegie, LL.D. Jointly with Edinburgh University it returns a representative to Parliament—the present member is Sir John Batty Tuke, M.D. Secretary and Registrar, Andrew Bennett.

Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland. The, was constituted in 1901 to administer a sum of ten million dollars, in bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific study and research in the Universities of Scotland, and rendering attendance at these Universities more available to the deserving and qualified youth of that country to whom the payment of fees might act as a barrier to the enjoyment of these advantages. Chairman, The Earl of Elgin. Treasurer, Mr. John Ross, Solicitor, Dunfermline; Secretary, Mr. William S. McCormick; Offices, The Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh.

Ireland.

Dublin University. The University of Dublin, commonly known as Trinity College, Dublin, was founded in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth, under the style of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, mother of

the University (Mater Universitatis). Its constitution has been altered by the charter of Charles I., and by numerous Royal statutes. In the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland (1800) it is spoken of as the University of Trinity College. The tercentenary festival of the College was celebrated in July 1892. The undergraduates exceed 800, and there are some 200 graduates attending lectures in the professional schools. Certificates of proficiency are granted to women. There are 28 Junior Fellows and 40 Professors. Degrees: D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., B.Ch., LL.D., LL.B., Mus.D., Mus.B., M.Engin., B.Engin., Sc.D., Litt.D. The two last-named are new degrees, conferred only for original research and for literary eminence. Chancellor of the University, The Earl of Rosse; Vice-Chancellor, the Right Hon. D. H. Madden, LL.D. Parliamentary representatives: Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Carson, K.C., and Jas. Campbell, LL.D. Provost, Anthony Traill, LL.D.; Vice-Provost, Rev. J. W. Barlow, M.A.; Bursar, Francis A. Tarleton, LL.D.; Senior Proctor, Rev. Thomas K. Abbott, Litt.D.; Senior Lecturer, Rev. John P. Mahaffy, D.D.; Registrar, Robert Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; Librarian, Rev. T. K. Abbott, Litt.D. Consult *Dublin University Calendar*.

Ireland, Royal University of, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, founded 1880 under the University Education (Ireland) Act '79. On its establishment Queen's University, founded '50, at Dublin, dissolved; and the relations of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway to the new University were revised. Its degrees, exhibitions, scholarships, and junior fellowships are open as well to female as to male students. The degrees are: LL.D., LL.B., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., B.Ch., M.A.O., B.A.O., D.Mus., B.Mus., M.E., B.E., D.Sc., B.Sc., D.Litt., D.Ph., M.A., B.A. Diplomas are granted in the treatment of Mental Diseases, Public Health, Teaching, Agriculture, and Engineering. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Meath, K.P. Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Molloy, D.D., D.Sc. Secretaries, Sir James C. Meredith, LL.D.; J. McGrath, LL.D. Consult *The Calendar*.

Wales.

Wales, University of, is a federal teaching University. Its constituent colleges are the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff. It has powers to confer degrees in the faculties of Arts or Letters, Science, Technical or Applied Science, Law, Music, and Theology. The charter passed under the Great Seal on Nov. 30th, '93. The sum of £3000 was granted, and since then a slightly increased sum has been allowed by the Treasury. Statutes have been adopted, a Theological Board formed, certain theological colleges recognised as institutions in which candidates for theological degrees in the University may receive instruction, and the general work of organisation be proceeded with. The University Senate, which is composed of the heads of departments in the three constituent colleges, has settled upon the courses of study for the initial degrees of the University in Arts, Science, Music, and Law. The matriculation examinations are held each year in June. The number of

qualified candidates for matriculation in 1905 was 480. The chief officers of the University are: Senior Deputy Chancellor, Sir Isambard Owen, M.A., M.D., D.C.L.; Vice-Chancellor, Principal H. R. Reichel, M.A., LL.D., University College, Bangor; Registrar, Mr. J. Mortimer Angus, University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff.

University Extension.

The object of this movement is to provide "the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life." It commenced in '72 with the University of Cambridge; about four years later Oxford took it up—abandoning it, however, until '85; and in '76 was formed the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching within the Metropolitan area. Durham University was for a time associated with Cambridge in forwarding the work in Northumberland and Durham; Victoria University is also in the field; and the Scotch Universities worked on a similar plan for some time. The University of Sydney, New South Wales, adopted the scheme in '87. An American Society for the Extension of University Teaching has been formed at Philadelphia and Chicago, and several other American universities have begun work on similar lines.

Cambridge.—Under the Local Lectures (University Extension) Scheme there are two principal terms in the year—September to December, and January to April—and a course of twelve lectures is given in each term. Lectures are also given less often in the summer term—April to July. Short courses of six lectures are also arranged where it is thought desirable. Of the whole number of centres connected with Cambridge, eight are affiliated—viz., Derby, Exeter, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Plymouth with Stonehouse and Devonport, Scarborough, and Sunderland. (See previous eds. for the privileges given to affiliated students.) A town may come under the operation of the ordinary scheme by providing a place of meeting for the lectures and classes, and an inclusive fee of £50 per full course or £30 per short course to the University. All the local expenses are met by the local committee, who also fix and receive the fees. In connection with various County Councils courses on scientific subjects, bearing on agriculture, have been given annually by lecturers of the Syndicate since '91, followed in the summer by courses of practical work in the University Laboratory attended by Teachers holding County Council scholarships. For this work the system is variously modified to suit local needs. County and County Borough Councils now have the power of subsidising lectures on humanitarian as well as scientific subjects. Large summer meetings, attended by students from all parts of the world, are arranged at Cambridge at intervals during the month of August. There will be one in 1906. Full particulars as to the Local Lectures may be obtained from the Secretary, Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge.

London.—The work of the London Society has been transferred to the University, and is now carried on by the London University Extension Board, the Registrar of which is R. Davies Roberts, M.A., D.Sc., University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

Oxford.—The University first took an active part in educating non-matriculated students by means of University Extension Courses in '78. In '85 the system was reorganised on its present lines. The Oxford Delegacy is acting in conjunction with local committees established in nearly 200 towns in all parts of England and Wales, except the metropolitan area. From the last published report it appears that 139 of these local centres were in active work, and that 2211 lectures, distributed in 190 courses, were delivered. The number of students returned as being in regular attendance at the lectures was 22,169. Forty-five lecturers were employed. Of the 190 courses delivered, 61 were in literature, 49 in history, 35 in natural science, 17 in art and architecture; the rest were on miscellaneous subjects. It is proposed to hold the next biennial Oxford Summer Meeting in August 1907. Secretary, Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., University Extension Office, Examination Schools, Oxford.

UNIVERSITY AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

Toynbee Hall (Canon Barnett, M.A., Warden; T. Edmund Harvey, M.A., L.C.C., Deputy Warden) opened in Commercial Street, Whitechapel, in 1884. This commenced as an Oxford movement, in which Balliol College took a leading part. The settlement was named after Arnold Toynbee, a tutor in Balliol College, who in '75 had taken rooms in Whitechapel, and had helped in parish work in St. Jude's for the purpose of studying economic problems.

The **Oxford House**, Mape Street, Bethnal Green, is a Church of England movement, founded in '84. Associated with the House are the "Oxford House Working Men's Club" with 300 members, the "University Club for Working Men" with 350 members, the "Webbe Institute for Working Lads" with 250 members, the "Repton School Club" with 100 boys as members, the Old Repton Club for former members of the Repton Club, the S. Anthony's Boys' Club, the Excelsior Hall and Baths, Mansford Street, and a convalescent home for men and boys at Bexhill-on-Sea. There is a Ladies' branch working at St. Margaret's House, Victoria Park Square. The Head of the House is the Rev. H. S. Woolcombe, M.A. Mr. D. Eyre, Barrister-at-Law, is Vice-Head.

Cambridge House is the successor of, and incorporates, an older institution, the Trinity Settlement, and was founded in '97. It is located at 131, 133 and 135 Camberwell Road, S.E., and the Head of the House is the Rev. W. J. Conybeare. The House is a settlement for laymen; for all Cambridge men, past and present; and is endeavouring to help in the religious, educational, social, and philanthropic work of South London. There is a Mission House and Settlement at Battersea carried on by Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, with headquarters at Caius House, Battersea Square (warden, Rev. Arthur Shillito). The Settlement comprises a Church, a Hall for entertainments, and a large Club-house for men, boys and girls.

Mansfield House, Barking Road, Canning Town, E. (Warden, Rev. H. Cubbon, M.A.), commenced by students of Mansfield College, Oxford, works on religious (unsectarian) as well as on social and educational lines. A new residence, at 89, Barking Road, was opened in Dec. '97; it contains rooms for

14 men, besides offices and a reception room. There are also a meeting hall and men's club at 143-7, Barking Road; the "Youths' Institute and Lads' Club," 310-14, Barking Road, which cost £8500, a Public Refreshment Room and Restaurant, at 316, Barking Road, and the "Wave" Lodging House, with 156 beds, at 235, Victoria Dock Road, under the control of the Settlement.

The **Bermondsey Settlement** of which the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, M.A., is warden in Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, the Women's Branch being at 147 and 149, Lower Road, Rotherhithe, S.E., and at St. George's House, West Lane, is largely supported by Methodists (but is undenominational in general character).

The **Robert Browning Settlement**, York Street, Walworth Road, S.E. (F. Herbert Stead, M.A., Warden), was founded 1895, incorporated Jan. 1st, 1903, and aims at the amelioration of the life and lot of the people dwelling in the Borough of Southwark. It includes two Halls, Men's House, Browning Tavern (195, Walworth Road, S.E.), Browning Club (197, Walworth Road, S.E.), the Dale Library of Christian Sociology, the Michael Faraday Home for Old Folks at 85, Goodrich Road, East Dulwich, the Slade Club for Working Men, Robsart Street, Brixton, Old Age Homes, Whyteleafe, and a Holiday Home at Horsham, Sussex. Secretary, Alderman Mather, 101, Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E. Superintendent of Medical Mission, Miss Lovibond, M.B.

The **Passmore Edwards Settlement**, towards the cost of which Mr. Passmore Edwards gave £14,000, is situated at Tavistock Place, St. Pancras. It comprises a lecture-hall, accommodating 450 persons, class-rooms, gymnasium, library, entertaining-rooms, and rooms for a Warden and 17 Residents. It was founded, under the initiative of Mrs. Humphry Ward, to continue and develop the work formerly carried on at University Hall and Marchmont Hall, and to be a centre of education, recreation, and social life for the district. The Settlement is a centre of the University Extension Society, and the classes include history, literature, elementary science, music, newspaper class, etc. Free popular lectures and concerts are given on Saturday and Sunday evenings. The clubs include a club for working men and women, with the title of "associates," the "Denison Club" for working men, a boys' club, and a factory girls' club. There is also an Invalid Children's School, the first of its kind in England. Warden of the Settlement, Mr. G. E. Gladstone; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Humphry Ward.

Woodbrooke Permanent Settlement, Selly Oak, near Birmingham, has been given to the Society of Friends by Mr. and Mrs. G. Cadbury, and is under the care of the Summer School Continuation Committee. In it Friends and those associated with them are given the opportunity of more fully qualifying themselves for any service to which they may feel called. There are a number of scholarships. Applications should be addressed to the Warden, Woodbrooke, Selly Oak, near Birmingham.

Closely connected with University settlements are the settlements of women workers. St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green (Miss Harington, resident Head), is the women's branch of Oxford House. Two branches have

been formed, one at Stratford, E., under Miss St. Hill, which works in conjunction with Oxford Trinity College Settlement, Tenby Road, Stratford, and another under Miss Wintour, at St. Mildred's House, Millwall, in the Isle of Dogs, E.

The **Women's Settlement in Canning Town, E.** (Miss R. H. Cheetham, chief resident worker), works upon an unsectarian basis. The Residence is at 457, 459 and 461, Barking Road, E.; the Offices, Club Rooms and Lees Hall are at 81, Barking Road, E.; the Hospital and Nurses' Home at 538 and 540, Barking Road, E.; the Dispensary at Quadrant Street, Old Canning Town. Hon. Secretaries, Mrs. Coote, Miss Shephard and Miss C. Spicer. Senior Resident Medical Officer, Miss Janet A. S. Monat, M.B., Ch.B. The branches of work carried on include: Medical Mission Hospital for Women and Childrer, Dispensary, district nursing, clubs for women and girls, branch of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, work among the invalid and crippled children, guilds of play, mothers' meetings, and visiting. Ladies received as resident and non-resident workers at the Settlement, or as probationers at the Hospital.

A committee of women students of the Universities manages a thriving Settlement, known as the **Women's University Settlement**, at 44, 45, and 46, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S.E.: Warden, Miss H. Gladstone. Courses of training are arranged here in social work amongst the poor, and resident students are received. Fees from £35 to £40 per annum; for students, £60.

University College, London (University of London), founded 1826, opened '28, incorporated by Royal Charter '36, and re-incorporated with additional powers '69. The College is now one of the "Schools" of the University of London, and provides instruction in the Faculties of Arts (including Fine Art), Law, Science, Engineering, Economics, and Medicine. The classes in Arts, Fine Art, Law, Science, and Economics are open to men and women. In connection with the Faculty of Medicine is **University College Hospital** (see MEDICAL SCHOOLS, p. 312). The College possesses seven museums, including the **Edwards Museum of Egyptology**: the hall under the dome contains the Flaxman sculptures. During the session 1904-5 there were 1323 students. During 1902 a movement was started to incorporate the College in the University of London, and thus enable the University to start its career as a "Teaching" University, with buildings, teachers and equipment, under its direct control. In order to bring this about it will be necessary to set free the whole of the college buildings for University purposes by removing the Boys' School, and to make certain financial and constitutional arrangements. For this purpose a sum of £200,000 was required; the whole of this has now been subscribed, the last £16,000 being allotted out of the "Bawden Fund" by Mr. Edgar Speyer. In order to enable the College when incorporated to carry out its University functions, with adequate buildings and endowments, a much larger sum, estimated at about £300,000, is required. Lord Brassey is the Chairman and Sir R. Farrant the Treasurer of the Appeal Committee. President, Right Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.; Principal, T. Gregory Foster, Ph.D.; Secretary, W. W. Seton, M.A.

Universal Time. Generally speaking, Greenwich time—or Greenwich time plus or minus a number of hours—is now in use all over the world. Thus—

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Greenwich time is used in . . . | { Great Britain, Spain, Belgium, Holland. |
| 1 h. fast on Greenwich . . . | { Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Norway. |
| 2 h. fast . . . | { Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Natal, Turkey, Egypt. |
| 5½ h. fast . . . | { India (July 1st, 1905). |
| 6½ h. fast . . . | { Burma (July 1st, 1905). |
| 8 h. fast . . . | { West Australia, Coast of China from Newchang to Swatow, up Yangtze to Hankow, Hong Kong, Labuan, British North Borneo. |
| 9 h. fast . . . | { Japan, Philippines. |
| 9½ h. fast . . . | { South Australia. |
| 10 h. fast . . . | { Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales. |
| 11 h. fast . . . | { New Zealand. |

The **United States** and **Canada** since 1883 have been divided into five territories by meridians 67° , 82° , 97° , 112° , in which the times are 4h, 5h, 6h, 7h, and 8h, *slow* on Greenwich, and are known respectively as maritime, New York, central, mountain, and Pacific. France objects to Greenwich time merely because it is Greenwich. However, a bill has passed the Chamber of Deputies, but not yet the Senate, to legalise "Paris time diminished by 9m. 21sec."—*i.e.* Greenwich time. Ireland again uses Dublin time, or 25m. *slow* on Greenwich time; but the telegraph service and the villages in Kerry, where the Atlantic cables come, use Greenwich time.

URUGUAY.

Uruguay is a republic on the east coast of South America, south of Brazil. Capital, **Monte Video**, pop. 276,034, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The Executive is vested in a President elected for four years by the two Chambers sitting

together as a general assembly. The legislature is composed of a **Senate** of 19 chosen for six years by an electoral college, one-third retiring every two years, and a **Chamber** of 69 members elected for three years, one for each 3000 of the male adults. In the intervals between the annual sessions a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assumes legislative power and control of general administration. The revenue is mainly derived from the Customs dues and a property tax. State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. Education obligatory; cost partly borne by the State. The army numbers about 4000, and there is a national guard of nearly 100,000. Cattle and sheep form the chief wealth of the country, but there is a future for agriculture, and some mining is done. Exports chiefly wool, jerked beef, hides, skins etc. There are over 1200 miles of railway open.

Area, 72,210 sq. miles; **pop.** 978,000. **Revenue**, 1902-3, £3,475,211; estimated 1905-6, £3,420,000; **expenditure**, 1902-3, £3,433,010; estimated 1905-6, £3,420,000; **Debt**, 1905, £26,111,957 (including External Debt, £20,643,280; Internal Debt, £4,825,954; and International Debt, £624,723). In Nov. 1905 the Government signed a contract with the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas (subject to the approval of the Legislature) for a loan of £7,000,000 at 5 per cent., to be applied to the conversion of the existing 6 per cent. internal debt, the payment of war claims and the carrying out of public works. **Imports**, 1902, £5,003,683; 1903, £5,341,270; 1904, £4,514,190; **exports**, 1902, £7,149,471; 1903, £7,939,980; 1904, £8,182,163.

President, Don J. Battle y Ordoñez (elected Feb. 28th, 1903).—**Vice-President**, Don Juan Campistegui.

Ministry: Interior, C. Williman.—**Finance and Public Works**, Don Jose Serrato.—**Foreign Affairs**, Dr. Jose Roman.—**War**, Gen. Vasquez.

Chargé d'Affaires in London, Don Altonso Saenz de Zumarán, 5 and 6, Clement's Inn, Strand.—**Consul-General** in London, Dr. Carlos de Oliveira Nery, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C. **British Minister** at Monte Video, Walter Baring, Esq. **Consul**, V. K. Cornish (Monte Video).

V

Vacaresco, Mlle. Hélène, the Roumanian poetess, belongs to one of the most illustrious families of her country, and is well known in most of the Courts of Europe as the favourite Maid of Honour of the Queen of Roumania (Carmen Sylva). She is the author of "The Bard of the Dambovitz," "Chants d'Aurore," "L'Amé Sereine," "Lueurs et Flammes," all *couronnés* by the French Academy. Her articles on the "Life and Manners of Roumanian Peasants" in the *Contemporary* during 1902 brought her prominently before the British reading public. In 1904 published "Kings and Queens I have Known."

VACCINATION.

The **Vaccination Act, '98**, brought about great changes in the law. The three most important were the substitution of domiciliary vaccination for vaccination at public stations, the use of glycerinated calf lymph, and the

exemption from penalties of conscientious objectors. The period within which a child is required to be vaccinated was extended to six months from the date of birth, and it is provided that a person can only be prosecuted twice in respect of the same child for neglecting to have it vaccinated, and the second prosecution can only be after the child is four years old. The public vaccinator of the district is required to call at the home of each child within a certain time after its birth, and vaccinate it if the parent raises no objection. The old system of arm-to-arm vaccination with human lymph, which was probably the source of much disease, was abolished, and public vaccinators are now required to use glycerinated lymph supplied by the Local Government Board. The lymph is obtained from specially selected calves which have been vaccinated, and is rendered free from disease germs by being kept in glycerine. Any parent who satisfies

two justices, or a stipendiary magistrate, that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of his child can receive from them a certificate to this effect, and then becomes exempt from penalties for non-vaccination of the child. The effect of this recognition of the conscientious objection is practically to make vaccination optional; but those who do not avail themselves of this means of escape become liable to prosecution where the child is not vaccinated within six months of birth.

There has been a steady increase in vaccination since the passing of the Act. The number of successful primary vaccinations performed at the expense of the rates (1) at all ages, (2) under one year of age, and the ratio per cent. of these numbers to the registered births in respect of (3) all ages, (4) children under one year; and the number of (5) successful revaccinations at the expense of the rates, are shown in the following table for the years named:—

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
|-------|---------|---------|------|------|-----------|
| 1898. | 281,124 | 263,448 | 30.4 | 28.5 | 22,858 |
| 1899. | 403,964 | 345,984 | 43.6 | 37.4 | 7,745 |
| 1900. | 444,383 | 400,980 | 47.6 | 43.0 | 31,290 |
| 1901. | 449,085 | 413,101 | 48.8 | 44.9 | 19,869 |
| 1902. | 623,733 | 465,438 | 66.4 | 49.6 | 1,024,213 |
| 1903. | 569,597 | 492,596 | 59.9 | 51.8 | 328,528 |
| 1904. | 543,321 | 495,187 | 57.4 | 52.3 | 95,613 |

Under the present law vaccination by a public vaccinator can be obtained, free of charge, in the case of any person who has not been previously vaccinated. Similarly, any person above the age of ten years, who has not been previously revaccinated within a period of ten years, can be revaccinated by the public vaccinator, free of charge. Vaccination officers, who are appointed by the Boards of Guardians, have the duty of enforcing the Vaccination Acts: they issue notices to parents, keep records as to vaccination of all the children in their district, and institute proceedings in cases of default. Both public vaccinators and vaccination officers are paid by fees for every birth registered in their district, in addition to fees for successful vaccinations.

The Imperial Vaccination League was formed in 1902 "to promote the study of the laws regulating vaccination, and to consider if in any way the vaccination law itself, or its administration, admits of improvement." The League advocates general compulsory revaccination at the age of 12, or 10 in the presence of epidemic small-pox, "conscientious objection" being recognised as in the case of primary vaccination; the transfer of the administration of the vaccination laws from the Poor Law to some other Authority charged with Public Health functions; and the desirability of all establishments for the preparation of calf lymph being placed under Government inspection and control. President, The Duke of Northumberland; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D.; Office: 53, Berners Street, W.

The Jenner Society was formed in 1896, "to commemorate the name and work of Edward Jenner, M.D., of Berkeley, in the county of Gloucester, by collecting, diffusing, and popularising knowledge in regard to the history of small-pox and the value of vaccination

as a protection against it; by promoting the practice of vaccination in a safe and efficient manner; and by furthering generally the adoption of those modes of preventing and treating disease which rest upon the foundation of Jenner's great inquiry." President, the Earl of Ducie; Hon. Sec., Francis T. Bond, M.D., B.A. Lond., F.R.S. Edin., Gloucester.

On the other side there is the National Anti-Vaccination League, which carries on a vigorous crusade against vaccination. Hon. Sec., Mr. Chas. Gane. Office, 50, Parliament Street, S.W.

VAGRANCY AND LABOUR COLONIES.

In July 1904 the President of the Local Government Board, after consultation with the Home Secretary, appointed an Inter-Departmental Committee to inquire into the vagrancy question. The terms of reference to the Committee were as follows: "To inquire and report with respect to England and Wales as to (1) the law applicable to persons of the vagrant class (*i.e.* the statutory provisions, and the by-laws, rules, and regulations made thereunder); (2) the administration of the law applicable to these persons; and (3) any amendments which should be made in it or in its administration." The Committee consisted of the Right Hon. John L. Wharton, M.P., Chairman, Sir W. Chance, Bart. (Hon. Secretary of the Central Poor-Law Conferences), J. S. Davy, C.B., and A. H. Downes, M.D. (Local Government Board Inspectors), Captain Eardley-Wilmot (H.M. Inspector of Prisons), Captain Showers (Chief Constable of Essex), and H. B. Simpson (of the Home Office), with F. L. Turner (of the Local Government Board) as Secretary. The Committee commenced taking evidence in the autumn.

For some years past the increase of vagrancy has attracted much attention, and has been the subject of frequent discussions at various Poor-Law and other conferences. In February 1904 an influential deputation from Boards of Guardians urged on the President of the Local Government Board the necessity of legislation to deal with vagrants, and asked for the appointment of a Commission to consider the question.

Vagrancy Law and Statistics.

Vagrancy is not a crime under the existing law; but in earlier days the vagrant was severely repressed. At one time he was liable to punishment by death, while branding and similar punishments were freely bestowed. In spite of all this vagrancy flourished. What restrictions there now are on the vagrant are furnished by the Vagrancy Act of 1824. That Act, among a long list of various offences, mentions two (begging and sleeping out) which mainly affect the tramp, and imposes for these as penalty imprisonment with or without hard labour for periods not exceeding one or three months—the sentence to be longer in case of repetition of the offence. It will thus be seen that the law affords a considerable check on the tramp; but the difficulty arises first of all in proving the offence, and next in obtaining adequate punishment. Many magistrates are inclined to deal gently with the beggar, and a sentence of a few days' imprisonment has little effect as a deterrent.

There are no complete statistics of vagrancy, but estimates which can be relied on place the

number of tramps at about 40,000 or 50,000. The number varies from time to time, according to the season and the state of trade. The Local Government Board issue returns of the number of tramps who receive relief at the casual wards on certain days in the year. These form only a part of the army of tramps, but the number on Jan. 1st, 1905, was 9768, and on July 1st, 1904, was 6748. Since 1900 there has been a steady increase, which is stated to be due to the termination of the South African War and depressed trade.

The only provision made by the State for the destitute wayfarer, whether he is a working man really in search of work or a professional tramp, is the casual ward at each workhouse. A person admitted to these wards is termed a "casual pauper," who is defined as being "any destitute wayfarer or wanderer applying for or receiving relief." The casual pauper is subject to severe regulations. In ordinary cases he is detained in the wards until 9 o'clock of the second morning after admission; and if he has been in the same wards previously during the month, until 9 o'clock of the fourth morning after admission. In exceptional cases he can be allowed to leave before this. He is required to perform a task of work for each complete day he is detained. The task is generally breaking stones (the quantity varying from 5 to 13 cwt., according to the kind of stone used) or picking oakum; but sometimes time-work in digging, cutting wood, or grinding corn is imposed—9 hours is the time specified. When detained only one night, a task equivalent to 3 hours' work is required. During the time of detention the diet is according to a scale prescribed by the Local Government Board, and is as follows: For breakfast and supper, either 8 oz. of bread, or 6 oz. of bread and 1 pint of gruel or broth; for dinner, 8 oz. of bread and 1½ oz. of cheese, or 6 oz. of bread and 1 pint of soup. Women casuals also have to perform a task, but it is much lighter, being generally domestic work. They receive a similar diet to the men, but of less quantity. Children under 7 are given a milk diet. The casual pauper is not allowed to mix with the ordinary inmates of a workhouse, and in many wards is confined in separate cells. On admission he is searched, bathed, and his clothes disinfected. Cases of refusal to perform the task of work are frequent, and usually result in short sentences of imprisonment.

In a recent report of the Commissioners of Prisons it is stated that in many instances vagrants appear to prefer prison to the casual wards; and it is suggested, as a reason, that the diet in the wards is inferior and the work heavier than in prisons. The system of the casual wards is repressive, but it cannot be said that it has been successful in reducing the numbers of vagrants. The great difficulty in the way of success lies in the lack of uniformity; for, while one union strictly enforces the regulations, another neighbouring union imposes no restrictions on the vagrant. It has been suggested in many quarters that some distinction should be made between the working man in search of work and the habitual tramp, and that, while the former should be helped on his way, the latter should be dealt with severely. Attempts to help the working man on tramp have been made by the way-ticket system, which has been tried in different counties. Under this system a pass is issued,

which entitles the holder to obtain lodging and food on his route; but, so far, little success has attended the experiment, as only two or three counties have adopted it at a time.

Labour Colonies.

Among those who are desirous of reforming the present system the proposal that meets with most favour is that the habitual vagrant should be committed to a Labour Colony, where he should be detained compulsorily for some considerable period. This proposal was contained in the Vagrancy Bill introduced by Sir John Gorst (see Session 1904), but no progress was made with the measure. It is felt by many that the children of vagrants should be taken out of the custody of their parents, and so prevented from learning to love the life. This view was accepted by the recent Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration. Most of the outbreaks of small-pox in recent years are stated to have been due to infection conveyed by tramps. An important conference of sanitary authorities in England and Wales, held in London early in Nov. 1904, discussed this subject, and passed resolutions in favour of the adoption of strict measures with a view to preventing this danger, such as the compulsory vaccination and isolation of tramps suspected of infection and the detention of habitual vagrants in Labour Colonies.

In England the experiment of Labour Colonies as a means of dealing with the unemployed and men of the vagrant class has been tried only on a small scale: by the Salvation Army at Hadleigh, in Essex; by the Christian Service Social Union at Lingfield, in Surrey; and by the Church Army and some few other charitable bodies; but on the Continent Labour Colonies have existed for many years, and are an important institution.

Germany has the most complete system for the travelling unemployed. This consists of (1) numerous travellers' homes organised by the German Travellers' Homes Society, (2) relief stations maintained by the public authorities, and (3) Labour Colonies. Men travelling in search of work can obtain board and lodging at the homes on payment of a small charge, or, if they cannot pay, on performance of a task of work at a relief station. At these stations information is supplied as to work available in the district. Labour Colonies are under the control of the Labour Colony Central Board, and are treated as charitable institutions. Their funds are obtained from grants from the provincial governments and local authorities and from private subscriptions and donations. There are at present 34 colonies within the German Empire, providing accommodation for about 4000 persons. During 1903 over 10,000 persons were admitted, and about the same number left. Nearly half of the number admitted remain in the colonies less than two months, but there are a considerable number who stay more than six months. The German colonies are voluntary: persons are not sent there for detention. It may be mentioned that the law in Germany gives the police extensive powers over beggars and vagrants, though it does not seem that these powers are much used.

The Wilhelmsdorf Colony, the earliest one founded, may be taken as the type of the colonies. It is open to all able-bodied men willing to work, if there is room, and a colonist

is free to leave at any time. The work undertaken is chiefly agricultural, though there are some indoor occupations. After the first fortnight the colonist is credited with wages in addition to his board and lodging; the rate varies, but the average is usually about 3d. per day. The amount of the wages accumulates till the colonist leaves, when he receives an order for the balance left after deducting the cost of any clothes supplied and tobacco. It is stated that about two-thirds of the colonists have suffered imprisonment; but, notwithstanding this, discipline and order is easily maintained, and the men generally work well.

In Belgium is found the other class of Labour Colonies, where there is power of compulsory detention. These are managed by the State, and are of two kinds. In the *Maisons de Refuge* persons convicted of begging or vagrancy can be detained for any period not exceeding a year, or until their earnings amount to the sum of 15 francs. The *Dépôts de Mendicité* are for worse cases, such as habitual vagrants and persons of drunken and immoral habits; these are subject to detention for not less than two or more than seven years. The average number of inmates in the various colonies in 1901 was, in the first class 1761, and in the other 4542. In *Merxplas*, the principal *Dépôt de Mendicité*, the colonists are divided into six classes, the worst class being kept apart from the others. All kinds of work are provided for the colonists, according to their capacity, and the men work with energy and interest. The average cost per annum, after deducting the value of work done, comes to less than £10 per head, half of this amount being paid in wages to the colonists. The wages are paid at the rate of 1½d. to 3d. per day, part of which may be spent at the canteen, the rest being kept until the colonist is discharged.

Labour Colonies of both kinds are found in Switzerland, where otherwise the general system much resembles that in Germany. In Holland there are compulsory colonies.

As regards the results obtained by the Labour Colonies abroad, the conclusion arrived at in a Board of Trade Report issued in December 1904 was "that, whatever be the object of these colonies, the great bulk of the material with which they deal consists, not of efficient workmen out of work, but of tramps, ex-prisoners, and others, whose distress is caused by personal defects. They are not colonies of unemployed so much as receptacles for social wreckage." An earlier report of the same department states that if the intention is "to suppress begging, to clear the tramps from the highways and the beggars from the streets, to hide them away out of sight, to keep them out of mischief and to compel them to work, then the Labour Colony may be a means of accomplishing this. If it is intended to provide a refuge for those who have been in prison and who for that reason are unable to obtain employment, the Labour Colony is also a means of accomplishing this." It may be added that the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Distress from Want of Employment in 1896 reported strongly against Labour Colonies as a means of providing work for the unemployed.

Vecsey, Franz von, violinist, b. at Buda-Pesth, March 1893. Both parents cultivated amateurs. At four his musical intelligence and memory were marked, and at eight, when placed under Hubay at the Buda-Pesth Con-

servatorium, he successfully attacked Paganini's intricate pieces. Won the favour of the veteran Joachim, and played in public in Berlin and Hamburg. On May 3rd, 1904, at St. James's Hall, he made his English *début*, and evoked enthusiasm by finished rendering of Wieniawski's Concerto in D minor and works by Bach, Hubay, and Paganini. First impressions of his rare gifts were confirmed by subsequent performances of Mendelssohn's Concerto.

Vegetarian Federal Union, The, is an association of such Societies throughout the world as may be willing to unite together for mutual counsel and the promotion of Vegetarianism—*i.e.* abstinence from the flesh of animals (fish, flesh, and fowl) as food, and the encouragement of the use of cereals, pulses, seeds, grains, fruits, nuts, and all the wholesome products of the vegetable kingdom. President, Mr. A. F. Hills, D.L.; Treasurer, T. A. Hanson; Secretary, Miss F. I. Nicholson. Offices, 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

VENEZUELA.

A republic in South America, consisting of twenty federal states. It is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Brazil and Colombia, on the west by Colombia, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and British Guiana. The long-standing boundary dispute between Great Britain, representing British Guiana, and Venezuela was settled by the award of the Arbitration Tribunal, which was delivered on Oct. 3rd, '99. It gave Great Britain the Schomburgk line, with the exception of Barima point, at the mouth of the Orinoco, and a strip of territory between the rivers Wenamu and Cuyuni; but it was decided that the mouth of the Orinoco should be open to the British, and both banks of a part of the river Cuyuni, where the Schomburgk line had given them only one bank.

It is governed by a President, assisted by and elected (for a period of two years) from a Federal Council of 19 members appointed by Congress every two years. Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members elected by the legislatures of each state, and a House of Representatives of 52 members, elected directly, one member to every 35,000 of population. The term of office for both houses is 6 years. The constituent states have each their own legislature and executive. The permanent army consists of about 9000 men, but there is a national militia estimated at 60,000 strong. Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but private exercise of all others is permitted. Education is in a backward state, but is compulsory and free. La Guayra is the chief port of the Republic, and is connected with Caracas by a railway which is a marvel of engineering skill. There are over 500 miles of railway being worked. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are largely followed. The chief products are coffee, cocoa, timber, cattle and hides. The country is rich in minerals, including gold, silver, copper and iron. There are valuable asphalt lakes near Lake Maracaibo.

In 1902 a blockade was instituted by Great Britain and Germany in default of the recognition and satisfaction of their claims on behalf of their subjects whose property in Venezuela had been destroyed and whose concessions had been violated without re-

dress. The President of the United States suggested that the dispute should be referred to the Hague Tribunal, and ultimately this course was adopted with regard to one point—viz., whether or no Great Britain and Germany, the Powers which had co-operated in exerting pressure on Venezuela by means of the blockade, together with Italy, who had acted in concert with them, were entitled to preferential treatment in respect of the amount of customs revenue which Venezuela was prepared to set aside for her creditors. The Tribunal decided, Feb. 22nd, 1904, that the three Powers were entitled to preferential payment in respect of the 30 per cent. levied on the customs receipts at La Guayra and Porto Cabello. Each party was ordered to pay its own costs, and the United States was commissioned to see that the judgment was carried out.

In June 1905 a contract was signed for the unification and conversion of the consolidated debt of 1881 and the 5 per cent. loan of 1896, and Congress ratified it on July 10th, thus creating a new 3 per cent. debt of £5,229,700, of which £51,720 was redeemed, leaving £5,177,980 outstanding. The Government assigned 25 per cent. ordinary customs revenue to the service of the debt, but pending the settlement of the Arbitration award (which hypothecated 30 per cent. of the customs receipts of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello), 60 per cent. of the customs receipts at all other ports was temporarily assigned for the purpose. In 1905 there were £1,009,659 of the Second Rank Claims adjudicated on by the International Commissions of 1903 outstanding. A new internal 3 per cent. debt was created by conversion in 1905.

Area, 534,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,507,345. Capital, Caracas, pop. 72,429. Revenue, 1902, £988,608; expenditure, £1,031,444; imports, 1901, about £3,000,000; exports, about £5,000,000.

President: General Cipriano Castro.

British Minister at Caracas, H. G. O. Bax Ironside, Esq.—*Chargé d'Affaires*, P. Wyndham, Esq.—*Consuls*: W. Andral (Caracas), C. de Lemos (Ciudad Bolívar).

Consul-General in England, Dr. J. Tinoco, Liverpool.—*Consul in London*, N. J. H. Schotborgh, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.—*Vice-Consul*, Walter White.

Victoria and Albert Museum, Exhibition Road, South Kensington. This was opened by Queen Victoria in June 1857, as the South Kensington Museum. On May 17th, '99, Her late Majesty laid the foundation stone for new buildings, designed by Sir Aston Webb, R.A., to extend the Museum at a cost of over £800,000, and by her command the institution is now styled "The Victoria and Albert Museum." It is under the control of the Board of Education. **Directors**: Art museum, Sir C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Science museum, W. J. Last, A.M.I.C.E. The **Art Branch** illustrates the application of fine art to the industries of all periods, and includes collections of original works of art in every class of material, reproductions in metal and plaster, and a gallery of paintings in oil and water-colour of the British school. The number of volumes in the **National Art Library** is upwards of 90,000, prints and original drawings 130,000, photographs about 150,000. The **Dyce Collection**, bequeathed by the late Rev. A. Dyce in '69, consists of a library of about 15,000 volumes, and a collection of paintings and

works of art. The library of about 18,000 volumes bequeathed by Mr. John Forster in '76 includes the original MSS. of many of Charles Dickens' works. The **Science Branch** contains collections of instruments and models used in scientific research and instruction, and collections of models illustrating the application of science to machinery and industries, as well as a library of 90,000 volumes and a complete series of British Patent specifications. The directors of the museum (which is now under the control of the Board of Education) are: Science museum, W. J. Last, A.M.I.C.E.; Art museum, A. B. Skinner, B.A., F.S.A. The museum is open free from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays. On Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, it is open from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; and until 6 p.m. from March to September inclusive. On these days, being Students' days, the charge of 6d. for admission to the main building is made for each person, excepting ticket-holders; but the museum buildings to the west of the Exhibition Road are open free. On Sundays the whole of the Museum (excepting the libraries) is open free from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; till 6 p.m. in March, April, and September; and until 7 p.m. in May, June, July, and August. There is at Bethnal Green a **Branch Museum** of objects of art and science, which is open free every week-day at 10 a.m., closing on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10 p.m. and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 4 p.m. in January, November, and December, at 5 p.m. in February and October; and at 6 p.m. from March to September inclusive. On Sundays it is open from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; till 6 p.m. in March, April, and September; and until 7 p.m. in May, June, July, and August. Aid is also granted to provincial museums towards the purchase of works of art and objects of scientific interest.

VICTORIA CROSS JUBILEE.

This is the Golden Jubilee year of the decoration, intitled by Royal Warrant, dated Buckingham Palace, Tuesday, Jan. 20th, 1856, and promulgated in the *London Gazette* on Tuesday, Feb. 5th. Thirteen months elapsed before the first appointments were made (Tuesday, Feb. 24th, '57), when the names of 85 officers and other ranks appeared in the *Gazette*. Of these there are only 9 now living—Admirals Lucas, Bythesea, and Raby, Lieut.-Col. Dowell, R.M.A., Gen. Sir H. Rowlands, K.C.B., Major-Gens. Hamilton and O'Connor, Serpts. Stanlack and Smith. The Cross has, by continents, been gained as follows: Europe, 111; Asia (from Armenia to Tibet), 248; Africa (Magdala to Nigeria), 147; America (Canada), 17; and Australasia (N.Z.), 15; in all, 522. The inaugural Cross investiture by Queen Victoria took place in Hyde Park, June 26th, '57, 62 Crimean heroes being decorated. The only member of the Royal Family now living who witnessed the ceremony is H.M. King Edward VII., and of the recipients there survive 7—Raby, Bythesea, Lucas, Dowell, Hope, Hale, and O'Connor—sole representative of the rank and file. The Royal ceremonial (June 26th, '57), and an event

which happened exactly 43 years later, constitute one of the many and strange coincidences attaching to those who have gained the decoration, as on the same date (1900), at Lindley, South Africa, three times by C. Ward, King's Yorks. L.I., was earned the only Cross ever gained on that date, and this young soldier was the last man on whose breast Queen Victoria "pinned" the decoration which bears her name! It is remarkable that the Senior V.C., Adm. Lucas, and the Junior (522nd), Lieut. J. D. Grant (son of Colonel Suene Grant, Royal Engineers), who on July 6th, 1904, almost alone, stormed the fort of Gyantse, Tibet, are Scotsmen; and that the first 4 who gained the decoration ashore (Alma, Sept. 20th, '54), viz. the late Lord Wantage, K.C.B., Legion of Honour, J. S. Knox, J. McKechnie and W. Reynolds, Scots Fusilier Guards, were sons of Scotland, as was also J. Craig, same regiment, who was decorated for Sebastopol. As we go to press there are 201 members of the order living. During 1905 the following deaths, in the order named, took place: Major-Gen. Dixon (Crimea), Gen. J. Blair (Mutiny), C. O. Coast Guard Rickard (Crimea), R. L. Mangles, Esq. (last of three civilians—Mutiny), Sergt. A. H. Hook (foremost at Rorke's Drift), Yeoman of the Guard, R. Kells (Mutiny), and Seaman J. Trewavas, Knight of the Legion of Honour (Crimea).

The question has frequently been asked through the Press and otherwise: "Who was the first V.C.?" The first (June 21st, 1854) was Admiral C. D. Lucas; the first gazetted was the late Capt. C. W. Buckley, R.N., and the first man decorated by Queen Victoria, 49 years ago, was Admiral H. J. Raby, C.B. See also eds. 1901-5.

Victoria and Albert, Royal Order of, was instituted in 1862, and enlarged in '64, '65 and '80; is for Ladies, and consists of four classes.

Vivisection. A vigorous opposition to vivisection is carried on by the **National Anti-Vivisection Society**, which "advocates the total abolition of the scientific torture of animals, and seeks to attain this object by every possible means. The Society does not oppose, but on the contrary supports, any and every measure for the amelioration of the present condition of vivisected animals." The organ of the Society is the *Zoophilist and Animals' Defender*, edited by Edward Berdoe, L.R.C.P. Edin., M.R.C.S. Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, The Hon. Stephen Coleridge. Secretary, Robert Stewart. Offices, 92, Victoria Street, London, S.W. The **London Anti-Vivisection Society** was founded in 1876, and has offices at 13, Regent Street. Secretary, Mr. Sidney Trist, who edits the *Animals' Guardian*. There is a **Parliamentary Association for Abolition of Vivisection**, with offices at Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

W

Wace, The Very Rev. Henry, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, was born in London Dec. 10th, 1836, and educated at Marlborough, Rugby, King's Coll., Lond., and Brasenose Coll., Oxon. He was ordained deacon in '61 and priest '62. From '61 to '69 he was curate at St. Luke's, Berwick Street, and St. James's, Piccadilly. He was appointed Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, '72, Boyle Lecturer '74-5, Professor of Church History at King's Coll., '75; Bampton Lecturer '79, Preacher of Lincoln's Inn '80; Prebendary of St. Paul's '81, Principal of King's Coll., London, '84, rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, '96, and in April 1903 he was chosen to succeed Dr. Farrar at Canterbury. With Sir William Smith he edited the "Dictionary of Christian Biography," and he has published editions of the "Primary Works of Luther," of the Apocrypha for the "Preacher's Commentary," besides volumes of his own sermons and lectures.

Wales, H.R.H. George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of, Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland, Colonel-in-Chief of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the Royal Fusiliers, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Royal Marines, and the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., I.S.O., the heir-apparent of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, and was b. at Marlborough House on June 3rd, 1865, just seventeen months after his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence. The two

brothers were greatly attached to one another all through boyhood, and entered the navy together as cadets June 5th, '77. Two years were spent on the training ship *Britannia*, and then Prince George, accompanied by his brother, started for a three years' voyage round the world on board the *Bacchante*. In May '83 H.R.H. was made midshipman to the *Canada*, which was stationed on the North American coast. In '85 he was promoted to be lieutenant, after passing his examinations with distinction, and in '90 was given the separate command of the gunboat *Thrush* on the West Indian station. In '91 he was made commander. In '92, through the lamentable death of his elder brother, he became the heir to the throne, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York. In May '93 his engagement to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck was announced. The marriage was celebrated in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace, July 6th, '93. The children of their Royal Highnesses are: (1) Edward Albert, b. June 23rd, '94; (2) Albert Frederick, b. Dec. 14th, '95; (3) Victoria Alexandra, b. April 25th, '97; (4) Henry William, b. March 31st, 1900; (5) George Edward, b. Dec. 20th, 1902; (6) John Charles, b. July 12th, 1905. The University of Cambridge conferred its Hon. LL.D. degree on H.R.H. in June '94. During '98 H.R.H. for some time hoisted his pennant on the *Crescent*, attached to the Channel Squadron. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral (Jan. 1st, 1901), and appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Marine Forces. On the death of H.M. Queen Victoria (Jan. 22nd, 1901), he succeeded his father as Duke of Cornwall, and with the Duchess left Portsmouth in the *Ophir* (March 16th) on a tour to the Colonies, and to

open the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. On Nov. 9th, 1901, H.M. the King's birthday, H.R.H. was given the title of **Prince of Wales** and Earl of Chester. In celebration of their safe return from their tour the Prince and Princess were entertained by the London Corporation at the Guildhall (Dec. 5th, 1901), on which occasion H.R.H. delivered his well-known advice to England to "wake up." In June 1902 he was promoted to the rank of General; in 1903 he was appointed President of the British Commission for the St. Louis Exhibition, 1904; and in April 1904 he and the Princess paid a visit to the Emperor of Austria at Vienna. In Feb. 1905 H.R.H. was appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of the Castle of Dover; and in March Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; on June 17th he inaugurated the L.C.C. Thames River Steamboat Service; and on June 29th, as Chancellor of the University of Wales, laid the foundation stone of the new University College buildings at Cardiff. On Oct. 19th the Prince and Princess of Wales left London for their visit to India, and landed at Bombay on Nov. 9th, being received by Lord and Lady Curzon.

Wales, National Museum and Library of.

During 1905, the Treasury having agreed to make a contribution from public funds towards the cost of establishing and maintaining a National Museum and a National Library in Wales, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Earl of Jersey, and Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy were appointed a Committee to determine the sites where they should be established, the cost, etc., and the constitution of the governing body. The Committee reported in June 1905 that the National Museum should be established at Cardiff and the National Library at Aberystwyth; that Royal Charters should be applied for "under the provisions of which a governing body for each institution shall be incorporated, in whom all moneys contributed by the Treasury or derived from other sources, and all lands or buildings or gifts in kind devised or granted for the purpose of either institution shall be vested, and arrangements thereby made for the permanent organisation and management of the two institutions severally and respectively."

Wallace Collection, The, Hertford House, Manchester Sq., W. This collection of pictures, sculpture, arms and armour, furniture, and objects of art, was originally formed by the third and fourth Marquises of Hertford. By the fourth Marquis it was bequeathed to Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., by whom it was largely increased. Sir Richard left it to his wife, Lady Wallace, who died in 1897, and bequeathed it to the nation. Hertford House (the original of Gaunt House in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair") was purchased by the Treasury for £80,000, extensively altered, and opened to the public in June 1900. The Wallace Collection is open free on Mondays from 12 noon (from 10 a.m. on Bank Holidays), and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 a.m., to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to the season; also on Tuesdays and Fridays, on payment of 6d., from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m. The museum is also open on Sundays from April to October inclusive, from 2 to 5 or 6. Closed on Sundays during the remainder of the year, and on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The Keeper of the Wallace Collection is Mr. Claude Phillips.

Ward, Colonel Sir Edward W. D., K.C.B., Secretary of the Army Council and of the War Office, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War, was b. at Oban Dec. 17th, '53, educated at a private school, and entered the Army '74. He served in the Soudan expedition '85, and was promoted Major Army Service Corps '85, and Lieut.-Col. '90. He was D.A.A.G. Headquarters Staff, Ireland, '92-5, and then went on special service with the Ashanti Expedition '95-6, for which he received the C.B. (Mil.), being promoted Brevet-Col. '98. He went out to Ladysmith at the time of the South African War, and was three times mentioned in despatches for his services as A.A.G.; appointed Director of Supplies to the South African Field Force 1900, and awarded the K.C.B. (Mil.) In 1901 he was appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War, and in 1904 he was given in addition his present appointment.

Waterworks Engineers, British Association of. Established in April '96. President, Philip H. Palmer, M.Inst.C.E. Secretary and editor of Transactions, Mr. Percy Griffith, M.I.C.E., F.G.S. Offices, 54, Parliament Street, Westminster.

Watson, Rev. J., M.A., D.D. ("Ian Mac-laren"). B. in 1850 at Manningtree, Essex, of Scottish parents, who removed to Perthshire four years later. Ed. at Edinburgh University, where he graduated '70. Studied theology at New College (Edin.) and Tübingen. Ordained minister of the Free Church, Logiealmond, Perthshire, in '75. Called to Free St. Matthew's, Glasgow, in '77. Translated in '80 to Sefton Park Church, Liverpool; retired 1905. Hon. D.D. St. Andrews University '95, Yale University '97. Author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," "The Days of Auld Lang Syne," '95, "Kate Carnegie," '96, "A Doctor of the Old School," '97, "Afterwards, and other Stories," '98, "Young Barbarians," 1901, and "His Majesty Baby," 1902. Dr. Watson's religious publications include "The Upper Room," "The Mind of the Master," '96, "The Cure of Souls" and "The Potter's Wheel," '97, "Companions of the Sorrowful Way," '98, "Church Folk," "The Doctrines of Grace," 1900, "The Life of the Master," 1902, and "Homely Virtues," 1903. Address: 17, Croxteth Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

Watson, William, was b. in Wharfedale, Yorkshire. In '92 a poem by him entitled "Wordsworth's Grave" put his name into all the critics' mouths, and everything he has since published has been eagerly sought after. Among his earlier efforts are "Epigrams of Art, Life, and Nature," and "The Prince's Quest," and he has also published "Lachrymæ Musarum," "Love Lyrics," "The Eloping Angels," "Excursions in Criticism," '93, "Odes, and Other Poems," '94, "The Father of the Forest," '95, a volume of sonnets on the Armenian question entitled "The Year of Shame," '96, "The Hope of the World, and Other Poems," in '97, "For England" and "Ode on the Coronation of King Edward VII." His "Collected Poems" appeared at the end of '98, and a further collected edition in 2 vols. in 1904. A Civil List pension of £100 a year was conferred upon him in '95. Address: Devonshire Club.

| DISTRICTS. | ACCUMULATED TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR. Jan. 1st—Nov. 25th, 1905. | | | | RAINFALL. Jan. 1st—Nov. 25th, 1905. | | | | BRIGHT SUNSHINE. Jan. 1st—Nov. 25th, 1905. | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | Above 42°. | Differ- ence from Mean. | Below 42°. | Differ- ence from Mean. | No. of Rainy Days. | Dif- ference from Mean. | Total Fall. | Dif- ference from Mean. | Hours Re- corded. | Dif- ference from Mean. | Per cent. of Pos- sible Du- ration. | Dif- ference from Mean. |
| | Day-deg. | Day-deg. | Day-deg. | Day-deg. | | | Ins. | Ins. | | | | |
| 1. SCOTLAND, N.E. ... 2. ENGLAND, N.E. ... 3. ENGLAND, E. ... 4. MIDLAND Cos. ... 5. ENGLAND, S. ... Principal Producing Districts. Wheat. | 1957 | — | 668 | 55 | 250 | 46 | 44'6 | 4'5 | 1115 | 19 | 27 | 0 |
| | 26 | — | 668 | 55 | 198 | 23 | 26'0 | 2'1 | 1320 | 26 | 32 | 1 |
| | 2257 | — | 504 | 72 | 158 | — | 18'8 | — | 1466 | 85 | 35 | 2 |
| | 2704 | — | 490 | 140 | 157 | — | 18'8 | — | 1599 | 39 | 39 | 2 |
| | 3954 | — | 564 | 94 | 159 | — | 20'2 | — | 1378 | 27 | 33 | 1 |
| 6. SCOTLAND, W. ... 7. ENGLAND, N.W. ... 8. ENGLAND, S.W. ... 9. IRELAND, S. ... 10. IRELAND, N. ... 11. CHANNEL IS. ... Principal Producing Districts. Grazing. | 2855* | — | 411 | 46 | 156 | 3 | 24'2 | 1'1 | 1552 | 1 | 38 | 0 |
| | 3090* | — | 445 | 54 | 183 | 1 | 40'1 | 4'3 | 1459 | 123 | 35 | 3 |
| | 2504 | — | 388 | 70 | 176 | — | 27'8 | — | 1436 | 201 | 35 | 5 |
| | 2694 | — | 378 | 31 | 169 | — | 29'3 | — | 1518 | 43 | 37 | 1 |
| | 2951 | — | 377 | — | 213 | 7 | 31'2 | — | 1370 | 148 | 33 | 4 |
| | 2596 | — | 395 | 13 | 192 | 7 | 30'3 | — | 1300 | 38 | 33 | — |
| | 3547 | — | 61 | 65 | 194 | 16 | 27'2 | 1'8 | 1684 | 137 | 41 | 3 |

THE WEATHER OF 1905.

We are able, through the courteous assistance of Mr. W. Napier Shaw, M.A., F.R.S., Secretary of the Meteorological Office (see p. 380), to include in this issue the official figures giving, for the various districts named below, the accumulated temperature, the rainfall, and the duration of bright sunshine for the 47 weeks ended Nov. 25th, 1904. In explanation of the summary table the following points should be noted:—

Accumulated Temperature indicates the combined amount and duration of the excess or defect of temperature above or below 42° F. for the period named, and is expressed in day-degrees—a "day-degree" signifying 1° continued for 24 hours, or any other number of degrees for an inversely proportional number of hours. The Means with which the current values are compared are those for the corresponding period in the 20 years 1881-1900.

Rainfall.—The Mean amounts are those for the corresponding periods in the 35 years '66-1900, but the Mean numbers of rainy days are those for the 30 years '71-1900 only.

Bright Sunshine.—The Mean values employed are those for the corresponding periods in the 20 years '81-1900.

West India Committee, The. Incorporated by Royal Charter. An Association of planters, merchants, and others interested in the British West Indies, founded *circa* 1760. Sec., Algernon E. Aspinall, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C.

Whyte, Rev. Alexander, M.A., D.D., was b. at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, 1837; ed. at Aberdeen University (M.A. '62) and Free Church College, and ordained at Glasgow in '66. Four years later he became minister of Free St. George's, Edinburgh, the premier Presbyterian church in Scotland, and this position he still holds. He is a D.D. of Edinburgh University. In '98 he was elected Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly. Works: "Commentary on the Shorter Catechism," "The Four Temperaments," "Eunyan Characters" (3 vols.), "Samuel Rutherford's Correspondents," etc.

Wilberforce, Archdeacon Albert Basil Orme, is the youngest son of the late Bishop Wilberforce of Oxford and afterwards of Winchester, and was ed. at Eton and Exeter Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in '65, M.A. in '66, D.D. in '94. He was curate of Cuddesdon '66-7, chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford '66-70, curate of St. Jude, Southsea, '61-71, and rector of St. Mary's, Southampton, '71-94. In '94 he was made a Canon of Westminster, which Canonry carries with it the incumbency of St. John's, Westminster. The Speaker appointed him as his chaplain in Jan. '96, and in 1900 he was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Westminster. He is famous for his eloquence in the pulpit and as a temperance advocate. Address: 20, Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey.

Wilson, Admiral Sir Arthur K., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., V.C., was b. March 4th, 1842. He attained captain's rank '80, was promoted Rear-Admiral '95, Vice-Admiral 1901, and Admiral 1905. Served in the Crimea '54, China '65, Egypt '82, Sudan '84; was A.D.C. to Queen Victoria '82-95, Comptroller of the Navy '97-1901, C.B. '97, K.C.B. 1902, K.C.V.O. 1903. He is Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet.

Wilson, Sir Guy Fleetwood, C.B., Director of Army Finance, and Assistant Under-Secretary of State for War, was b. Oct. 21st, '51, and educated by private tutors abroad. He entered

the Paymaster-General's Office, '70; was transferred to the War Office, '83; and appointed Secretary to the Special Committee on Army Reorganisation, '87. He was private secretary to Marquess of Hartington, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Stanhope, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman during the period '86-'93, and was then appointed Director-General of the Royal Army Clothing Department, and Assistant Under-Secretary of State in '98. He was given his present appointment in March 1904.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Wireless Telegraph Act, 1904, renders it illegal for any person to instal or work wireless telegraph apparatus in the United Kingdom, or on board British ships in territorial waters, except with the licence of the Postmaster-General. The Act expires on July 31st, 1906, but will probably be renewed.

The Marconi System.

In '96 Mr. Marconi, under good Italian credentials, was able to accept the invitation of the British Telegraph Department to make experiments with his system. Early work was done on Salisbury Plain, across the Bristol Channel, and between Alum Bay and Bournemouth (a distance of 16 miles). At the close of '98 experiments were set on foot between the South Foreland lighthouse and the East Goodwin lightship, 12 miles away, and communication was established. On March 28th, '99, the first message was exchanged between France and England. This was followed by successful demonstrations made during the '99 Naval Manœuvres. The Admiralty definitely adopted the system during 1900, and all British and Italian battle-ships and a very large number of cruisers are now fitted with it, or with modifications of it. The Marconi apparatus is working commercially on board most of the largest passenger steamers afloat. There are numerous land stations in Great Britain and Europe equipped with the system. Lloyds have exclusively adopted the Marconi system for use at their stations at home and abroad till 1915. In June 1905 the Board of Trade and Trinity House arranged for the equipment of lighthouses with Marconi installations. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., has offices at 18, Finch Lane, London, E.C.

On Dec. 12th, 1901, Mr. Marconi succeeded in deciphering wireless messages sent from the Poldhu Station, Cornwall, to him at St. John's, Newfoundland. The *Carlo Alberto* in Oct. 1902 conveyed Mr. Marconi from England to Nova Scotia, and daily communication was kept up with the Poldhu Station all the way across to a station at Glace Bay. Transatlantic messages are now sent and received from the stations at Poldhu, Cornwall, and at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, to ships at any point on the Atlantic, and new stations are being equipped for a service between England and America.

In June 1904 a daily news bulletin was issued every morning to the passengers on board the Cunard liner *Campania*, and since then all the Cunard mail steamers have been supplied with a similar *Daily Bulletin*, on the Marconi system.

The Messina Railway Co. have adopted the system for intercommunication between their stations. A public wireless telegraph service is also in operation across the Adriatic Sea

between Bari in Italy and Antivari in Montenegro. During 1905 the Marconi system has been greatly extended, and stations have been erected in almost every known quarter of the globe.

Since Jan. 1st, 1905, telegraph offices in the United Kingdom have received telegrams for transmission from wireless stations on the coast to ships at sea. The charge is 6½d. a word, with a minimum of 6s. 6d. for each telegram.

Mr. Marconi, in a lecture at the Royal Institution on March 3rd, 1905, said that, with regard to liability to interference, by having several stations tuned or syntonized to different periods it was now possible to send to each one of them without the others being affected. The magnetic detector, which he had devised, was now used in those ships of the British Navy which were fitted with Marconi long-distance apparatus, and it was possible to work a recording instrument with it, to attain high speed in transmission, and also automatic sending. As to the speed of his apparatus, in 1898 he had attained an average of 12 words a minute, and between Amsterdam and Chelmsford recently he had maintained an average of 24. New stations for Transatlantic work were in course of erection, and he had no doubt, that in a short time transmission across the Atlantic would be demonstrated to be practicable and trustworthy.

The De Forest System.

The principal system in America is that of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. The inventor, Dr. de Forest, is a graduate of Yale, and claims that he can synthesise his circuits. The receiver in this system is a telephonic apparatus, and from 20 to 30 words a minute can be transmitted and recorded. The main advantage claimed for it is that its usefulness is not impaired by the presence of other systems unless the transmitting stations are practically in juxtaposition.

The De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. transmitted a regular daily news service from the St. Louis Exhibition in 1904 to various newspapers, and messages were sent from the long-distance tower to Chicago, 300 miles away. The speed attained was from 25 to 35 words a minute. The capacity of the De Forest system for operating simultaneously several different transmitters was clearly shown, and the ability of the operator to tune his receivers at will to various transmitters with different wave-lengths.

Other Systems.

Sir W. H. Preece, at the 1905 meeting of the British Association, after describing the Marconi system, gave the following account of progress abroad.

In Germany great progress had been made. In 1897 the Emperor sent over Prof. Slaby, of Charlottenburg, to England, to inspect and report upon what was being done. Prof. Slaby was given every facility, returned home, and with Count D'Arco, Prof. Braun, and the chief German electrical houses, Siemens and Halske, and the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft, had produced a system in Germany. In that country all rivalry had ceased, for all interests were amalgamated into one concern "Gesellschaft für drahtlose Telegraphie." They had fitted up 450 complete installations, including ships. The American, German, Russian, and nearly all other navies

but those of Great Britain and France, had been supplied by them, and they had many ship-signalling stations and shore stations fixed. All the principal Continental War Departments had also been supplied with their military equipment.

In France no great development had taken place, but the navy was fully supplied. The system used was a modification of Marconi's. Ducretet, Mors, Popp and Branly (the inventor of the coherer) had been very active in developing a French system, but the author was not aware of any new improvement.

In Italy the ships on commission were all equipped, and they had many shore stations. They had established a circuit between Bari and Antivari across the Adriatic, and signals had been received from Cornwall. A high-power station was being equipped at Coltano, near Pisa, whence it was hoped to communicate with Argentina. The Sicilian railways had a communication across the Straits of Messina.

In India successful communication had been obtained by the Lodge-Muirhead system between the Andaman Islands and Burma, across 300 miles of sea.

Witte, Count Sergiej Juliewitsh, the Russian statesman, is of German origin, and was b. July 29th, 1849, at Tiflis, ed. at Odessa in mathematics and physics, entered the railway administration, and first gained distinction by his clever organisation of the transport of troops in the war of '77-8; was called to St. Petersburg for employment there in '79, and appointed in '86 director of Russian south-west railways. In '88 he became head of the Railway department in the Ministry of Finance, chairman of Commission on Tariffs; in '92 Minister of Means of Communications, and in '93 Minister of Finance. In Jan. 1903 he received the expression of the Czar's gratitude in a Rescript, which said: "You have awakened the best forces of national labour to a sense of self-reliance, ensured the independence and the stability of the monetary circulation, increased the resources of the State, and thereby enabled it to balance its Budgets, gradually increasing year by year, without a deficit." In August 1903 he was removed from the Ministry of Finance and made President of the Committee of Ministers. He was one of the Russian plenipotentiaries in the negotiations for peace with Japan in 1905, and was afterwards made a Count and appointed President of the new Ministry. (See RUSSIA.) He is author of a book on "The Principles of Railway Rates," '83, and on "Friedrich Liss, the Economist," '88.

Wolf-Metternich zur Gracht, Count Paul Anton Marie Hubert, German Ambassador to the Court of St. James. B. at Bonn, Dec. 5th, 1833. Came into notice as Prussian representative in Hamburg, from which place he fre-

quently travelled to London on affairs of State. He was afterwards attached to the Embassy in London, and when Prince Paul Hatzfeldt, the Ambassador died in 1901, the Emperor selected Count Wolf-Metternich out of a number of names proposed, to succeed him. He speaks perfect English. Address: 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

Women's Horticultural College. A scheme of training for colonial life is in successful operation here. The college is situated at Swanley, in Kent. Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. John Hopkinson, Holmwood, Wimbledon Common, S.W.

Women's Suffrage. The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies comprises all the Women's Suffrage societies in Great Britain which work on a non-party basis, and for Women's Suffrage only. Secretaries: Miss Edith Palliser and Miss F. Sterling, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster; Miss Esther G. Roper, 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester. The Executive Committee of the National Union meets at the office of the Central Society for Women's Suffrage, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, of which Miss Edith Palliser is secretary. In the Colonies the movement has made considerable progress, and in New Zealand, South Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia the goal has been reached. Full suffrage was granted to the women of the Commonwealth of Australia for the Federal Parliament in May 1902.

Women Journalists, Society of, 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C. Hon. Sec., Mrs. H. T. Bulstrode.

Wood, Field-Marshal Sir Henry Evelyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was b. at Cressing in 1838, and entered the Navy in '52. Served in the Crimea, and was severely wounded at the assault on the Redan. In '55 he joined the Army as cornet of the 13th Light Dragoons, served in India in 17th Lancers, and, while commanding the 1st Regt. of Beaton's Irregular Horse, won the Victoria Cross, '58. Defeated the Zulus at Kambula, and was made K.C.B. Served through the Transvaal war as major-general, and was one of H.M.'s Commissioners for settling the Transvaal limits ('81). Created G.C.M.G. Commanded the 2nd Brigade, 2nd division, in the Egyptian expedition, receiving the thanks of Parliament in '82. Raised the Egyptian Army in '83, and served in Nile expedition. From '89 to '93 he commanded the Aldershot district, from '93 till '97 he was Quartermaster-General, and from Oct. '97 till Oct. 1901 Adjutant-General. Promoted to the rank of field-marshal April 1903. Author of "Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign," and "Cavalry Achievements." Clubs, Army and Navy, United Service. Address, Millhurst, Harlow, Essex.

Y

Young Men's Christian Association, The, has 7661 centres scattered throughout the world, with a total membership of 688,263; and in the United Kingdom 1859 centres, with 126,825 members. The headquarters of the Y.M.C.A. are at Exeter Hall, Strand. Secretary of the National Council, Mr. W. H. Mills; Secretary of the London Central Association, Mr. J. H. Putterill.

Young Women's Christian Association, The, has about 275,000 members in all parts of the world. The British membership is 93,409, including 14,000 in London. Head Offices, 25 and 26, George Street, Hanover Square, W. The World's Y.W.C.A., organised for the development and extension of Y.W.C.A.s in all lands, also has its office at 26, George Street, Hanover Square, W.



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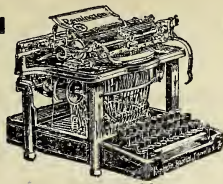
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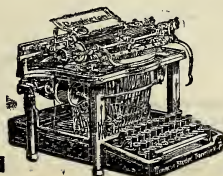
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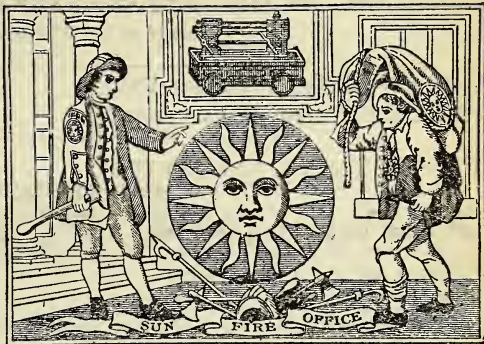
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SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Founded 1710.

**THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD.**

**Funds in hand
£2,563,000**



Chief Office: 63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branch Offices in London:

60, Charing Cross, S.W.

332, Oxford Street, W.

40, Chancery Lane, W.C.

42, Mincing Lane, E.C.

LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

No. 114, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

Trustees.

THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD STRATHEDEN AND CAMPBELL.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE GRANTHAM.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEKEWICH.

SIR RICHARD NICHOLSON.

SIR WILLIAM JAMES FARRER.

SIR HENRY ARTHUR WHITE.

Directors.

SIR RICHARD NICHOLSON, Princes Street, Westminster, *Chairman.*

GEORGE WILLIAM BELL, Esq., Albert Road, Regent's Park.

FRANCIS EDWIN ESSINGTON FAREBROTHER, Esq., Craig's Court, Charing Cross.

SIR WILLIAM JAMES FARRER, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

GEORGE EDGAR FRERE, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.

CHARLES WHITBREAD GRAHAM, Esq., New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER TOOKE HALLOWES, Esq., Bedford Row.

JOSEPH AUGUSTUS HELLARD, Esq., Manor Offices, Stonehouse, Devon.

EDWARD CARLETON HOLMES, Jr., Esq., Bedford Row.

JOHN GWYNNE JAMES, Esq., Hereford.

CHARLES PLUMPTRE JOHNSON, Esq., New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

HARRY WILMOT LEE, Esq., The Sanctuary, Westminster.

FREDERICK MORGAN, Esq., Somerset Street.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Auditor.—EDWIN WATERHOUSE, Esq., F.C.A. (Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.), 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.

Architect and Surveyor.—EDWARD STREET, Esq., King's Bench Walk.

Solicitor.—WILLIAM SIDNEY HARRISON, Esq., Bedford Row.

Bankers.—MESSRS. COUTTS AND COMPANY.

Assistant Secretary.—ARTHUR E. C. WHITE.

Secretary.—WILLIAM JOHN VINE.

THE CAPITAL, amounting to FIVE MILLIONS, was fully subscribed before the Society commenced business in 1845, and the shares are held by a body of Shareholders, comprising some of the highest and most influential members of the Legal Profession. The success which has attended the operations of the Society is founded on its strong financial position, the eligible character of the risks constituting the bulk of its business, and the promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are met.

FREDERIC PARKER MORRELL, Esq., Oxford.

WILLIAM NOCTON, Esq., Great Marlborough Street.

FREDERICK PEAKE, Esq., Bedford Row.

RICHARD PENNINGTON, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.

THOMAS RAWLE, Esq., Bedford Row.

JOHN EDWARD WASE RIDER, Esq., New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD STRATHEDEN AND CAMPBELL, Bruton Street.

J. PERCEVAL TATHAM, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.

RICHARD WALTER TWEEDIE, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.

WILLIAM MELMOTH WALTERS, Esq., New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

SIR HENRY ARTHUR WHITE, Great Marlborough Street.

EDWARD HUGH WHITEHEAD, Esq., Spring Gardens.

EDMUND TREVOR LLOYD WILLIAMS, Esq., Clements Inn.

ROMER WILLIAMS, Esq., Norfolk House, Thames Embankment.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

HAMILTON HOUSE, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, LONDON, E.C.
(Corner of TEMPLE AVENUE.)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| CAPITAL (fully subscribed) | £750,000 |
| SECURITY for Policy-holders | £1,444,008 |

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Insurance of all liabilities created by the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900, Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and Common Law, for all accidents happening during the period of insurance, however protracted the disablement may be, without litigation with workpeople. Also Third Party and Lift Insurances.

FIDELITY GUARANTEES.

Bonds to the High Court of Justice, and to all Government and Municipal Departments. Mercantile Guarantees for every position.

PERSONAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The most liberal policy, world-wide, large benefits, and low premiums.

ALL SICKNESS POLICIES.

Against disablement from disease.

S. STANLEY BROWN, *General Manager.*

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA LEGAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Established 1843.

Chief Office—ST. ANDREW STREET, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

This Society has been in active operation over 60 years. It is specially established for the insurance of sums up to £200 upon lives up to 85 years of age, by weekly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly payments, to meet the convenience of the Assurers. Endowment Assurances, payable at ages 14, 21, 30, 40, 50, or 60, or upon the completion of 15, 20, 25, or 30 years' payments. Free Policies, Reversionary and Cash Bonuses, Surrender Values, etc.

Perfect Security to the Assured. Free Policies have been issued and Bonuses have been allotted to more than 400,000 Policyholders.

The healthy and prosperous condition of the Institution is shown by the following figures:—

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| RESERVE FUNDS | £2,730,000 |
| CLAIMS PAID | £5,670,000 |
| ANNUAL INCOME | £1,020,000 |
| CASH BONUSES PAID | £123,000 |

GOLD MEDAL AWARD, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.

ARTHUR HENRI, *Secretary.*

Established 1762.

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY.

Every **£1,000** Policy which became a claim in 1904 was increased by Bonus, on the average, to

£2,093,

or upwards of Double the Original Sum Assured.

FUNDS IN HAND, £4,900,000.

THE VALUATION on 31st December, 1904, was made on the stringent basis of the O^M. Mortality Table, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Interest, and the result of this searching investigation was a

SURPLUS OF £976,807.

Of which the sum of £479,808, being equal to 50 PER CENT. of ALL PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE QUINQUENNIAL, was applied to provide Reversionary Additions of £682,038 to existing Policies, assuring £5,432,297.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Actuary at the Offices of the Society,
OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED

A.D. 1720.

FUNDS IN HAND
EXCEED
£5,250,000.



CLAIMS PAID
EXCEED
£42,000,000.

"Royal Exchange, London" (Head Office).

FIRE, LIFE, SEA, ACCIDENTS, BURGLARY, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, FIDELITY GUARANTEES.

SPECIAL TERMS granted to ANNUITANTS when HEALTH is IMPAIRED.

The Corporation will act as:—Executor of Wills. Trustee of Wills and Settlements.

UNIMPEACHABLE SECURITY.

Apply for full Prospectus to any Branch Office, or to the Secretary at
 Head Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

Funds, £4,800,000. Claims Paid, £7,900,000.

LARGE PROFITS.—The Bonus at last Investigation was at the exceptionally high rate of £1 15s. per cent. per annum, which, being calculated on the sum assured and all previous existing Bonuses, provided additions varying, according to the duration of the Policy, from £1 15s. to £3 18s. 5d. per cent. per annum on the original sum assured.

LOW PREMIUMS under the Society's popular Minimum Premium System.

NEW SCHEMES, providing Annuities of 5 per cent. or $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the sum assured. See Special Prospectus.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

HEAD OFFICE—St. Vincent Place, GLASGOW.

London Office—1, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1831—FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE: 28 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.T.

Manager and Actuary—G. M. LOW, F.I.A., F.F.A.

Secretary—J. J. McLAUCHLAN.

THE LEADING FEATURES ARE—

PERFECT SECURITY. LIBERAL CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE. MODERATE PREMIUMS.

GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUES. COMPLETE AND LIBERAL NON-FORFEITURE REGULATIONS. LARGE BONUSES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

The Scottish Equitable being a purely Mutual Society, the whole profits belong to the Members, who are expressly freed from all personal responsibility.

The next division of profits will be made as at 1st March, 1908.

The following table shows the progress of the Society during the last fifteen years:—

| Year. | No. of Policies in force. | Existing Assurances. | Annual Income. | Total Funds. |
|-------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1890 | 18,332 | £10,595,178 | £411,983 | £3,228,492 |
| 1895 | 22,392 | 11,917,940 | 470,691 | 3,703,098 |
| 1900 | 25,484 | 13,041,687 | 508,798 | 4,318,035 |
| 1905 | 28,806 | 13,941,976 | 593,967 | 5,122,658 |

The Society transacts every description of Life Insurance Business.

Insurances against Issue are effected at moderate rates of premium.

Loans are granted on Life Interests and other approved security, Reversions are purchased, and Annuities are granted.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, etc., may be obtained on application to the Society's London Office—

19 KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

Resident Secretary—F. R. LEFTWICH.

Funds in Hand
exceed
£6,400,000.

SUN

Established 1810.

LIFE OFFICE.

LIFE ASSURANCES AND ANNUITIES.

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES

Without Medical Examination

For Male or Female Lives.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE MONTHLY IF DESIRED.

Insurance Against Accident, Sickness, and Disease.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

Employers' Liability Insurance.

Fidelity Guarantees.

Assistant Secretary—Accident and General Department—C. H. GREEN.

Actuary—R. G. SALMON.

Secretary and General Manager—E. LINNELL.

Write to the General Manager, 63, Threadneedle Street, London, for
 Special Prospectus, "MORE SIGNS."

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE—ACCIDENT.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED | ... .. | £2,500,000 |
| LIFE FUND | ... .. | £2,803,296 |
| SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS | { "West of England" ... | £684,407 |
| | { "Hand-in-Hand" ... | £3,341,192 |
| OTHER ASSETS | ... .. | £3,975,673 |
| TOTAL | ... .. | £10,804,568 |
| TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS | ... .. | £2,750,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—24, 25 & 26, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

W. REIERSON ARBUTHNOT, ESQ.
 THE HON. LIONEL ASHLEY.
 ROBERT BARCLAY, ESQ. (Barclay & Co., Ltd.).
 SIR THOMAS BROOKE, BART.
 W. MIDDLETON CAMPBELL, ESQ. (Curtis, Campbell & Co.).
 LT.-COL. C. W. CAMPBELL.
 JEREMIAH COLMAN, ESQ. (J. & J. Colman, Ltd.).
 The Right Hon. LEONARD H. COURTNEY.
 WILLIAM C. DAWES, ESQ. (J. B. Westray & Co.).
 SIR JAMES F. GARRICK, K.C., K.C.M.G.
 W. M. GUTHRIE, ESQ., M.P. (Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., Ltd.).
 FREDERICK W. HARRIS, ESQ. (Harris & Dixon, Ltd.).

CHARLES R. GURNEY HOARE, ESQ.
 ANDREW JOHNSTON, ESQ.
 F. LARKWORTHY, ESQ.
 JOHN H. LEY, ESQ.
 J. CARR SAUNDERS, ESQ.
 Right Hon. SIR ANDREW R. SCOBLE, K.C., K.C.S.I.
 ALEXANDER BILLING SIM, ESQ. (Churchill & Sim).
 W. J. THOMPSON (W. J. & H. Thompson).
 JOHN TROTTER, ESQ. (John Trotter & Co.).
 P. BENGE TROWER, ESQ. (Trower & Sons).
 F. L. WALLACE, ESQ. (Wallace, Bros.).
 EDWARD WEBB, ESQ.

The following classes of Insurance effected:

FIRE. LIFE AND ANNUITIES. MARINE. LEASEHOLD REDEMPTION AND SINKING FUND. ACCIDENT, INCLUDING—Personal Accident, Third Party, Burglary, Plate Glass, Fidelity, Guarantee, Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation. The Company also act as TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

Prospectuses and all information needful for effecting Assurances may be obtained at any of the Company's Offices or Agencies throughout the World.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Head Office: LONDON—66 and 67, CORNHILL, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Chairman—Col. Sir NIGEL KINGSCOTE, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Deputy-Chairman—VESEY G. M. HOLT, Esq.

The Right Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY.

General Sir REGINALD GIPPS, G.C.B.

The Hon. SYDNEY HOLLAND.

Colonel KEMP, M.P.

SIR THOMAS PAINE.

R. BARCLAY REYNOLDS, Esq.

Secretary—G. W. MANNERING.

General Manager and Actuary—WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

During the Past 20 Years, to December 31st, 1904.

| YEARS. | NEW BUSINESS. | | NET PREMIUM INCOME. | INVESTED FUNDS. |
|--------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Sums Assured. | New Premiums. | | |
| 1884 | £527,145 | £16,956 | £106,478 | £371,268 |
| 1894 | 590,097 | 23,723 | 183,695 | 975,788 |
| 1904 | 695,848 | 31,144 | 293,460 | 2,000,477 |

It will thus be seen that in ten years the Net Premium Income shows an increase of over £100,000, whilst the Funds during the same period have been increased by more than £1,000,000.

SPECIAL FEATURES.—Low Rates of Premiums—Liberal Conditions—Immediate Payment of Claims—Policies Nonforfeitable, World-wide.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.—New policyholders participate in the large proportion of Ninety per cent. of the entire Profits of the Company.

MODERATE RATES. LIBERAL CONDITIONS. UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Fire, Life, Annuities, Personal, Accident, Employers' Liability, Burglary, Fidelity, Guarantee, and Live Stock.

Established 51 Years.

Authorised Capital, £1,000,000.

Subscribed Capital, £556,460.

Accumulated Funds, £1,558,334.

Annual Income exceeds £400,000.

ST. HELEN'S SQ., YORK, and 2, BANK BLDNGS., PRINCES ST., LONDON, E.C.

Chairman:

THE RIGHT HON. LORD WENLOCK, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

Personal Accidents.—Policies World-wide. Transfers accepted without loss of Bonus, 10 per cent. Discount to Policy Holders in the Life Department or Total Abstainers.

Burglary Insurance.—No Average Clause. Insurances granted in advance for SEVEN years for SIX years' Premium only.

Employers' Insurance.—The Liability of Employers of Labour covered under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900, Employers' Liability Act, 1880, Lord Campbell's Act, and the Common Law.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Surveys free of charge. Losses caused by Explosion of Gas and Lightning made good. Rent of Buildings can be Insured. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Losses.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE & OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Full particulars of this attractive New Scheme will be sent on application.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.

Annuities Granted on Favourable Terms.

New Endowment Scheme. With Deferred Bonus rates per £100 at Death or 60.

| AGE | £ | s. | d. |
|-----|---|----|----|
| 20 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 25 | 2 | 11 | 1 |
| 30 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| 35 | 3 | 16 | 6 |
| 40 | 4 | 19 | 4 |

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death With Profits.

| AGE | £ | s. | d. |
|-----|---|----|----|
| 20 | 1 | 19 | 7 |
| 25 | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| 30 | 2 | 9 | 1 |
| 35 | 2 | 15 | 11 |
| 40 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| 45 | 3 | 16 | 4 |
| 50 | 4 | 11 | 7 |

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED,

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

Directors—

EDGAR HORNE, Esq., *Chairman.*

SIR HENRY HARBEN, *Deputy-Chairman.*

ROBERT BARNES, M.D., F.R.C.P.

H. A. HARBEN, Esq.

W. E. HORNE, Esq.

W. J. LANCASTER, Esq.

Actuary—FREDK. SCHOOLING, Esq.

Assistant Actuary—E. A. RUSHER, Esq.

Assistant Managers—F. HAYCRAFT, Esq., and A. C. THOMPSON, Esq.

General Manager—THOMAS C. DEWEY, Esq.

WILLIAM T. PUGH, Esq.

PERCY T. REID, Esq.

J. W. SIMMONDS, Esq.

THOMAS WHARRIE, Esq.

Secretary—D. W. STABLE, Esq.

Assistant Secretary—J. SMART, Esq.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

Invested Funds Exceed £58,000,000.

The last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon Application.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Total Assets Exceed - - - £11,000,000

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

Insurances effected against Loss by FIRE in All Parts of the World at Moderate Rates.

FOR THE QUINQUENNIAL ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1903, THE LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS OF 35/- per cent. per annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables of the Prospectus.

EXPENSES MODERATE. BONUSES LARGE.

Head Office . . 1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

London Chief Office: 1, CORNHILL, E.C.

56, CHARING CROSS, S.W., and 41, MINCEING LANE, E.C.

BRANCH AND DISTRICT OFFICES:

BIRMINGHAM, BRADFORD, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, HULL, LEEDS, MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, NORTHAMPTON, NORWICH, NOTTINGHAM, PLYMOUTH, ABERDEEN, DUNDEE, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, BELFAST, and DUBLIN.

Applications for Agencies invited.

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.,

Chief Office - 77 & 79, NEW BRIGGATE, LEEDS.

Authorized Capital, £100,000.

Paid-up Capital, £85,330.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Before insuring, read the following illustration of

THE "COMPREHENSIVE" POLICY.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS LIMITED TO 20 PAYMENTS.

Sum Assured, £250.

Guaranteed Annual Bonus, £3 : 2 : 6.

| Age next Birthday. | Annual Premium. | Should death occur before the expiration of 20 years, the Company will pay £250, with the addition of £3 2s. 6d. for each annual premium paid; or, upon Survivance, any one of the following benefits may be selected. | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--|---------------------------|--|---|--|
| | | Cash Payment of | Annual Income for Life of | £125 Cash and an Annual Income for Life of | Paid-up Policy for £250, payable at death, and an Annual income for Life of | Paid-up Policy payable at death of Insured for |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 30 | 13 3 2 | 312 10 0 | 21 3 4 | 12 13 10 | 12 2 6 | 587 10 0 |
| 35 | 13 8 9 | 312 10 0 | 23 11 8 | 14 3 0 | 12 8 10 | 530 0 0 |
| 40 | 13 17 4 | 312 10 0 | 26 17 2 | 16 2 6 | 12 18 0 | 480 0 0 |
| 45 | 14 10 3 | 312 10 0 | 31 7 6 | 18 16 4 | 13 11 4 | 440 0 0 |
| 50 | 15 7 1 | 312 10 0 | 37 12 6 | 22 11 4 | 14 10 10 | 407 10 0 |

The above results are not "Estimates." THEY ARE FULLY GUARANTEED. This Company is advancing very rapidly, has ample funds, and pays all claims promptly. For full prospectus and further particulars, apply ACTUARY, CHIEF OFFICE.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

Head Office: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Governor: CHARLES G. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

Sub-Governor: ALFRED C. COLE, Esq. | Deputy-Governor: FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq.

Directors:

OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY BENSON, Esq.
WILLIAM THOMAS BRAND, Esq.
ARTHUR HENRY BRANDT, Esq.
C. ALGERNON CAMPBELL, Esq.
COLIN F. CAMPBELL, Esq.
Sir CLINTON E. DAWKINS,
K.C.B.

HOWARD GILLIAT, Esq.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
CHARLES S. S. GUTHRIE,
Esq.
GEORGE W. HENDERSON, Esq.
HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.
CURTIS W. LAMPSON, Esq.

Adml. Sir F. L. McCLINTOCK,
K.C.B., F.R.S.
GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.
SELWYN R. PRYOR, Esq.
GEORGE ROLFES, Esq.
JOHN M. RYRIE, Esq.
GEORGE W. TALLENTS, Esq.
LEWIS A. WALLACE, Esq.

Secretary: C. A. DENTON, Esq.

Underwriter: S. K. DAVIS, Esq.

Manager of the Fire and Life Departments: JAMES CLUNES, Esq. | Actuary: A. G. HEMMING, Esq.

The Corporation has granted Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances for nearly Two Hundred years. During that long period it has endeavoured to introduce into its practice all the real improvements that have from time to time been suggested, and to afford every facility for the transaction of business.

THE **OCEAN** ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LIMITED. .
 (Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

DIRECTORS:

SIR THOMAS HEWITT, K.C., J.P., *Chairman*, 9, Queen's Gate, South Kensington, S.W.
 The RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF GALLOWAY, 74, Eccleston Square, S.W.
 W. A. MCARTHUR, ESQ., M.P., 12, Buckingham Gate, S.W.
 SIR CLARENCE SMITH, J.P., Falcon Wood, Shooter's Hill, S.E.
 J. S. SMITH-WINBY, ESQ., 12, Evelyn Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
 ARTHUR K. THOMPSON, ESQ., Mapledean, Redhill.
 T. E. VICKERS, ESQ., C.B., *Chairman of Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Limited.*

Funds - - - - £1,337,989

31st December, 1904.

*The Corporation
has paid over*

£5,000,000

*in
Claims.*

The Ocean Corporation issues the **"LEADER" POLICY** against all Accidents and certain specified diseases, and the **"ALL-ICKNESS AND ACCIDENT" POLICY**, giving the full cover implied by the name.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

Fidelity Guarantees.
 Workmen's Compensation.
 Public Liability Insurance.
 Burglary Insurance.

Mortgage Insurance.
 Excess Bad Debt Insurance.
 Boiler and Lift Inspection and Insurance.

Head Office: 36 to 44, Moorgate Street, LONDON, E.C.

RICHARD J. PAULL, *General Manager & Secretary.*

THE

**LAW GUARANTEE
& TRUST SOCIETY, LIMITED.**

CAPITAL (Fully Subscribed) £2,000,000. (Paid up) £200,000.
Reserve Fund, £195,000.

**FIDELITY GUARANTEES.
 MORTGAGE INSURANCE.
 DEBENTURE INSURANCE.**

**TRUSTEESHIPS.
 CONTINGENCY INSURANCE**

(re Lost Documents, Missing Beneficiaries,
 Marriage and Issue Risks, etc.).

**GUARANTEES re FORGED TRANSFERS.
 SINKING FUND, etc., POLICIES.**

Fully Guaranteed $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Debentures on offer.

HEAD OFFICE: 49, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

The Fine Art and General Insurance Co.,

Established 1890.

LIMITED.

THE LEADING INDEPENDENT FIRE COMPANY.

Head Offices : 89 & 90, Cheapside, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL - - £500,000.

Subscribed Capital
£370,000.

Premium Income
£176,000.

FIRE. BURGLARY. ACCIDENTS.
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

DIRECTORS—

J. M. MACDONALD, Esq. (Messrs. Matheson & Co.), *Chairman.*

THE EARL DE GREY.

THE RT. HON. LORD MONTAGU OF
BEAULIEU.

THE HON. CLAUDE G. HAY, M.P.

SIR JAMES D. LINTON, R.I.

E. F. G. HATCH, Esq., M.P.

CUTHBERT E. HEATH, Esq. (of Lloyd's).

T. HUMPHRY WARD, Esq.

SIR ERNEST A. WATERLOW, R.A.,
P.R.W.S.

J. F. WRIGHT, Esq.

General Manager, A. PLAYER FEDDEN. Assist. Manager, WALTER J. HEATON.

Total Claims paid exceed £2,500,000.

London



ESTABLISHED
1881.

TOTAL INCOME
1904,
EXCEEDS
HALF-A-MILLION
Sterling.

THOS. NEILL,
GENERAL MANAGER.

Edinburgh
and
Glasgow

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIM^D
HEAD OFFICE: INSURANCE BUILD^{GS}
FARRINGTON ST. LONDON E.C.

Applications for Agencies invited. Life—Accident—Industrial.

CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

2 & 3, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W. FOUNDED 1829.

Patrons—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY; THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

President—THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

Vice-President—THE LORD HARRIS.

Trustees—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY; THE DEAN OF YORK;

SIR PAGET BOWMAN, Bart.; GEORGE T. BIDDULPH, Esq.

Chairman—THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

Deputy-Chairman—SIR PAGET BOWMAN, Bart.

Secretary—W. N. NEALE, Esq. Actuary and Manager—FRANK B. WYATT, Esq., F.I.A.

The Society offers the **BENEFITS OF MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE** on highly favourable terms to

THE CLERGY AND THEIR RELATIVES.

ALL PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS.

Accumulated Fund, **£4,251,779.** Annual Income, **£406,752.**

Bonuses Distributed, **£3,723,720.**

LOW PREMIUMS. LARGE BONUSES.

Notwithstanding the **LOWNESS** of the Premiums charged, the **BONUSES** are on an **EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH SCALE.**

NEW AND SPECIAL POLICIES.

Application is invited for the **NEW PROSPECTUS**, and Leaflets explaining two new Policies, with valuable options.

1.—WHOLE-LIFE CONVERTIBLE ASSURANCES.—VERY LOW PREMIUM—ABOUT ONE HALF THE USUAL RATE—during first ten years.

2.—PENSION POLICIES.—Premiums returnable with compound interest in case of death or surrender before pension age. Option to commute for Cash.

BONUS YEAR 1906.

All With-Profit Policies in Force on June 1st in that year will Share in the Distribution.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

No Agents employed and no Commission paid for introduction of business, whereby about £10,000 a year is saved to the Members.

Assurances can be readily effected by direct communication with the Office, 2 & 3, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

Friends' Provident Institution

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Established 1832.

Head Office: **BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.**

London Office: **17, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.**

Birmingham Office: **OCEAN CHAMBERS, 44, WATERLOO STREET.**

This Institution is the Life Assurance Office established by the Society of Friends (Quakers), and is under the management of Members of that Society.

The Premiums are low, and the Bonuses declared have been substantial. All kinds of Life Assurance business are transacted.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS—£3,000,000.

The advantages of the Institution are open to those persons who are, or have been, "Friends"; and to others who are of Quaker descent, or are connected with Friends by ties of marriage, or by partnership in business.

FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

WILLIAM H. GREGORY, Secretary.

SCOTTISH LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO., LD.

HEAD OFFICES:
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LONDON OFFICES:
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HORSES and CATTLE of all classes fully insured at minimum rates of premium.
Trade and Farm Horses, Mares-in-Foal and Loss of Foals, Stallions, Yeomanry
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Apply for Prospectuses to ARTHUR G. BULL, *Secretary*.

Agents required in unrepresented Districts. Liberal Terms.

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Established 1841. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICES:—BIRMINGHAM.

London Branch Office:—101, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Manchester Branch Office:—Deansgate.

Liverpool " " 132, Bold Street.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED . . . £900,000

TOTAL CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £3,000,000

ANNUAL VALUATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.

Reports, Prospectuses, etc., may be had on application.

R. ALDINGTON HUNT, F.S.S., A.I.A., General Manager.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE LIMITED,

50, Regent Street, W., & 14, Cornhill, E.C., LONDON.

FOUNDED 1807.

INSURANCES can be effected with this old-established Office on favourable terms.

FORMS OF PROPOSAL and full particulars as to RATES and the ADVANTAGES
offered may be obtained upon application to—

B. E. RATLIFFE, *Secretary*.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE,

FOUNDED 1806.

50, REGENT STREET, W., & 14, CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON.

Directors.

SIR ANDREW NOEL AGNEW, BART., M.P.
THOMAS BARNEY, ESQ.
S. A. BEAUMONT, ESQ., *Mang. Dir.*
GEN. THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY BRACKENBURY,
G.C.B., K.C.S.I.
GEORGE EDWARD COCKRAM, ESQ.
WALTER TIDBOALD COLES, ESQ.

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BART.
ROBERT A. KINGLAKE, ESQ.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD KINNAIRD.
MAJOR-GENERAL RODERICK MACKENZIE.
JOHN H. ETHERINGTON SMITH, ESQ.
WILLIAM HENRY SPENCER, ESQ.
CHARLES STEVENS, ESQ.

Claims Paid, £11,450,928. Bonuses Declared, £4,262,182. Funds, £3,514,880.

All kinds of LIFE ASSURANCE, LEASEHOLD REDEMPTION, and ANNUITY POLICIES issued.

H. W. ANDRAS, *Actuary and Secretary*.

Ecclesiastical Insurance Office, Ltd.,

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FIRE BURGLARY. GLASS.

Insurances are granted against Damage by Fire, especially upon Ecclesiastical property, including Churches, Colleges, Schools and Mission Houses with their contents; Parsonages, and other Official or Private Residences; Glebe Premises, Farm Stock, etc.

For Forms and further Information apply to the General Manager at the Joint Offices of the Ecclesiastical Insurance Office, Ltd., and the Clergy Pensions Institution, 11, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.

"This is a serious attempt made in good faith to help the Clergy to help themselves, and to husband the existing resources of the Church."—*Guardian*.

BRITISH LAW FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital - - - One Million Sterling.

Head Office: 5, LOTHBURY, BANK, LONDON, E.C.,
with Branches throughout the United Kingdom.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

H. FOSTER CUTLER, Manager and Secretary.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN, Ltd.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .. £225,000 PAID-UP CAPITAL .. £45,000

Head Offices: 139, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.
London Office: 62, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

FIRE, BURGLARY, ACCIDENT, & PLATE GLASS.

Special Agency Terms to Solicitors, Accountants, Estate Agents, and others controlling Property, on application to—
FRANK B. COOKE, London Manager.

The ROYAL LONDON FRIENDLY SOCIETY,

Established April, 1861.

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

CHIEF OFFICE:—FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BRANCH OFFICES—

32, JUNCTION ROAD, UPPER HOLLOWAY, N.
220, MARE STREET, HACKNEY, N.E.
208, HAMMERSMITH ROAD, W.
172, STOKE NEWINGTON ROAD, N.

"ROYAL LONDON" BUILDINGS, 644, OLD KENT
86, BOW ROAD, E. [ROAD, S.E.
69, LONDON STREET, GREENWICH, S.E.
190, JAMAICA ROAD, BERMONDSEY, S.E.

DIRECTORS.

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T. BYRNE, Esq. | G. ATHERTON, Esq. | E. HAMBRIDGE, Esq.

Treasurer: W. H. COOMBS, Esq.

Secretary: WM. BOWREY.

Claims Paid, £3,600,000. Premium Income, £850,000. Accumulated Funds, £1,630,000.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(The Old Accident Company).

APPLY FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

Accidents, Sickness & Disease. New & Special Features.

Business Founded 1849. Claims Paid exceed £1,500,000.

10, St. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

THOS. POTTER, *Manager and Secretary.*

See "Insurance" Article under Letter "I" in the Body of the Work.

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.

Founded 1797.

Head Office:—SURREY STREET, NORWICH.

Chief London Offices: 50, FLEET STREET, E.C.; 71 & 72, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Premium Income | - | - | - | - | - | - | £1,173,000 |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| Losses Paid | - | - | - | - | - | - | £19,042,000 |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|

LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM. PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.

Prospectuses and every Information can be obtained at the Chief Offices, Branches, and Agencies.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

**Norwich
Union
Mutual
Life Office**

CLAIMS PAID over £23,000,000.

"There is no doubt about the strength of its position."
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**EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES
AND OTHER ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES.**
Send for particulars, stating age and requirements.

Head Office: NORWICH.

"It is the ideal office for a policy-holder."
Local Government Journal.

ANNUITIES.

The most advantageous Office in the United Kingdom for
Annuity Investments is the

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Write for Particulars to any of its Branches, or to the Chief
Office for the United Kingdom—

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GEO. E. REID, MANAGER.

THE CENTRAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Chairman:—WALTER CHAMBERLAIN, J.P.

FIRE, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY.

HEAD OFFICE: 12 and 13, NICHOLAS LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Total security to Policy Holders

Over £1,000,000.

Non-Contentious Policies and short conditions.

General Manager, HUGH LEWIS.

ATLAS ASSURANCE FIRE COMPANY LIMITED, LIFE

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE MANCHESTER FIRE OFFICE.

Head Office, 92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Office—98, King Street.

Established in the reign of George III.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED - - £26,000,000

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO. INCORPORATED 1851.

Paid-up Capital = £308,000. Total Cash Assets = £638,350.

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LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS:

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RT. HON. SIR JOHN H. KENNAWAY, BART., C.B., M.P.

ALFRED COOPER, ESQ. (GRAHAMS & Co., LONDON).

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FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES effected at moderate rates.

Applications invited for Agencies at Home and Foreign Towns.

W. B. MEIKLE, *Manager*.

THE NATIONAL BRITISH & IRISH MILLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

FUNDS (including uncalled Subscribed Capital) exceeds **£110,000**

Policies issued at MODERATE RATES on Properties protected
by AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

For particulars apply to—

The MANAGER, 59, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Branch Office:—DUCHY CHAMBERS, CLARENCE ST., MANCHESTER.

HORSE INSURANCE, CARRIAGE ACCIDENTS, DRIVERS' STREET ACCIDENTS. IMPERIAL ACCIDENT, LIVE STOCK, & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1878.

HEAD OFFICES:—17, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

Carriages and other **Vehicles Insured** against **Damage** caused by Collision, Falling, Bolting, or Kicking of the Horses, or being Run into.

Horses and Cattle Insured against **Death** from **Accident** and **Disease**.

Employers Insured against **Drivers' Accidents** to **Persons** and **Property** of **Third Persons**, by Collisions, Carelessness of Drivers, Horses Bolting, Kicking, etc.

CLAIMS PAID £300,000.

Agents Required. Prospectuses, etc., sent post free on application. **B. S. ESSEX, Manager.**

THE VULCAN BOILER AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

THE ORIGINAL BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1859. Chief Offices: 67, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - - £375,000.

Insurance and Inspection of Boilers, Economisers, Steampipes, Kiers, Engines (Steam, Gas and Oil), Gas Plants, Lifts, Hoists, Dynamos, Motors, and other Electrical Plant. Upwards of 50,000 Boilers and Engines under supervision.

INSPECTION OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND PLANT BEFORE PURCHASE OR DELIVERY.

Consulting Engineering, Preparation of Plans and Specifications for, and Supervision during Construction of, Boilers, Engines, and Electrical Machinery.

Fire, Life, Workmen's Compensation, Personal Accident, Third Party, Fidelity Guarantee, Burglary, and other Classes of Insurance arranged.

APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

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**GUARANTEES for FIDELITY, ACCIDENT INSURANCE,
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, and WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION ACT INSURANCES.**

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BRITANNIC ASSURANCE CO., LTD. (formerly called **BRITISH WORKMAN'S & GENERAL**).

ESTABLISHED 1866.

INDUSTRIAL & ORDINARY BRANCHES.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|
| Annual Income | - - - - - | over | £1,000,000 |
| Reserve Funds | - - - - - | " | £1,400,000 |
| Claims Paid | - - - - - | " | £4,500,000 |

Gentlemen able to influence good business will find the Company's Agency terms very remunerative. Agency Terms and Prospectuses on application to

S. J. PORT, Secretary.

Chief Offices:—Broad Street Corner, Birmingham.

LONDON: HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, LD., 52, LONG ACRE.

THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Authorised Capital...£16,200,000 | Paid-up Capital ... £3,000,000
 Subscribed Capital...£14,400,000 | Reserve Fund ... £3,000,000

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR KEEN, Esq., *Chairman.*

WILLIAM GRAHAM BRADSHAW, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

WILLIAM BENJAMIN BOWRING, Esq.

JOHN ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Esq.

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JOHN HOWARD GWYTHYR, Esq.

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ALEX. LAWRIE, Esq.

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JAMES E. VANNER, Esq.

SIR JAMES THOMAS WOODHOUSE, M.P.

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Head Office—5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

J. M. MADDERS, S. B. MURRAY, D. G. H. POLLOCK, *Joint General Managers.*

EDWARD J. MORRIS, *Secretary.*

METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES.

| | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Threadneedle Street | Chiswick | Hammersmith | New Cross | Stepney |
| Cornhill | Clerkenwell | Harringay | Newgate Street | Stoke Newington |
| Acton \| Aldgate | Coleman Street | Holborn | Old Street | Stratford |
| Balham and Tooting | Covent Garden | Kensington | Old Bond Street | Streatham Hill |
| Bedford Row | Croydon \| Deptford | Kilburn | Old Kent Road | Tooley Street |
| Bermondsey | Ealing | Knightsbridge | Oxford Street | Tottenham Court Road |
| Bethnal Green | Eastcheap | Lewisham \| Leyton | Paddington | Walham Green |
| Bishopsgate Street | Fleet Street | Leytonstone | Peckham | West Smithfield |
| Blackfriars | Fore Street | Loughborough | Portobello Road | Westbourne Grove |
| Bloomsbury | Forest Gate | Junction | Putney | Whitechapel |
| Cambridge Circus | Forest Hill | Ludgate Hill | Queen Victoria St. | Willesden Green |
| Charing Cross | Fulham | Marylebone | Rotherhithe | Willesden Junction |
| Chelsea | Hackney | Mayfair \| Mile End | Shaftesbury Avenue | Woolwich |
| Clapham Junction | Hackney Road | New Bond Street | Shoreditch | |

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Abertillery | Cardiff | Hastings | Neath | Selby \| Settle |
| Aldershot | Cardiff Docks | Heckmondwike | Newark-on-Trent | Sheffield |
| Alston | Carlisle | Hexham | Newcastle-on-Tyne | Shipley |
| Ambleside | Castleford | Hinckley | Newport (Mon.) | Silloth |
| Ashby de la Zouch | Cheltenham | Holmfirth | Northallerton | Skipton |
| Atherstone | Chepstow | Hove | Northampton | Smethwick |
| Barnes | Chesterfield | Huddersfield | Norwich | South Shields |
| Barnoldswick | Chorley | Hull \| Hyde | Nottingham | Southam |
| Barnsley | Cleckheaton | Jersey | Nuneaton | Southampton |
| Barrow-in-Furness | Clifton | Keighley | Oidham | Southport |
| Barry Docks | Clitheroe | Kendal | Ormskirk | Stourbridge |
| Bath \| Batley | Coalville | Kenilworth | Ossett \| Otley | Sunderland |
| Beckenham | Cockermouth | Kettering | Pateley Bridge | Sutton Coldfield |
| Bedford | Coleshill | Kirkby Lonsdale | Penistone | Swadlincote |
| Bedworth | Coventry | Kirkby Stephen | Peterborough | Swansea |
| Beverley | Derby | Knowle | Pontefract | Tamworth |
| Bewdley | Dewsbury | Lancaster | Pontypridd | Thirsk |
| Birmingham | Doncaster | Leamington | Port Talbot | Torquay |
| Blackburn | Eastbourne | Leeds | Preston | Ulverston |
| Blackpool | Egremont (Cheshire) | Leicester | Pudsey | Uppingham |
| Bolton | Erdington | Lichfield | Retford | Wakefield |
| Bootle | Fleetwood | Liverpool | Richmond (Surrey) | Walsall |
| Bournemouth | Foleshill | Liversedge | Ripon | Warwick |
| Bowness-on-Windermere | Folkestone | Loughborough | Rochdale | Waterloo |
| Bradford | Gateshead | Lytham | Rotherham | (near Liverpool) |
| Brampton | Gloucester | Manchester | Rusden | Wednesbury |
| Brierley Hill | Goole | Margate | St. Albans | Wellingborough |
| Brighouse | Grantham | Market Harborough | St. Anne's-on-Sea | West Hartlepool |
| Brighton | Guernsey | Marriott | St. Helens | Weston-super-Mare |
| Bristol | Guildford | Melton Mowbray | Salisbury | Wetherby |
| Bromley (Kent) | Guiseley | Middlesbrough | Scarborough | Wolverhampton |
| Burnley | Halifax | Mirfield | Seaforth | Workington |
| Burton-on-Trent | Haltwhistle | Morecambe | (near Liverpool) | York |
| | Harrigate | Morley | Sedburgh | and elsewhere. |

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London & Westminster Bank Limited.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1834.

Subscribed Capital, £14,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £2,800,000.
 Rest or Surplus Fund, £1,400,000.

DIRECTORS.

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 EDWARD CLIFTON BROWN, Esq.
 RICHARD FREDERICK CAVENDISH,
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 Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.
 BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.
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 HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq.
 VINCENT WODEHOUSE YORKE, Esq.

MANAGERS.

HEAD OFFICE 41, Lothbury, E.C. Joint Managers { A. M. HAWTHORN.
 WEST-END OFFICE 1, St. James's Square, S.W. { T. J. RUSSELL.
 W. D. NICHOLS.

BRANCHES:—

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| BALHAM HILL | 8, Victoria Parade, Balham Hill, S.W. | O. C. FLEET. |
| BAYSWATER | 133, Westbourne Grove, W. | G. W. HIPPIESLEY. |
| BELGRAVIA | 79, Ebury Street, S.W. (Corner of Eccleston Street) | A. F. BEETE. |
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| BRIXTON | 504, Brixton Road, S.W. | J. ELISHA. |
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| HAMMERSMITH | 77 & 79, King Street West | H. F. REVIS. |
| HAMPSTEAD | 106, Finchley Road, N.W. | F. W. PAICE. |
| HERNE HILL | 140, Herne Hill, S.E. | T. B. ANDERSON. |
| HOLBORN CIRCUS | 8, Holborn Circus, E.C. | J. E. BOX. |
| HORNSEY | The Broadway, Crouch End, Hornsey | G. BANKS. |
| ISLINGTON | 269 & 270, Upper Street, Islington, N. | I. G. LINDON. |
| KENSINGTON HIGH STREET | 94 & 96, High Street, Kensington, W. | E. N. DENNANT. |
| KILBURN | 106A, High Road, Kilburn, N.W. | A. B. BOXER. |
| LAMBETH | 91, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. | A. F. ESSE. |
| MARYLEBONE | 1, Stratford Place, Oxford Street, W. | A. H. DAWES. |
| MARYLEBONE (WEST) | 134, Marylebone Road, N.W. | J. H. HERSCHELL. |
| MINING LANE | 4, Mining Lane, E.C. | J. BRETT. |
| NEWINGTON | 32, New Kent Road, S.E. | G. H. JAY. |
| OLD STREET | 98 & 100, City Road, E.C. (Corner of Old Street) | E. HASLETT. |
| OXFORD STREET | 112 & 114, Oxford Street, W. (Corner of Berners Street) | F. J. BLOXHAM. |
| ST. MARY AXE | 59, St. Mary Axe, E.C. | F. STRETTON. |
| ST. PAUL'S | 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. (Corner of Dean's Court) | J. E. LUSH. |
| SHEPHERD'S BUSH | 19, Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, W. | G. W. LUBBOCK. |
| SOUTH KENSINGTON | 1, Brompton Square, S.W. | S. C. PARKER. |
| SOUTHWARK | 6, Borough High Street, S.E. | J. T. WALLIS. |
| STREATHAM HILL | 1, Streatham High Road, S.W. | F. G. WHITEMAN. |
| TEMPLE BAR | 217, Strand, W.C. | H. R. S. MASSEY. |
| TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD | 44 & 46, Hampstead Road, N.W. | A. BAXTER. |
| VICTORIA STREET | 62, Victoria Street, S.W. | M. W. STALKARTT. |
| WOOD STREET | 90, Wood Street, E.C. | H. B. SQUIRE. |

SECRETARY.—A. E. MANN.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BRANCHES.—D. BREMNER.

The present Subscribed Capital of the Bank is £14,000,000, in 140,000 Shares of £100 each, held by upwards of 10,100 Shareholders. The sum of £20 has been paid on each Share, thus making the paid-up Capital £2,800,000. The Rest or Surplus Fund is £1,400,000.

Current Accounts are opened with, and the usual Banking facilities granted to, persons properly introduced. The Bank takes the Agency of Private Country Banks, Joint Stock Banks, and other Public Companies in England or the Colonies; attends to the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Stocks; collects Dividends on Government Funds, Railway Stock, Foreign and other Securities, payable in England or abroad; acts as Agents for the receipt of Military and other Pay and Allowances; and generally transacts every description of Banking business.

Sums of £10 and upwards may be deposited, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal, or repayable at call. Interest is allowed thereon, according to the class of Deposit, but subject to alteration by public advertisement in the *Times* newspaper. Cheques cannot be drawn against Deposit Accounts, nor will Depositors be entitled to any of the usual Banking facilities of a Current Account. A receipt is given for each deposit, which is not transferable, and must be surrendered on repayment of the amount, according to the conditions printed thereon.

Circular Notes of £10, £25, and £50 are issued for the use of Travellers, payable in the principal towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia. They are issued free of expense, and are payable by the Agents abroad, at the exchange of the day, without any deduction whatever for commission.

Letters of Credit are also granted on the Chief Towns and Cities abroad. They may be obtained at the Bank in Lothbury, or any of its Branches.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

LONDON, November, 1905.

A. E. MANN, Secretary.

THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS BANK,

(Established 1839), Limited.

WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED

SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS. (Established 1758.)

SAMUEL SMITH & Co., Nottingham and Mansfield. (Established 1688.)

SMITH, ELLISON & Co., Lincoln. (Established 1775.)

WIGAN, MERCER, TASKER & Co., Kentish Bank, Maidstone. (Established 1818.)

PRESCOTT'S BANK, Limited, consisting of:—

DIMSDALE, FOWLER, BARNARD & DIMSDALES. (Established 1762.)

PRESCOTT, CAVE, BUXTON, LODER & CO. (Established 1766.)

MILES, CAVE, BAILLIE & CO., Old Bank, Bristol. (Established 1750.)

SANDERS & CO., Exeter Bank. (Established 1769.)

MILFORD, SNOW & CO., City Bank, Exeter. (Established 1786.)

TUGWELL & CO., Old Bank Bath. (Established 1769.)

And THE LONDON AND YORKSHIRE BANK, Limited.

SAMUEL SMITH BROS. & Co., Hull. (Established 1784.)

SAMUEL SMITH & Co., Derby. (Established 1806.)

SAMUEL SMITH & Co., Newark-on-Trent. (Established 1688.)

MOGER & SON, City Bank, Bath. (Established 1815.)

DEANE & CO., Winchester. (Established 1787.)

BULPETT, HALL & CO., Old Bank, Winchester. (Established 1789.)

HILTON, RIGDEN & CO., Faversham Bank. (Established 1796.)

THOS. BUTCHER & SONS, Old Bank, Tring. (Established 1836.)

HARWOOD & CO. Old Bank, Thornbury. (Established 1808.)

Authorised Capital - £25,000,000.

Subscribed Capital - £22,934,100.

Paid-up Capital - £3,554,785 10s.

Reserve Fund - £1,150,000.

DIRECTORS.

FELIX SCHUSTER, Esq., Governor.

JOHN TROTTER, Esq., Deputy-Governor.

ERNEST W. BARNARD, Esq.

THEODORE BASSETT, Esq.

LEO BONN, Esq.

PERCIVAL BOSANQUET, Esq.

FRANCIS W. BUXTON, Esq.

CHARLES C. CAVE, Esq.

JOHN ALAN CLUTTON-BROCK, Esq.

JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.

HORACE GEORGE DEVAS, Esq.

WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.

HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.

JOHN MEWS, Esq.

R. FENTON MILES, Esq.

HENRY W. PRESCOTT, Esq.

KENNETH L. C. PRESCOTT, Esq.

Right Hon. C. T. RITCHIE, M.P.

EUSTACE ABEL SMITH, Esq.

FRANCIS ABEL SMITH, Esq.

GERALD DUDLEY SMITH, Esq.

HERBERT FRANCIS SMITH, Esq.

LINDSAY ERIC SMITH, Esq.

Rt. Hon. C. B. STUART WORTLEY

K.C., M.P.

ARTHUR M. H. WALROND, Esq.

Sir JULIUS WERNHER, Bart.

The Right Hon. SIR ALGERNON

WEST, G.C.B.

CHARLES H. R. WOLLASTON, Esq.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 2, Princes Street, Mansion House, E.C.

R. H. NUNN, General Manager.

J. E. W. HOULDING, Manager.

P. J. WIFFEN, Assistant Manager.

H. H. HART, Country and Foreign Manager.

L. E. THOMAS, Country Branch Manager.

H. R. HOARE, Secretary.

L. J. CORNISH, Assistant Secretary.

LOMBARD STREET OFFICE (Smith, Payne & Smiths): 1, Lombard St.

CORNHILL OFFICE (Prescott's Bank, Limited): 50, Cornhill, E.C.

METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES.

BAYSWATER BRANCH: 67, Bishop's Road, W.

BEDFORD ROW BRANCH: 24, Bedford Row, W.C.

BLOOMSBURY BRANCH: 103, High Holborn, W.C.

BROMLEY BRANCH: 33, High Street, Bromley, Kent.

CHANCERY LANE BRANCH: 95, Chancery Lane, W.C.

CHARING CROSS BRANCH: 66, Charing Cross, S.W.

CRIPPLEGATE BRANCH: 116, Fore Street, E.C.

CROYDON BRANCH: High Street, Croydon.

EAST FINCHLEY BRANCH: 4, Market Parade, N.

FENCHURCH STREET BRANCH: 116, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

FINSBURY CIRCUS BRANCH: Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.

GOSWELL ROAD BRANCH: 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C.

HAMPSTEAD BRANCH: 39, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.

HOLBORN CIRCUS BRANCH: Holborn Circus, E.C.

MOUNT STREET BRANCH: 12, Mount Street, W.

MUSWELL HILL BRANCH: 11, The Exchange, N.

NOTTING HILL GATE BRANCH: 8, High Street, W.

OXFORD STREET BRANCH: 455, Oxford Street, W.

PADDINGTON BRANCH: 22, London Street, W.

PURLEY BRANCH: Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey.

REGENT STREET BRANCH: 14, Argyle Place, W.

ST. MARY AXE BRANCH: 25, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

SLOANE STREET BRANCH: 74, Sloane Street, S.W.

SOUTH CROYDON BRANCH: 111, South End, Croydon.

SOUTH KENSINGTON BRANCH: 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.

SOUTH NORWOOD BRANCH: 76, High Street.

SOUTHWARK BRANCH: 12, Southwark Street, S.E.

SWISS COTTAGE BRANCH: 12, College Crescent, South Hampstead, N.W.

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD BRANCH: 97, Tottenham Court Road, W.

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

Alresford, Alton, Amersham, Avonmouth, Aylesbury, Badminton, Barnsley, Bath, Badley, Bedminster, Boro' Green, Box, Bradford, Bridlington, Brigg, Brighouse, Bristol, Bristol (Redland), Budleigh Salterton, Caistor, Cambridge, Canterbury, Chalfont St. Giles, Chesham, Chippingham, Chorley Wood, Cleckheaton, Cleethorpes, Clifton, Clowne, Combe Down, Crowle, Derby, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Driffield, Eccleshill, Eckington, Elland, Elsecar, Exeter, Exmouth, Farsley, Faversham, Gainsborough, Grantham, Great Berkhamstead, Great Grimby, Greengates, Halifax, Haworth, Hoyland Common, Hoyland Nether, Hucknall Huthwaite, Hucknall Torkard, Huddersfield, Hull, Idle, Ilkeston, Keighley, Keynsham, Killamarsh, Leeds, Lincoln, Long Eaton, Maidstone, Malling, Malton, Mansfield, Market Rasen, Mirfield, Morley, Newark-on-Trent, Nottingham, Nuneaton, Paddock Wood, Penistone, Pinxton, Plymouth, Pudsey, Queensbury, Repton, Royston, Scarborough, Scunthorpe, Selston, Sheffield, Shirebrook, Shirehampton, Sliden, Sleaford, Snodland, Southamptun, Southwell, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Thornbury, Thorner, Tring, Wendover, Westbury-on-Trym, Winchester, Wombwell, York.

TERMS.—Current Accounts.—These are kept according to the usual custom of London and Country Bankers. Deposit Accounts.—Deposits are received at Interest, subject to notice of Withdrawal, or by special agreement, in accordance with the usual custom.

GENERAL BUSINESS.—The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are issued for all parts of the Continent of Europe and elsewhere. Purchases and Sales effected in all the British and Foreign Stocks and Securities. Dividends on Stocks and Shares, the half-pay of Officers, Pensions, Annuities, etc., received for Customers without charge.

The Officers and Clerks connected with the Bank are required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835),
4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £1,600,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £1,220,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS UNDER THE CHARTER | £1,600,000 |
| | £4,420,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
THE HON. SIR CHARLES W. FRE-
MANTLE, K.C.B.
THE HON. ALBAN G. H. GIBBS, M.P.
CHARLES G. HAMILTON, Esq.
THE RT. HON. LORD GEORGE HAMIL-
TON, M.P.
SAMUEL JOSHUA, Esq.

ALEX. LAWRIE, Esq.
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF LICH-
FIELD.
W. A. MCARTHUR, Esq., M.P.
SIR E. MONTAGUE NELSON, K.C.M.G.
LESLIE SANDERSON, Esq.
THE RT. HON. SIR ANDREW R. SCOBLE,
K.C.S.I., K.C.

PRIDEAUX SELBY, Esq., HON. DIRECTOR.

Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom.

LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on the Branches of the Bank in the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and in New Zealand. Bills negotiated or sent for Collection. Telegraphic transfers made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.

R. W. JEANS, Manager.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY,

LIMITED,

Telegraphic Address:

NATDIS, LONDON. 35, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Telephone Nos.:
1419 AVENUE.
11948 CENTRAL.

Subscribed Capital, £4,233,325.

Paid-up, £846,665.

Reserve Fund, £400,000.

Directors—EDMUND THEODORE DOXAT, Esq., *Chairman*.

LAWRENCE EDMANN CHALMERS, Esq.

F. C. K. FLEISCHMANN, Esq.

FREDERICK WILLIAM GREEN, Esq.

W. MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., M.P.

F. LEVERTON HARRIS, Esq., M.P.

SIGISMUND FERDINAND MENDEL, Esq.

JOHN FRANCIS OGILVY, Esq.

CHARLES DAVID SELIGMAN, Esq.

Manager:

PHILIP HAROLD WADE.

Sub-Manager:

WATKIN W. WILLIAMS.

Secretary:

CHARLES WOOLLEY.

Assistant Sub-Manager:

FRANCIS GOLDSCHMIDT.

Bankers—Bank of England; The Union of London & Smiths Bank, Ltd.

Approved Mercantile Bills Discounted.

Loans granted upon Negotiable Securities.

Money received on Deposit at Call and Short Notice at the Current Market Rates, and for longer periods upon specially agreed terms.

Investments and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities effected.

All communications upon this subject to be addressed to the Manager.

BIRKBECK BANK

ESTABLISHED 1851.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Current or Drawing Accounts are opened with Private Individuals or with Trading Firms.

TWO PER CENT. INTEREST is allowed on the minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £100.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Deposit Accounts, repayable on demand, are opened with any sum.

TWO-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. INTEREST is allowed, calculated from the last day of the month in which the deposit is made; in the case of withdrawals interest ceases at the end of the previous month.

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS.

Deposit Receipts, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal, are issued at the Rate of Interest allowed by the leading London Bankers; alterations in the rate are announced by advertisement only.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Stocks and Shares are purchased and sold for Customers of the Bank. Quotations of prices of any Stocks can be obtained without delay, the Bank being in communication with their Stock Brokers by Private Telephone.

TEMPORARY ADVANCES.

Temporary Advances are made to Customers on Stock Exchange Securities, and upon Freehold and Leasehold Title Deeds.

FOREIGN DRAFTS.

Foreign Drafts and Advices, Letters of Credit, and Circular Notes are issued for all parts of the World.

CUSTODY OF SECURITIES.

The Bank undertakes for Customers, free of charge, the safe custody of Bonds, Share Certificates, Title Deeds, etc., as well as the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends and Coupons.

The Bank also acts as Agent for receiving the Pay and Pensions of Officers of the Army and Navy, at home and abroad.

C. F. RAVENSCROFT, Secretary,

Southampton Buildings, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|
| CAPITAL | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | £800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | £875,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1905-1906.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Esq.
SIR HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM,
K.C.I.E.
SIR ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.
HENRY NEVILLE GLADSTONE, Esq.

EMILE LEVITA, Esq.
SIR MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER.
LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Jun.,
Esq.
JASPER YOUNG, Esq.

Joint Managers—CALEB LEWIS AND T. H. WHITEHEAD.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
CEBU.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.

HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONG KONG.
IPOH.
KOBE.
KWALA LUMPOR.

MADRAS.
MANILA.
MEDAN.
NEW YORK.
PENANG.
RANGOON.

SAIGON.
SHANGHAI.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
THAIPING.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact General Banking Business connected with the East.

Deposits of money are received on terms which may be ascertained on application, and on Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200.

CHARITABLE
AND
PHILANTHROPIC
INSTITUTIONS.

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EAST LONDON CHURCH FUND.

Patron: THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

Presidents: THE BISHOP OF ISLINGTON.

THE BISHOP OF STEPNEY.

OBJECT!

This Fund exists for the sole purpose of bringing **more Christian Workers** into the East End. It already helps to maintain 401 Assistant Curates and other Workers. The annual grants list amounts now to £20,570.

WANTED!

NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, as at present annual subscriptions amount to £5,000 only, while the annual expenditure is nearly £21,000.

Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND.

Secretary: REV. G. N. WALSH, M.A.

Office:

70, HAMILTON HOUSE, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, E.C.

EAST LONDON FUND FOR THE JEWS.

Patron: THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

President: THE BISHOP OF STEPNEY.

OBJECT: Evangelization of the Jews in East and North London.

METHOD: Grants to incumbents for the supply of clerical or lay agents to work amongst their Jewish parishioners.

NEEDS: Income for 1904 was £2,145. An additional £1,000 per annum is urgently required for grants to East End parishes.

Cheques and P.O.'s crossed "London and County Bank," should be made payable to the Secretary, **Rev. A. M. CAZALET, M.A.**

Office: 71, HAMILTON HOUSE, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, E.C.

FIELD LANE RAGGED SCHOOLS

And Refuges for the Deserving Homeless Poor.

The following particulars will give some idea of how the Committee helped the Poor last year:—

886 Homeless Poor a good Dinner on Christmas Day;

The Bill of Fare consisted of:—540 lbs. of Hot Roast Beef, 700 lbs. of Potatoes, 150 Quartern Loaves, 750 lbs. of Plum Pudding, and 886 Oranges.

1266 Christmas Parcels to Poor Families;

The following are the particulars of each parcel:— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Tea, 1 lb. Sugar, 1 lb. Plums, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Currants, 1 Quartern Loaf, $\frac{1}{2}$ Quartern of Flour, a Joint of Meat, weighing from 2 to 4 lbs. (according to the size of the family), and 1 cwt. of Coal.

817 Poor Children had a New Year's Dinner,

Consisting of Hot Roast Beef, Potatoes, and Plum Pudding.

24,467 Breakfasts were given to Homeless Men and Women who attended the RAGGED CHURCH SERVICE.

18,370 Loaves were Distributed, and 26,641 Distributions of Broken Food.

735 Men and Women were Sheltered in the Refuges, and 206 were helped back to employment.

The Relief of Distress Fund relieved Hundreds of Poor Women and Children during the year in times of great distress. Some 3,500 Men, Women, and Children attend the Meetings every week.

There are 1,000 Children attending the Schools.

Besides all this there is a Crèche, Youth's Institute, Industrial School, and many other departments.

This very large and valuable Institution **DESERVES** and **NEEDS INCREASED SUPPORT.**

WILL YOU HELP THE COMMITTEE?

LAST YEAR'S AUDITED BALANCE SHEET SENT ON APPLICATION.

TREASURER: FRANK A. BEVAN, Esq.

BANKERS: BARCLAY & CO., LTD., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

SECRETARY: MR. PEREGRINE PLATT, Vine Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

19, FURNIVAL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THIS SOCIETY WAS FOUNDED IN 1792.

ITS FIRST MISSIONARY WAS

WILLIAM CAREY, "The Father and Founder of Modern Missions."

THE FIELDS OF LABOUR ARE—

India, Ceylon, China, Africa, West Indies, Palestine, Italy, and France.

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Number of European Missionaries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 146 |
| Number of Missionaries' Wives and Lady Helpers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 111 |
| Number of Native Missionaries, Evangelists, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 527 |
| Number of Church Members (exclusive of West Indies *) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,839 |
| Number of Day Scholars (| " | " |) | ... | ... | 20,562 |
| Number of Sabbath Scholars (| " | " |) | ... | ... | 11,594 |

* Now independent of the Society.

Owing to extension of work, **£10,000** are needed to bring Income up to Expenditure. Contributions will be very thankfully received by **ALFRED HENRY BAYNES**, General Secretary, at above address.

The Centenary Volume of the Baptist Missionary Society, Edited by the Rev. JOHN BROWN MYERS, *Association Secretary*, can be obtained at One Shilling and Sixpence per copy. Fourpence extra for postage.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

"The World is my Parish."—John Wesley.

HEAD QUARTERS : 17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

This Society, founded in 1813 to carry on the missionary labours begun by Wesley and his followers, seeks the religious welfare of all races and classes of Englishmen abroad and of Roman Catholics on the continent of Europe, as well as of non-Christians, such as Hindus, Buddhists, Chinese, Mahomedans, and Pagans.

Its MISSION FIELDS employ 532 missionaries and native ministers, and are in

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------------|---------------|
| FRANCE | INDIA | CHINA | WEST INDIES |
| SPAIN | CEYLON | SOUTH AFRICA | CENTRAL AND |
| ITALY | BURMA | WEST AFRICA | SOUTH AMERICA |

Its AGENCIES include, in addition to INCESSANT PREACHING—

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| HOSPITALS | COLLEGES | INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS |
| DISPENSARIES & | DAY SCHOOLS | BLIND SCHOOLS |
| LEPER ASYLUMS | NIGHT SCHOOLS | VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS. |

£15,000 additional income immediately needed, to enter open doors.

Contributions should be sent to

REV. MARSHALL HARTLEY, 17, BISHOPSGATE ST. WITHIN, E.C.

Organs of the society, "THE FOREIGN FIELD," 48 pp. 1d., "AT HOME AND ABROAD," 24 pp. ½d., monthly profusely illustrated. "The most attractive missionary magazines of the day."



H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

. . IN REFERRING TO THE . .

ROYAL ALFRED

Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution,

. . SAID . .

'I WISH TO URGE THE VERY STRONG CLAIM WHICH THIS CHARITY HAS UPON US, SUPPORTING AS IT DOES MEN WHO HAVE SPENT MANY YEARS OF THEIR LIFE AT SEA. I AM ABLE TO SPEAK OF THESE MEN FROM EXPERIENCE. I KNOW THOROUGHLY THE HARDSHIPS WHICH OUR MERCHANT SEAMEN HAVE TO UNDERGO.' . . .

2,000

Poor worn-out old Seamen have already been benefited.

WE URGENTLY NEED

Increased support to maintain our 600 inmates and out-pensioners and to relieve the aged and destitute applicants now appealing for help.

Bankers:

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ltd., Birchin Lane, E.C.

Office:

58, FENCHURCH ST., E.C.

Secretary:

J. BAILEY WALKER.

THE NATIONAL INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION FOR THE RECLAMATION OF DESTITUTE WAIF CHILDREN.

—OTHERWISE KNOWN AS—

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Founder: the Late Dr. Thos. J. Barnardo.

1. Have to-day **8,000 BOYS AND GIRLS** under their care.
2. Forms the **UNOFFICIAL Waifs' Society** of the **WHOLE NATION**, and of **ALL** the Churches. The Children are placed either in the Church of England Section or in the Nonconformist Section, according to the religion of their parents.
3. Have already rescued, trained, and placed out in life **60,000 Orphan Waifs**.
4. Have a Branch or Branches in almost **EVERY COUNTY**.
5. Freely **ADMITTED 3,827 FRESH CASES** in 1904; and maintained during the year **10,905 Children**.
6. **NEVER DECLINE** a destitute Child, even if Sick, Afflicted, Incurable, or a Helpless Infant. Admit Waifs and Strays who have been **REJECTED** by every other Society.
7. Have under their care **NEARLY 1,300 SUFFERING LITTLE CHILDREN**, being more than the aggregate of child patients in **FOUR** of the largest Children's Hospitals.
8. **ARE FREELY ADMITTING 78** new cases every week from all over the Kingdom, being at the rate of **13** per working day.
9. Have always **from 900 to 1,000 BABIES** to maintain, thus constituting the largest Infants' Orphanage and Asylum in the world.
10. **SEARCH FOR AND SEEK OUT BY DAY AND NIGHT** Necessitous Children in the Slums of all our great towns.
11. **INCULCATE TOTAL ABSTINENCE** as a lifelong duty.
12. **NO ELECTION; NO WAITING LIST; No Money Promise** needful; No Barriers on account of Age, Sex, Creed, Nationality, or Physical Health. Destitution is the only but essential qualification.
13. To all capable of Learning Trades careful Technical Instruction is imparted; Twenty different Industries being taught daily to **OVER 600 YOUNG PEOPLE** in the various workshops, etc.
14. An organised system of **EMIGRATION** to our Colonies is in active operation, by which **17,471 Trained Children** have been successfully placed out. **1,311 BOYS AND GIRLS** were emigrated during 1905.
15. **AT LEAST £240 PER DAY is required for Food alone.**
16. **£10** will defray the whole cost of **EMIGRATING ONE CHILD.**
17. **£16** will maintain a Healthy Child in the Homes for one year. A Suffering Child costs **£30** per annum.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

BRASSEY, *President.*

WILLIAM BAKER, *Chairman and Honorary Director.*

HOWARD WILLIAMS, *Treasurer.*

GEORGE CODE, *Hon. Secretary.*

Bankers—LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK; UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD. (PRESCOTT'S OFFICE).

Head Offices:—

18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.

The HOMES for LITTLE BOYS

FARNINGHAM AND SWANLEY, KENT (Incorporated).

Patrons.

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

President.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, K.G.

Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough.

The Marquis of Zetland, K.T.

The Marquis of Northampton.

The Earl of Stanhope.

The Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G.

Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, G.C.B.

The Lord Bishop of London, D.D.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester, D.D.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon, D.D.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter, D.D.

The Lord Bishop of Southwark, D.D.

The Lord Bishop of St. Albans, D.D.

The Lord Bishop of Rochester.

The Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P.

Sir James Blyth, Bart.

Sir T. Fowell-Buxton, Bart., G.C.M.G.

Sir George Newnes, Bart., M.P.

Sir W. H. Wills, Bart.

Sir Patteson Nickalls.

The Ven. the Archdeacon of London.

Mr. R. F. Horton, M.A., D.D.

J. Passmore Edwards, Esq.

George Hanbury, Esq.

These Homes were the first to abandon the discredited Barrack System, to secure Family Life for the Boys.

THE COTTAGE HOMES AT FARNINGHAM are for 330 Boys, who are Homeless and Destitute. They are placed in families of 30 each, with a Foster Father and Mother to take care of them. They are fed, clothed, and educated, and receive careful moral and religious training.

Suitable boys are prepared for Confirmation. Forty-nine were presented at last Visitation.

They are taught to be industrious by being employed in Tailoring, Shoemaking, Carpentering, Printing, Breadmaking, Painting, Plumbing, Gasfitting, Blacksmithing, Engine-Room Work, Gardening, Farming, etc., etc. Apprenticeships are found for them. They are looked after as "Old Boys," and a house is always kept ready for them to return to during holidays, when out of work, or convalescent after sickness.

Boys are either admitted on payment by benevolent persons of 7s. a week, or can be elected free or on part payment by votes of the subscribers.

THE HOMES FOR ORPHANS at Swanley are designed for 175 Boys, whose mothers need to go out to earn their living. They do what they can towards the support of their own boys, and friends who have known them in better days help them. Every boy admitted to the Orphanage is paid for at the rate of £21 per annum. The living is upon the same lines as at Farningham, but the education is more extended. Many benevolent people are glad in this way to support an Orphan Boy, or to help a necessitous mother who cannot pay the whole of the fees.

The Committee most earnestly appeal for help to enable them to make self-supporting boys.

Treasurer—EDMUND S. HANBURY, Esq., Poles, Ware, Herts.

Secretary—Mr. WM. ROBSON, 100, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

Bankers { BARCLAY & Co. (Gosling's Branch), 19, Fleet Street; and
THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS, Lombard Street.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE.

Established 1869.

CHIEF OFFICE: Bonner Road, London, N.E.

Branches at LONDON, EDGORTH, BIRMINGHAM, FARNBOROUGH (Hants), ALVERSTOKE (Hants), RAMSEY (Isle of Man), CHADLINGTON (Oxon), CHIPPING NORTON, FRODSHAM, and CANADA.

Principal:

Rev. ARTHUR E. GREGORY, D.D. Rev. R. BEVAN SHEPHERD, M.A.

Vice-Principal:

Secretary:

Mr. CHAS. N. BARNES.

More than 7,000 children have already been rescued by The Children's Home. 1,600 now in residence, and the number increases rapidly. Special provision is made for crippled and afflicted children. An income of at least £40,000 a year is required to support this work, which cares for children of all classes, all creeds, and no creed.

£16 will support a child for a year. Donors of £50 are entitled to name a Cot.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Remittances should be addressed to—

Rev. Arthur E. Gregory, The Children's Home, Bonner Road, London, N.E.,
And crossed "LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK."

THE SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

Chief Offices—SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

This Society was established in 1862 to supply Leg-instruments, Spinal Supports, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Artificial Limbs, &c., and every other description of mechanical support to the Poor.

Over 400 Patients are Relieved every week.

Annual Subscription of 10/6, Life Subscription of £5 5s., entitled to two recommendations per annum.

Contributions are earnestly solicited.

BANKERS—MESSRS. BARCLAY & Co., LTD., 54, Lombard Street.

RICHARD C. TRESIDDER, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

Established 1812.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Under the immediate Protection and Patronage of **His Most Excellent Majesty the King.**

Treasurer—E. JACKSON BARRON, ESQ.

This Institution was founded for the purpose of granting Annuities to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society, who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to upwards of £14,300, per Annum.

The total number of Aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is 2,970, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £605,100.

Subscriptions, from 5s. and upwards, will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily. (Saturdays 10 to 2.)

Office—65, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, W.C.

HENRY C. LATREILLE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL REFUGES FOR HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN

(Incorporated 1904)

and "ARETHUSA" and "CHICHESTER" TRAINING SHIPS.



BEFORE.



AFTER.

INSTITUTED BY THE LATE WILLIAM WILLIAMS, in 1843.

London Office:—164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C.

(Formerly at 8, 25, and 36, Great Queen Street, W.C.)

THE OPERATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

CONSIST OF:

1. THE TRAINING SHIP "ARETHUSA." } For Poor Boys of Good Character
2. THE TRAINING SHIP "CHICHESTER." } only. Greenhithe, Kent.
3. THE BOYS' REFUGE AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL, 164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C.
4. THE BOYS' HOME, FORTESCUE HOUSE, TWICKENHAM.
5. THE FARM SCHOOL, BISLEY, SURREY.
6. THE SHAFTESBURY SCHOOL, BISLEY.
7. THE GIRLS' HOME, SUDBURY HALL, WEMBLEY.
8. THE GIRLS' HOME, EALING HOUSE, EALING, W.
9. WORKING BOYS' HOME, 164a, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.
10. "ARETHUSA" AND "CHICHESTER" DEPOT, 100, EAST INDIA DOCK ROAD, E.

In these Homes and Ships 950 Boys and Girls are fed, clothed, lodged, technically educated, and religiously trained to become useful Men and Women.

No Votes are required for admission, the Committee thoroughly investigating each case, and if found suitable, the applicants are promptly received. 17,500 Boys and Girls have been rescued.

£18 will pay the Expenses of a Child for a Year.

President—THE EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.B.

Chairman and Treasurer—W. E. HUBBARD, Esq.

Joint Secretaries—H. BRISTOW WALLEN and HENRY G. COPELAND.

Bankers—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 214, High Holborn, W.C.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED to purchase Food and Clothing for this large family Cheques, Postal or Post-Office Orders to be sent to Treasurer, Secretaries, or Bankers, as above.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, SLOUGH.

Patron—His Majesty the King.

Patroness—Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

Instituted 1827. For the Maintenance and Education of Fatherless Children from all parts of the British Empire, of all denominations, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Boys and Girls are admitted by Election, Presentation, and in some cases by purchase, between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

The Elections take place in January and July. Forms of Application and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

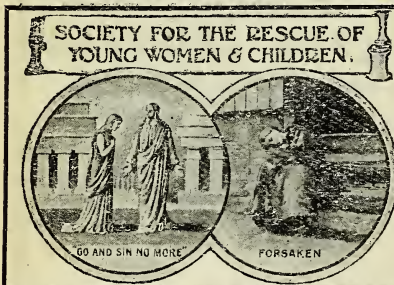
The Institution is unendowed, and the Committee earnestly appeal for *New Annual Subscriptions* and *Donations*, which are much needed. Annual Subscriptions:—For One Vote, 10s. 6d.; for Two Votes, £1 1s. Life Subscription:—For One Vote, £5 5s.; for Two Votes, £10 10s. Life Presentation, £350.

Bankers: Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACONS BANK, Limited, 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.

Offices: 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.

J. F. W. DEACON, *Treasurer.*

CHARLES T. HOSKINS, *Secretary.*



RESCUE SOCIETY

(Established 1853).

SEVEN HOMES for Girls and Young Women. RESCUE, PREVENTIVE, MATERNITY, and MEDICAL Cases received from all parts of the Kingdom.

12,060 have been already Sheltered, Fed, Clothed, Trained, and given a fresh start.

The Committee appeal to the Benevolent Public on behalf of

**FORSAKEN, SUFFERING, AND
OUTCAST WOMEN AND GIRLS.**

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received, and may be sent to the Secretary—C. STUART THORPE, 79, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children.

MYRTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Where over 200 Children yearly are rescued from starvation and moral danger. About 150 yearly are emigrated and placed in Canadian families of good standing and repute.

£500 additional income is urgently required to keep up this work.

THE SMALLEST GIFT WELCOMED.

President: SAMUEL SMITH, M.P.

Hon. Treasurer: E. C. THIN, Esq., 24, Chapel Street, Liverpool.

Secretary and Superintendent: MRS. LOUISA BIRT, Myrtle Street, Liverpool.

NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME, HAM COMMON, SURREY.

FOUNDED 1849.

Under the Patronage of

H.R.H. The Princess Christian, H.R.H. The Duchess of Albany, Lord Brassey, K.C.B.

Chairman: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

Orphan Girls received from 7 to 15 without distinction of religion, and trained for domestic service. Up to the present time over 2,000 Orphan Girls have been educated in the Home, and have gone forth to occupy useful positions in life.

DONATIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, and LEGACIES are sorely needed.

The Home is open to inspection at all times.

Bankers: Lloyd's Bank, 16, St. James's Street, S.W.

Secretary: GEO. DE C. HOBSON, The Orphanage, Ham Common, Surrey.

Founded at Southwark, 1799.

Rebuilt at Leatherhead, 1902.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY (Late of St. George's Circus, S.E.)

Patrons: Their Most Gracious Majesties the KING and QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

OBJECT OF THE CHARITY:

"To Render the Blind Self-Reliant."

(COPYRIGHT.)

Over 8,500 Blind assisted during the last Century. Contributions are earnestly pleaded for.

The Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., Principal. Chief Offices—HIGHLANDS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD.

Telephone No. 4, P.O. Leatherhead. Telegraphic Address: "Lux, Leatherhead."

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| THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL AND ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE FOUNDED 1758. | 500 FATHERLESS CHILDREN MAINTAINED AND EDUCATED. NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED. Senior School: MAITLAND PARK, N.W. Junior School: HORNSEY RISE, N. Convalescent Home: Harold Road, MARGATE. Patrons { HIS MAJESTY THE KING. { HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA. President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. Treasurer: SIR HORACE B. MARSHALL, M.A., LL.D., J.P. The Charity is not endowed, but depends upon Voluntary Contributions. Please help this most necessary work. One Thousand new Annual Subscriptions are urgently needed. Two Votes at each half-yearly election for every Guinea subscribed. Information will be gladly given by the Secretary, to whom contributions should be sent. Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Princes Street, E.C. ALEXANDER GRANT, Secretary. Offices—73, Cheapside, London, E.C. |
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REAL CHURCH REFORM.

Will you not help to **MAKE THE CHURCH EFFICIENT** by providing sufficient workers in the great parishes, where she is so terribly undermanned?
This is the work of the

CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY,

which is now making grants for 718 additional Clergy, 144 Lay Evangelists, and 106 Women Workers. Seventy-five other parishes are waiting for help.

Subscriptions may be sent to any parochial C.P.A. Treasurer, or direct to the Offices of the Society,

FALCON COURT, FLEET STREET, E.C.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, STRAND, W.C.

President:

H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

Treasurer:—GEORGE J. DRUMMOND, Esq.

Bankers:

MESSRS. DRUMMOND, 49, Charing Cross; MESSRS. COUTTS, 59, Strand;
MESSRS. HOARE, 37, Fleet Street; MARTIN'S BANK, LD., 68, Lombard Street.

Secretary—ARTHUR E. READE, Esq.

The Governors earnestly solicit assistance for this Hospital, which is mainly dependent on voluntary contributions, and treats annually an average of over

23,000 SICK AND INJURED PATIENTS.

This Hospital also maintains a Convalescent Home at Limsfield, maintaining 50 Beds.

The Assured Income is about - - - - - £2,000.

The Expenditure averages over - - - - - £20,000.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS will be most thankfully received by either of the above-named bankers; or by the Secretary, at the Hospital.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath to the Treasurer or Treasurers, for the time being, of CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, London, for the use of that Charity, the sum of free of Legacy Duty, to be paid out of my pure personal estate as soon after my decease as may be possible."

St. Luke's Hospital for Mental Diseases, OLD STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

President: His Grace THE DUKE OF LEEDS.

Treasurer: ARTHUR CROFTS POWELL, Esq., J.P.

For Patients of the Middle Classes of Limited Means, who are admitted Gratuitously or on Payment of a Small Contribution towards Maintenance.

200 BEDS NEARLY ALWAYS OCCUPIED.

OVER 25,000 CASES TREATED SINCE OPENING.

11,000 CURED, and 5,000 RELIEVED.

CONVALESCENT ESTABLISHMENT AT ST. LAWRENCE-ON-SEA.

FUNDS ARE NOW URGENTLY NEEDED to support this old-established Charity.

Donations and Annual Subscriptions Invited.

W. H. BAIRD, Secretary.

London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.,

provides a Medical and Surgical Training for the Medical Examinations open to Women. Special Classes are arranged for the Preliminary Scientific, and Intermediate M.B. Examinations of the University of London.

The Rebuilding of the School, which has extended over three years, is now complete, and the Laboratories, Theatres, etc., have been fitted with all modern improvements.

The practice of the Royal Free Hospital is reserved for the students of the School, and senior students are allowed to hold posts at the New Hospital for Women.

Scholarships: School Scholarship, £30; St. Dunstan's Medical Exhibition, £60 for three or five years; Bostock Scholarship, £60 for two or four years; Stuart Mill Scholarship, £30 for four years; Helen Prideaux Prize, £50; two Mackay Prizes of £20 each, etc.

For Prospectus and further particulars apply to the Secretary, M. B. DOUIE, M.B.

J. A. H. COCK, M.D., *Dean.*

SMALL POX AND VACCINATION HOSPITAL, CLARE HALL, SOUTH MIMMS, HIGH BARNET.

Vaccination Station: 83, Highgate Hill, Upper Holloway, N.
MONDAYS, 2 TO 3 P.M.

Resident Medical Officer:

W. CLAUGHTON DOUGLASS, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng.

Telegraphic Address:

"Variola, South Mimms."

Secretary:

C. M. WILKINS, 30, Coleman Street, E.C.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President—The LORD ROTHSCHILD. Treasurer—S. HOPE MORLEY, ESQ.

Chairman of Council—Sir T. ANDROS DE LA RUE, Bart.

Vice-Chairman—The Hon. LIONEL ASHLEY.

This Hospital was the first of its kind established in Europe, and has uninterruptedly since 1814 carried on its great work in the midst of the suffering poor of the Metropolis.

It treats annually about 700 In-Patients, who come from all parts of the country, and the attendances of Out-Patients each year number about 27,000.

The Charity's Income from all sources barely exceeds £3,000, whereas its Annual Expenditure averages £7,000.

LEAVING AN ANNUAL DEFICIT of £4,000.

NO WARDS ARE CLOSED, but the Committee will have to consider this question at an early date if increased support is not forthcoming.

Donors of Ten Guineas become Life Governors.

Annual Subscribers of Three Guineas and upwards have the right to recommend both In- and Out-patients.

Annual Subscriptions are most needed, and will be gratefully acknowledged by the Secretary,
A. T. MAYS.

THE POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION

Established 1856.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1867.

President—THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE ONLY SOCIETY of the kind which gives **Immediate Assistance** to the Clergy, their Widows and Orphan Daughters, **IN ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.**

At each **Fortnightly Meeting** of the Committee **some Hundreds of Pounds** are distributed (besides valuable gifts of Clothing), and a large fund is required to meet the ever-increasing appeals for help.

The Society has aided over **24,000** cases of Clerical Distress.

DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

and Gifts of clothing of every description, will be most gratefully received by **MANDEVILLE B. PHILLIPS, Secretary**, 38, TAVISTOCK PLACE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL

(Free, Founded 1851),

BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W.

President: Rt. Hon. LORD LUDLOW.

A special Refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, *who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.*

A number of Beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application daily, at 2 o'clock, except Sundays.

NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY SOLICITED FOR GENERAL PURPOSES AND FOR THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer: R. MALCOLM, 440, Strand, W.C. | *Bankers*: Messrs. COUTTS & CO., Strand, W.C.
FRED. W. HOWELL, *Secretary*.

THE CHURCH DEFENCE AND INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Presidents—THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK.*Chairman of the Executive Committee*—LORD ASHCOMBE.*Treasurers*—SIR F. S. POWELL, BART., M.P.; SIR C. L. RYAN, K.C.B.

OBJECTS.—1. The necessary instruction of the people, in town and country, in all matters connected with the history of the Church, and with her spiritual interest and effectiveness. 2. To combine, as far as possible, men and women of every shade of political and religious opinion in the maintenance of the Established Church and her rights and privileges in relation to the State. It has been decided that no question touching doctrine shall be entertained at any meeting.

The opponents of the Church have made use of the recent Education Act to grossly misrepresent her attitude towards this question, and to renew their attacks on her National position and Endowments. The Liberation Society have formulated a Resolution for adoption at their meetings urging the leaders of the present Opposition in Parliament to make the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church a principal issue at the General Election. The Federation of Free Church Councils are using their powerful and widespread organisation to raise a sum of £20,000 for practically the same object.

In these circumstances it is most important that the hands of the Central Committee should be strengthened by contributions, both large and small, from Churchmen of all classes throughout the country.

Cheques should be drawn in favour of the Secretary, and crossed "Messrs. HOARE & CO."

T. MARTIN TILBY,

Secretary.

CHURCH HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

"LIBERATOR" RELIEF FUND.

Patron—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

£10,000 required to Relieve New and Urgent Cases.

Hundreds of aged and afflicted victims, so cruelly robbed of their life-savings by the great Liberator Fraud, just as they were hoping to enjoy the fruit of their industry and thrift.

Cheques and P.O.'s should be sent to the Secretary,

Rev. J. STOCKWELL WATTS,

16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

THE CHURCH ARMY AND THE OUTCAST

"One of the great reclaiming agencies of the age."—*vide Home Office Blue Book.*

120 Homes and agencies in London and Provinces, from Edinburgh to Plymouth, and from Norwich to Dublin, for giving **A FRESH START IN LIFE** to every suitable case, male and female, entirely irrespective of Creed. 215,000 cases dealt with in the year. Over 50 per cent. of all received started afresh in life. Men's, Women's, and Youths' Labour Homes, Rescue Homes, Labour Farm Colonies, First Offenders' Homes, Discharged Prisoners' Homes, Classifying Homes. Staff almost wholly honorary. Contributions and old clothes of every description very urgently pleaded for. Cheques to be crossed **BARCLAYS, a/c Church Army**, payable to **Rev. W. CARLILE, Hon. Chief Sec., Church Army Headquarters, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.**

LONDON YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss MORLEY. *Treasurer:* The LORD KINNAIRD.

Hon. Secs.: The Hon. E. KINNAIRD, Miss EDITH DASHWOOD.

Hon. Finance Sec.—MRS. MONCRIEFF DICK.

Bankers: BARCLAY & Co., Ltd., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

The London Y.W.C.A., which began in 1855 with one Home, has now the following London centres: Institutes, Homes, and Restaurants, 52; other Branches, 56. The London Membership is 14,000. The Homes accommodate 500; and the Homes are used annually by over 3,000. There are 25 departments in connection with the Association's work.

Contributions for the GENERAL FUND will be THANKFULLY RECEIVED by the Treasurer, or the Secretary, HENRY KIDNER, F.G.S.

OFFICES: 25 & 26, GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, W.

PREVENTION.

PROTECTION.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC

(ALBANY MEMORIAL). INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.

PATRON: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The largest Hospital for the Medical and Surgical Treatment of the Manifold Diseases of the Nervous System. The Charity is forced at present to rely to some extent upon Legacies for maintenance. Those having the disposal of sums of money left for charitable distribution are asked to consider the claims of this deserving Charity. Help, especially in the form of Annual Subscriptions, urgently needed. Subscribers may rely on their money being wisely expended.

The Times, in a leading article dated March 18, 1905, says—"It is impossible not to perceive that the Committee has been practically the first to grapple in the right way with the financial difficulty against which so many of the London Hospitals have to contend; and it may be hoped that the public will show appreciation of their good management by an increase of the amounts entrusted to their stewardship."

Contributions will be most thankfully received by

The EARL OF HARROWBY, Treasurer, National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.

Bankers: COUTTS & Co., Strand

Secretary, GODFREY H. HAMILTON

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Founded 1863. Incorporated 1904.

Out-patient and Department Offices : LEICESTER SQUARE, W.C.

In-patient Department : UXBRIDGE ROAD, W.

PRESIDENT: THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

VICE-PRESIDENT: THE LORD STANLEY.

THIS HOSPITAL IS ABSOLUTELY FREE TO THE POOR.

Patients are seen every afternoon at Leicester Square from 2 to 4, and every evening (except Saturday) from 6 to 8. The Out-patient Department has been entirely rebuilt, and contains a special Department for X Ray, Finsen, and other Electrical treatment.

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

GEO. A. ARNAUDIN, Secretary-Superintendent.

CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND.

This Society makes Grants of £50 a year to Curates who have been more than 15 years in Holy Orders, and are still in full active work. Of the 8,000 Curates upwards of 1,400 have been ordained more than 15 years, and this number is annually increasing.

It is the only Society in England that directly increases the Stipends of Curates of long standing. The "Queen Victoria Clergy Fund" does not assist the unbeneficed clergy. Curates of 25 years' standing get from 30 to 40 per cent less stipend than those newly ordained.

The Church is multiplying Curates three times as rapidly as she is multiplying benefices.

Upwards of £8,400 was voted last year in grants. Of those receiving Grants, 53 have been upwards of 30 years, and 20 upwards of 40 years in Holy Orders; the average is 20 years.

Upwards of 70 new applications last year. All strongly recommended. Council only able to deal with a small proportion of them.

CHURCH COLLECTIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Cheques, P.O.O., and P. Orders crossed "COUTTS & Co.," should be sent to A. ATKINSON, Secretary.

Office: 2, DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, *Leicester Square, London, W.C.*

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Treasurer—FA. . BEVAN, Esq.†

Trustees—LORD KINNAIRD; F. A. BEVAN, Esq.; RICHARD WINCH, Esq.

The New Hospital, which has been built on a site adjoining the old one, has been mortgaged for £55,000 at 3½ per cent., which has to be repaid by the order of the Charity Commissioners in 30 years. To meet this demand it is necessary that the sum of £3,000 be collected each year in addition to the amount required for maintenance.

Last year the total number of cases treated was 99,458, being 1,628 in excess of the previous year. Of these, the Anaesthetic cases alone numbered 41,928, being an increase of 6,309.

The Committee specially appeal for an increase of Annual Subscriptions and Donations.

A Donation of Ten Guineas or upwards constitutes a Life Governor, who is entitled to recommend four Patients annually requiring special operations.

Annual Subscriptions of one, two or more Guineas, are entitled to recommend four Patients each year requiring special operations for every Guinea subscribed.

Bankers: Messrs. BARCLAY & CO., Limited, 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Secretary: J. FRANCIS PINK.

Providence (Row) Night Refuge and Home,

CRISPIN STREET, LONDON, E.

Founded 1860 by the late Rev. DR. GILBERT.

Trustees—LORD EDMUND TALBOT, M.P.; THE HON. MR. JUSTICE WALTON;

STEPHEN WHITE, Esq.; E. J. BELLOD, Esq.

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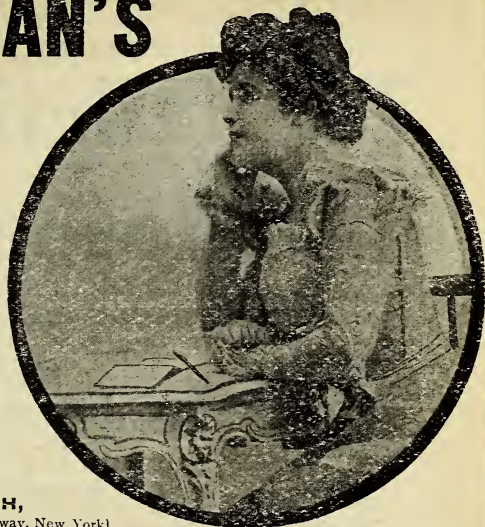
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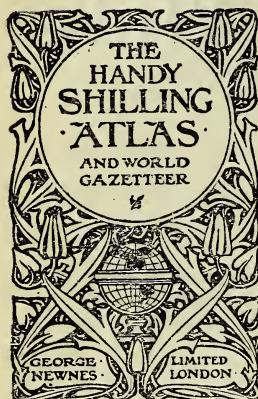
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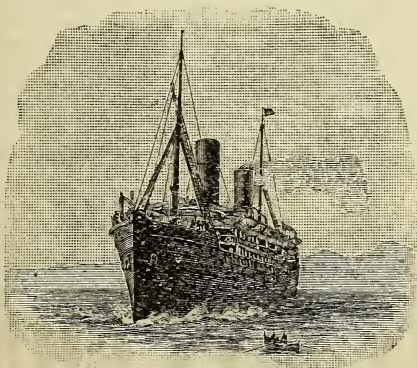
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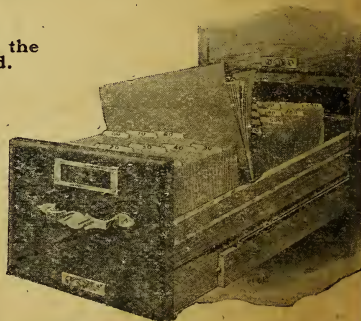
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